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ARCHITECTURE OF MĀNASARA

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

ARCHITECTURAL AND SCULPTURAL OBJECTS

WITH A SYNOPSIS

BY

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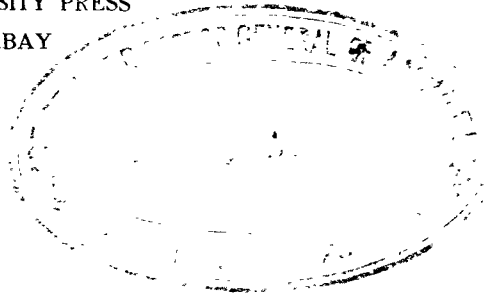
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20A

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL AND SCULPTURAL OBJECTS

CHAPTER VI GNOMONS AND PEGS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
I	Gnomons	Varying in accordance with the variation of light shadow in different months.
II	Fig. 1	General method of finding cardinal points (for orientation of buildings).
	Fig. 2	Alternative method of finding cardinal points
	Fig. 3	Method of fixing foundation pegs.

CHAPTER VII SITE PLANS OF THIRTY-TWO VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
III	First variety	Sakala plan of 1 plot.
	Second variety	Pechaka plan of 4 plots.
	Third variety	Piṭha plan of 9 plots.
IV	Fourth variety	Mahāpiṭha plan of 16 plots.
	Fig. 1A	Same, arranged differently.
V	Fifth variety	Upapiṭha plan of 25 plots.
VI	Sixth variety	Ugrapīṭha plan of 36 plots.
VII	Seventh variety	Sthaṇḍila plan of 49 plots.
VIII	Eighth variety	Chañḍita plan of 64 plots, square.
IX	Eighth variety	Same, circular.
X	Ninth variety	Parama-sāyika plan of 81 plots, square.
XI	Ninth variety	Same, circular.
XII	Ninth variety	Same, triangular.
XIII	Tenth variety	Āsana plan of 100 plots, square.
XIV	Tenth variety	Same, circular.

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Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Eleventh variety	Sthāniya plan of 121 plots.
	Twelfth variety	Deśya plan of 144 plots.
	Thirteenth variety	Ubhaya-chaṇḍita plan of 169 plots.
	Fourteenth variety	Bhadra plan of 196 plots.
	Fifteenth variety	Mahāsana plan of 225 plots.
	Sixteenth variety	Padma-garbha plan of 256 plots.
	Seventeenth variety	Triyuta plan of 289 plots.
	Eighteenth variety	Karṇāśṭaka plan of 324 plots.
	Nineteenth variety	Gapita plan of 369 plots.
	Twentieth variety	Sūrya-viśālaka plan of 400 plots.
	Twenty-first variety	Susāmbhita plan of 441 plots.
	Twenty-second variety	Supratikānta plan of 484 plots.
	Twenty-third variety	Viśālaka plan of 529 plots.
	Twenty-fourth variety	Vipra-garbha plan of 576 plots.
	Twenty-fifth variety	Viveśa plan of 625 plots.
	Twenty-sixth variety	Vipula-bhoga plan of 676 plots.
	Twenty-seventh variety	Viprakānta plan of 729 plots.
	Twenty-eighth variety	Viśālāksha plan of 784 plots.
	Twenty-ninth variety	Vipra-bhakti plan of 841 plots.
	Thirtieth variety	Viśveśa-sāra plan of 900 plots.
	Thirty-first variety	Īśvarakānta plan of 961 plots.
	Thirty-second variety	Chandrakānta plan of 1024 plots.

CHAPTER IX

VILLAGE SCHEMES OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XV	First type	Lay-out plan of Daṇḍaka village.
XVI	Second type	Ditto of Sarvatobhadra village.
XVII	Third type	Ditto of Nandyāvarta village.
XVIII	Fourth type	Ditto of Padmaka village.
XIX	Fifth type	Ditto of Svastika village.
XX	Sixth type	Ditto of Prastara village.
XXI	Seventh type	Ditto of Kārmuka village.
XXII	Eighth type	Ditto of Chaturmukha village.

CHAPTER X

TOWN-PLANS OF EIGHT TYPES AND FORTS AND FORTRESSES
OF FIFTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXIII	First type	Lay-out plan of Rājadhāniya city.
XXIV	Fifth type	Left side figure—General outline of Kharvaṭa town.
	Sixth type	Right side top figure—General outline of Kheṭa town.
	Seventh type	Right-side bottom figure—General outline of Kubjaka town.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Nagara—City without King's palace.
	Third type	Pura—Ordinary residential town.
	Fourth type	Nagari—City of certain type.
	Eighth type	Pattana—Commercial port on sea-side.
XXV	Eleventh type	Left side top figure—Jala-durga (water-fort).
	Fourth type	Left-side bottom figure, Droṇaka—A fortress or fortified commercial town.
	First type	Right-side top figure, Śibira—Encampment.
		Right-side bottom figure—Details of Fort-gates.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Vāhini-mukha.
	Third type	Sthāniya.
	Fifth type	Saṁviddha.
	Sixth type	Kolaka.
	Seventh type	Nigama.
	Eighth type	Skandhāvāra.
	Ninth type	Giri-durga—Mountain fort.
	First variety	Fort on the top of a mountain.
	Second variety	Fort in the valley of a mountain.
	Third variety	Fort on the mountain-slope.
	Tenth type	Vana-durga—Forest fort.
	Twelfth type	Paṅka-durga—Marsh (or clay) fort.
	Thirteenth type	Ratha-durga—Chariot fort.
	Fourteenth type	Deva-durga—Divine fort.
	Fifteenth type	Misra-durga—Mixed fort.

CHAPTER XII

FOUNDATIONS AND BRICKS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXVI	Foundation	Left-side middle figure—Suggested section of foundation.
	Bricks	Right-side top figure—Intermediate size bricks.
	Ditto	Right-side middle figure—Small size bricks.
	Ditto	Ditto Large size bricks

CHAPTER XIII

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS OF THREE CLASSES COMPRISING TWELVE TYPES AND PROFILES OF MOULDINGS OF SOME FIFTY VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXVII	Fig. 1	MOULDINGS
		Vājana.
		Prativājana.
		Ratna-paṭṭa.
		Nimna.
		Splay.
		Vajra-paṭṭa.
		Subsidiary mouldings based on Vājana types
		Classic fillets.
		Fig. 2 Padma, cyma recta and cyma reversa.
	Fig. 3	Karṇa or cavetto.
	Fig. 4	Kumuda or torus.
	Fig. 5	Antarita or scotia.
	Fig. 6	Gopāna or ovolo.
	Fig. 7	Prati and Pratimukha.
	Fig. 8	Kapota or bird's beak.
	Fig. 9	Kumbha and Dhārā-kumbha.

Not illustrated separately but employed

First type	Abja, Ambuja, or Saroruha—cyma.
Second type	Antara, Antarāla or Antarika—fillet.
Third type	Aṅghri—a pillar-like moulding.
Fourth type	Aṁśu—a moulding between cyma and corona
Fifth type	Argala—a bo't-like moulding.
Sixth type	Ādhāra—a flat moulding used as a support.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventh type	Ālīṅga—a fillet with greater projection.
	Eighth type	Āsana—a seat-like moulding.
	Ninth type	Bhadra—a portico-like moulding.
	Tenth type	Bodhikā—a corbel-like moulding.
	Eleventh type	Dala—a petal-like moulding.
	Twelfth type	Gala, Grīva, Kaṇṭha or Kandhara—dado.
	Thirteenth type	Ghaṭa—a pot-like moulding.
	Fourteenth type	Gopānaka—ovolo or corona.
	Fifteenth type	Hāra—a bead-like moulding.
	Sixteenth type	Janman—a plinth-like moulding.
	Seventeenth type	Kampa or Kampāna—fillet.
	Eighteenth type	Kumuda—torus or astragal.
	Nineteenth type	Kendra—a point-like moulding.
	Twentieth type	Kshepaṇa—a projecting fillet.
	Twenty-first type	Muṣṭi-bandha—a fist-like moulding.
	Twenty-second type	Mūla—a root-like moulding.
	Twenty-third type	Mṛiṇāla or Mṛiṇālikā—a stalk-like moulding.
	Twenty-fourth type	Nāṭaka—a theatre-like moulding.
	Twenty-fifth type	Nāsi, Nāsī or Nāsikā—a vestibule-like moulding.
	Twenty-sixth type	Paṭṭa or Paṭṭikā—fillet.
	Twenty-seventh type	Pratika—a crescent moulding.
	Twenty-eighth type	Prati-vaktra—a face-like moulding.
	Twenty-ninth type	Prati-vājana—a concave moulding like the cavetto.
	Thirtieth type	Prati-bandha—a band-like moulding.
	Thirty-first type	Pratima—an image-like moulding of the base.
	Thirty-second type	Pāduka—a foot-like moulding.
	Thirty-third type	Prastara—corona.
	Thirty-fourth type	Phalakā—abacus.
	Thirty-fifth type	Ratna-kampā—a jewel-fillet.
	Thirty-sixth type	Ratna-vapra—a jewel-cavetto.
	Thirty-seventh type	Tāṭikā—tenia.
	Thirty-eighth type	Tuṅga—a vault-like moulding.
	Thirty-ninth type	Uttara—a corona or upper fillet.
	Fortieth type	Upāna—a rectangular plinth-like moulding.
	Forty-first type	Vapra or vapraḥ—cavetto.
	Forty-second type	Valabha or valabhī—a thatch-like moulding.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Compound mouldings</i>
	Forty-third type	Kampa-karṇa—a fillet-ear.
	Forty-fourth type	Karṇa-padma—an ear-cyma.
	Forty-fifth type	Khudra-kampa—a small fillet.
	Forty-sixth type	Kshudra-padma or Kshudrāmbuja—a small cyma.
	Forty-seventh type	Mahāmbuja—a large cyma.
	Forty-eighth type	Padma-kampa—a cyma-fillet.
	Forty-ninth type	Ratna-kampa—a jewel-fillet.
	Fiftieth type	Ratna-paṭṭa—a jewel-fillet.
	Fifty-first type	Vajra-paṭṭa—a club-fillet.
		PEDESTALS
XXVIII	First type	Vedibhadra class of Pedestals, of 24 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 12 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 18 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 12 parts.
XIX	First type	Pratibhadra class of Pedestals, of 26 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 32 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 33 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 36 parts.
XXX	First type	Mañchabhadra class of Pedestals, of 30 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 31 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 33 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 34 parts.

CHAPTER XIV

BASES OF COLUMNS OF EIGHTEEN CLASSES COMPRISING SIXTY-FOUR TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XXXI	First type	Pāda-bandha class, of 24 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 29 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 27 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 28 parts.
XXXII	First type	Uruga-bandha class, of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 20 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 22 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 24 parts.

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XXXIII	First type	Pratikrama class,	of 21 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 23 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
XXXIV	First type	Kumuda-bandha class.	of 27 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 29 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 29 parts.
XXXV	Fifth class	Vapra-bandha base,	of 31 parts.
	First type	Puspa-pushkala class,	of 32 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
XXXVI	Fourth type	Ditto	of 32 parts.
	Seventh class	Vapra-bandha base,	of 19 parts.
	First type	Śribhoga class,	of 25 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 27 parts.
XXXVII	First type	Śribandha class,	of 28 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 28 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 28 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
XXXVIII	First type	Mañcha-bandha class,	of 26 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 26 parts.
XXXIX	First type	Śreni-bandha class,	of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 23 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
XL	First type	Padma-bandha class,	of 20 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 22 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 19 parts.
XLI	First type	Kumbha-bandha class,	of 22 parts.
	Second type	Ditto	of 21 parts.
	Third type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto	of 24 parts.
	Fifth type	Ditto	of 25 parts.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLII	Fourteenth class	Ratna-bandha base, of 26 parts.
	Fifteenth class	Paṭṭa-bandha base, of 20 parts.
	Sixteenth class	Śrikānta base, of 38 parts.
	Seventeenth class	Kampa-bandha base, of 36 parts.
XLIII	First type	Kukshi-bandha class, of 18 parts.
	Second type	Ditto of 19 parts.
	Third type	Ditto of 27 parts.
	Fourth type	Ditto of 26 parts.
	Fifth type	Ditto of 24 parts.

CHAPTER XV

COLUMNS OF FIVE ORDERS OF SEVERAL GROUPS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLIV	First group	Chitra-kaṇṭha class, similar to Roman Doric in proportion ; Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{8}$ th height or $\frac{1}{2}$ part.
	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudrakānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.
XLV	Second group	Padma-kānta class, similar to Ionic order in proportion ;
	Third group	Chitra-skambha class, similar to Corinthian order in proportion ; Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part Diameter of Padma-kānta $\frac{1}{6}$ th height. Diameter of Chitra-skambha $\frac{1}{10}$ th height.

Plate no.	Figure	Description	
XLV	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudrakānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.	
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.	
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.	
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.	
	Fifth order	Chitra-skambha of square, circular, sixteen-sided, octagonal, hexagonal, or pentagonal plan.	
XLVI	Fourth group	Pālikā-stambha class. Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{11}$ th height.	
	First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudra-kānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.	
	Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.	
	Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.	
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.	
	XLVII	Fifth group	Kumbha-stambha class;
		Sixth group	Koshtha-stambha class, similar to Grecian Anta ; Whole order of 6 parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature 1 part. Diameter of both $\frac{1}{12}$ th height.
		First and third orders	Brahma-kānta of square plan and Rudra-kānta of circular or sixteen-sided plan.
		Second order	Vishṇu-kānta of octagonal plan.
		Fifth order	Skanda-kānta of hexagonal plan.
	Fourth order	Śiva-kānta of pentagonal plan.	
	Fig. 5	Koshtha-stambha pilaster.	

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XLVIII	Seventh group	Five other orders from Āgamas without pedestal and entablature; Whole order of 4 parts comprising : Base 1 part. Shaft 2 parts. Capital 1 part. Diameter $\frac{1}{8}$ th height.
	First and fourth orders	Śrikara of circular plan and Priya-darśana of square plan.
	Third order	Saumukhya of octagonal plan.
	Second order	Chandra-kānta of sixteen-sided plan.
	Fifth order	Śubhāmkari of square, octagonal or mixed plan.
XLIX	Eighth group	Five other orders from Purāṇas and Bṛihat-saṁhitā; Whole order of $10\frac{1}{2}$ parts comprising : Pedestal 1 part. Base 1 part. Shaft 6 parts. Capital 1 part. Entablature $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	First and fifth orders	Ruchaka of square plan and Vṛitta of circular plan.
	Second order	Vajra of octagonal plan, similar to Tuskan order in proportion.
	Third order	Dvi-vajra of sixteen-sided plan.
	Fourth order	Pralinaka of thirty-two-sided plan.

CHAPTER XVI

ENTABLATURES OF EIGHT TYPES AND ROOFS OF FIVE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
L		ENTABLATURES
	First type	of 27 parts.
	Second type	of $34\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Third type	of $36\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Fourth type	of $30\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Fifth type	of $30\frac{1}{2}$ parts.
	Sixth type	of 29 parts.
	Eighth type	of 34 parts.

Plate no	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Seventh type	of 26 parts. Roofs
	First type	Flat roof of quadrangular and other shapes.
	Second type	Pent roof of various shapes.
	Third type	Spherical roof of various shapes.
	Fourth type	Oval roof of various shapes.
	Fifth type	Round roof of various shapes.

CHAPTER XVII

JOINERY OF EIGHTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
L1	First type	Joint between horizontal and vertical pieces on the middle of the latter.
	Second type	Nandyāvarta order.
	Third type	Sarvatobhadra order.
	Fourth type	Svastika order.
	Fifth type	Malla-bandha (A) or Nalyed joint.
	Sixth type	Malla-bandha (B) or Scarfed joint.
	Seventh type	Mahāvṛitta joint of Mesha-yuddha type.
	Eighth type	Mesha-yuddha or Mortise and Tenon joint.
	Ninth type	Śūkara-ghrāṇa joint.
	Tenth type	Joints in frieze.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Eleventh type	Malla-bandha joint between two pieces of wood looking like two wrestlers wrestling against each other.
	Twelfth type	Brahma-rāja joint between three and four pieces of wood having four heads like the four-headed deity Brahmā.
	Thirteenth type	Veṇu-parva joint between five pieces of bamboos.
	Fourteenth type	Pūga-parva joint between six pieces of wood like areca or betel-nut joints.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fifteenth type	Deva-sandhi joint between seven pieces of wood.
	Sixteenth type	Rishi-sandhi joint between eight pieces of wood.
	Seventeenth type	Ishu-parva joint between nine pieces of wood looking arrow-shaped.
	Eighteenth type	Dandika joint between ten or more pieces of wood.

CHAPTER XVIII

GENERAL FEATURES OF EDIFICES

Not illustrated but employed

Plate no.	Figures	Description
	Porches	Several varieties.
	Domes	Several varieties.
	Dome-nails	Several varieties.
	Three main styles	Nāgara, Vesara, Drāvida : depending on the shape of upper portions.
	Three groups	Śuddha, Miśra, Saṃkīrṇa : depending on materials.
	Four classes	Jāti, Chhanda, Vikalpa, Ābhāsa : depending on units of measurement.
	Three postures	Sthānaka, Asāna, Śāyana : depending on postures of images in case of temples.
	Three standards	Samchita, Asamchita, Apasamchita : depending on height, breadth, or length as the regulator of the whole structure.
	Three sexes	Pumlinga or masculine, Strilinga or feminine, Napumsaka or neuter : depending on equiangular or rectangular shape, but in case of temples on the sexes of the deities in addition to shapes.
	Five shapes	Square, octagonal, oval, round, circular.
	Three sizes	Large, intermediate, small.

CHAPTER XIX

SINGLE STOREY BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LII	First type	Vaijayantika, of small proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LIII	First type	Typical plan.
LIV	Second type	Bhoga, of small proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth
LV	Third type	Śriviśāla, of intermediate proportion, used both as temples and dwelling houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LVI	Eighth type	Keśara, of large proportion, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LVII	Eighth type	Cross-section. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Fourth type	Svasi-bandha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Śrīkara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Hasti-prishṭha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Skanda-tāra, used both as temples and dwelling houses.

CHAPTER XX

TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES .

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LVIII	First type	Śrīkara, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LIX	First type	Of intermediate size, elevation towards the breadth.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LX	First type	Typical plan based on intermediate size.
LXI	First type	Large size, elevation towards the breadth.
LXII	First type	Cross-section based on large size.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Vijaya, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Siddha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Paushtika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kānti, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Prabhūta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Svastika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Pushkala, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXI

THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXIII	Third type	Sukhālaya, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXIV	Eighth type	Kailāśa, of intermediate size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXV	Second type	Āsana, of large size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXVI	Second type	Cross-section based on large size.
LXVII	Second type	Typical plan (ground floor) based on large size.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First type	Śrikara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Kesara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kamalāṅga, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Brahmakānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Merukānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXII

FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXVIII	First type	Vishṇu-kānta, of small size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXIX	Fourth type	Rudra-kānta, of intermediate size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXX	Fourth type	Cross-section, based on intermediate size.
LXXI	Fourth type	Typical plan (ground floor), based on intermediate size.
LXXII	Second type	Chaturmukha, of large size, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Third type	Sadāśiva, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Īśvara-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Mañcha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vedi-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Indra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIII

FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF NINE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXIII	First type	Airāvata, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXIV	First type	Cross-section.
LXXV	First type	Typical plan (ground floor). <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Bhūta-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Viśva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Mūrti-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Gṛiha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Mahā-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Kalyāṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Yajña-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Brahma-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIV

SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF THIRTEEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXVI	First type	Padma-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXVII	First type	Cross-section.
LXXVIII	First type	Typical plan (ground floor).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Kāntāra, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Sundara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Upakānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Kamalāksha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Ratna-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vipulānka, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Jyotishkānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Saroruha, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Tenth type	Vipulākṛitika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eleventh type	Svasti-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Twelfth type	Nandyāvarta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Thirteenth type	Ikshu-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXV

SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXIX	First type	Puṇḍarika, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration.
LXXX	First type	Cross-section.
LXXXI	First type	Typical plan (ground floor).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Śrīkānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Śrībhoga, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Dhāraṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Pañjara, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Āśramāgāra, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Harmya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Hima-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVI

EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXII	First type	Bhū-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXIII	First type	Cross-section.
LXXXIV	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	With 17 parts } Small size of Bhū-kānta.
	Fig. 2	With 18 parts }
	Fig. 3	With 21 parts, of the intermediate size of Svarga-kānta.
	Fig. 4	With 22 parts, of the large size of Mahā-kānta.
		<i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Bhūpa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Svarga-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Mahā-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Jana-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Tapas-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Satya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Deva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVII

NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SEVEN TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXV	First type	Saura-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXVI	First type	Cross-section,
LXXXVII	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	With 20 parts, of small size of Saura-kānta.
	Fig. 2	With 27 parts, of large size of Viśva-kānta.
	Fig. 3	With 24 parts, of intermediate size of Vivrita.
		<i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Baurava, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Chandiva, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Bhūṣaṇa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Vivrita, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Suprati-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Viśva-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXVIII

TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
LXXXVIII	First type	Bhū-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
LXXXIX	First type	Cross-section.
XC	First type	Plans in general. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Second type	Chandra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Bhavana-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Antariksha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Megha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Abja-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXIX

ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
XCI	First type	Śambhu-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration.
XCII	First type	Cross-section.
XCIII	Fig. 1	Small size plan, of 19 parts of Śambhu-kānta.
XXIII	Fig. 2	Intermediate size plan, of 21 parts, of Vajra-kānta.
XXIII	Fig. 3	Large size plan, of 30 parts, of Chakra-kānta. <i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Īśa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Chakra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Yama-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Vajra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Sixth type	Akra-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

CHAPTER XXX
TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS OF TEN TYPES
AND
STEPS AND STAIRCASES OF VARIOUS KINDS

Plate no	Figure	Description
XCIV	First type	Pāñchāla, used both as temples and dwelling-houses with slight alteration. Elevation towards the breadth.
XCV	First type	Cross-section.
XCVI	First type	Plans in general :
	Fig. 1	Small size, of 28 parts, of Pañchāla and Drāviḍa.
XCVI	Fig. 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Virāṭa-kānta.
XCVII	Fig. 1	Intermediate size, of 33 parts, of Madhya-kānta.
	Fig. 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Kerala-kānta.
XCVIII	Fig. 1	Intermediate size, of 33 parts, of Kāliṅga-kānta.
	Fig 2	Intermediate size, of 34 parts, of Vamśaka-kānta.
		<i>Not fully illustrated</i>
	Second type	Drāviḍa, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Third type	Madhya-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fourth type	Kāliṅga-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Fifth type	Virāṭa-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Kerala-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Seventh type	Vaṁśaka-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Eighth type	Māgadha-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Ninth type	Janaka-kānta, used both as temples and dwelling-houses.
	Tenth type	Sphūrjaka (? Gurjaraka), used both as temples and dwelling-houses.

STEPS AND STAIRCASES

XCIX	Figs. 1 and 2	Plans showing various positions of steps and staircases (fixed).
	Fig. 3	Side elevation.
	Figs. 4 and 5	Plans showing possible positions of movable staircases.
	Fig. 6	Section.

CHAPTER XXXI

COURTS OF FOUR CLASSES OF EDIFICES, EACH COMPRISING FIVE TO SEVEN VARIETIES, FOR OFFERINGS, FAMILY MEMBERS, BEAUTY, AND DEFENCE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
C	First type	For Jāti class of buildings, comprising five courts called Antarmaṇḍala, Antahārā, Madhyahārā, Prākāra, and Mahāmaryādā respectively.
	Second type	For Chhanda class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Third type	For Vikalpa class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.
	Fourth type	For Ābhāsa class of buildings, comprising five courts of the five epithets.

N. B.—Beyond the fifth court there may be for defence the sixth and seventh varieties also (vide Translation, page 292).

CHAPTER XXXII

SHRINES OF ATTENDANT DEITIES IN VISHṆU, BUDDHA, JAIN
AND OTHER TEMPLES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CI	Shrines	Of Vishṇu temple, comprising groups of eight, sixteen, and thirty-two deities. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	Shrines	Of Buddha temple.
	Shrines	Of Jain temple.
	Shrines	Of Śiva and other temples.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GATEHOUSES OF FIFTEEN TYPES OF ONE TO SIXTEEN STOREYS
AND
WINDOWS OF EIGHT TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
GATEHOUSES		
CII	First type	Dvāra-śobhā (beauty of the gate) of a single storey, of Antar-maṇḍala (innermost court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CIII	Second type	Dvāra-śālā (gatehouse) of two storeys, of Anta-nihāra (second court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CIV	Third type	Dvāra-prāśāda (gate-palace) of three storeys, of Madhyama-hārā (third court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CV	Fourth type	Dvāra-harmya (gate-edifice) of four storeys, of Prākāra (fourth court), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.
CVI	Fifth type	Mahāgopura (great gate-house) of five storeys, of Mahāmaryādā (extreme boundary), both for temples and residential buildings.
	Fig. 1	Plan (of first floor).
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Cross-section.

Not illustrated

N. B.—Each of the five types admits of three different sizes—small, intermediate and large, and may run up to sixteen storeys.

WINDOWS

CVII	First group	For Vaiśyas and Śūdras.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
	Second group	For temples of kings (kshatriyas) and Brahmins.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Section.
	Fig. 8	Plan.
	Fig. 6	Elevation.
	Fig. 7	Section.
	Fig. 9	Plan.

Not illustrated

First type	Nāga-bandha (snake-band).
Second type	Valli-bandha (creeper-band).
Third type	Govāksha (resembling cow's eye).
Fourth type	Kuñjarāksha (resembling elephant's eye).
Fifth type	Svastika (cross-shaped).
Sixth type	Sarvatobhadra (<i>vide</i> plate no. XVI).
Seventh type	Nandyāvarta (<i>vide</i> plate no. XVII).
Eighth type	Pushpa-bandha (flower-band).
Third group	Dormer-windows in roofs.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PAVILIONS OF SOME HUNDRED TYPES, CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS OF BRAHMANS, KINGS, VAIŚYAS AND ŚŪDRAS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SHAPES, NUMBER OF FACES, AND NUMBER OF COLUMNS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CVIII	First type	Himaja, with four parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as an ordinary bath-room.
	Second type	Nishadaja, with six parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a reading-room.
	Third type	Vindhyaja, with seven parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a special bath-room.
	Eighth type	Meruja, with 11 by 4 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as the stock-room of a library.
CIX	Eleventh type	Padmaka, with five parts square, for temples, used as refectory or kitchen for gods.
	Fourteenth type	Bhadra, with five parts square, both for temples and residential buildings, used as water-store and granary.
	Sixteenth type	Nṛitta, with 5 by 7 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a music hall.
CX	Eighteenth type	Āsthāna-maṇḍapa, assembly hall, with nine parts square and with 100 columns.
	Fig. 1	Part section.
	Fig. 2	Plan.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Twenty-fourth type	Kula-dhāraṇa, with 24 by 12 parts, both for temples and residential buildings, used as a cow-shed.
CXI	Fig. 3	Plan.
	Twenty-ninth type	Dhanādhipa, with plough-shaped walls, of several varieties, generally for the gods and the Brahmans, but also used as the shaving pavilion for the kings and the twice born, as well as the treasury for jewels of the Kshatriyas and Vaiśyas.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXI	Thirty-seventh type	Droṇa, with 15 by 7 parts, used as a place for ram-fighting, also as the sports-pavilion for gods, as also the chapel in king's palace and for practising archery and wrestling.
	Ninth type	Vijaya, with 4 by 2 parts, used as the wedding pavilion and also as a place dedicated to gods for free distribution of water.
	Thirtieth type	Dhānyāgāra, with 10 by 3 parts, for Śūdras, used as a dwelling-house.
	Fig. 5	Treasury, with 5 by 3 parts, for Kshatriyas and others.
CXII	Nineteenth type	Deva, with a thousand columns, used as council hall of gods and kings.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan with nine parts square, excluding porches.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Fourth type	Mālyaja, used as a chapel with the image of a deity therein.
	Fifth type	Pāriyātra, used as a temple where a deity is installed.
	Sixth type	Gandha-mādana, used as a place for pilgrimage.
	Seventh type	Hema-kūṭa, used as a place for dancing and singing.
	Tenth type	Siddha-yoga, of 192 columns.
	Twelfth type	Siccha, used as an ordinary kitchen.
	Thirteenth type	Pushpa, used as a place for collecting flowers or as a bower.
	Fifteenth type	Śiva, used as a room for unhusking corn.
	Seventeenth type	Jālaka, used as a treasury for clothes, ornaments, jewels and other valuables.
	Twentieth type	Śālā, used as a residence.
	Twenty-first type	Kṛita, used as a dwelling-house.
	Twenty-second type	Darbha, used as a stable for elephants.
	Twenty-third type	Kauśika, used as a stable for horses.
	Twenty-fifth type	Sukhāṅga, used as a guest-house.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
Twenty-sixth type	Saukhyaka,	built on the bank of a river, lake, or sea, and used as a place for pilgrimage.
Twenty-seventh type	Mālikā,	also called Mālikākṛiti, shaped like a garland, and used as the spring residence of gods, kings, and others.
Twenty-eighth type	Dhanada,	specially for Brahmans, used as a dwelling-house.
Thirty-first type	Bhūshana	with several varieties, used as a place for the silence (worship) of the gods, for the Pumsavana ceremonies of the Brahmans, and also as the kitchen for the Śūdras.
Thirty-second type	Subhūshana,	used as a hall for the Upanayana (sacred thread) ceremonies of the Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vaiśyas.
Thirty-third type	Harmya,	with several varieties, used as the kitchen of the gods, the Brahmans and the kings, and also as the place (lying-in room) to see the newly-born baby in.
Thirty-fourth type	Śṛīṅāra,	used as the bed chamber of the gods and others.
Thirty-fifth type	Sugata,	fit for all castes in all provinces for all purposes.
Thirty-sixth type	Prāgata,	suitable for all sorts of work.
Thirty-eighth type	Kharvaṭa,	of several varieties, used as the dining hall of the kings, also as the coronation hall.
Thirty-ninth type	Śrīrūpa,	generally for temples, used as the coronation hall of the kings.
Fortieth type	Maṅgala,	specially for palaces of kings, used as the place for balancing the kings (against gold which is distributed).
Forty-first type	Kānta,	used as the place to see sports from, for the Crown Prince.
Forty-second type	Śrīviśāla,	used as the residence for the queen.
Forty-third type	Somārka,	of several varieties, used as the kitchen for the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaiśyas.
Forty-fourth type	Jāti,	style of pavilions for the gods and the Brahmans.
Forty-fifth type	Chhanda,	style of pavilions for the Kshatriyas.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Forty-sixth type	Vikalpa, style of pavilions for the Vaiśyas.
	Forty-seventh type	Ābhāsa, style of pavilions for the Śūdras.
	Forty-eighth type	Dandaka, group of pavilions with two faces.
	Forty-ninth type	Svastika, group of pavilions with three faces and shaped like the plough.
	Fiftieth type	Nandyāvarta, group of pavilions with four faces.
	Fifty-first type	Maulika, group of pavilions with six faces.
	Fifty-second type	Sarvatobhadra, group of pavilions with eight faces.
	Fifty-third type	Grāma-maṇḍapa, pavilions for villages, square or rectangular in shape, with even or odd number of walls.
	Fifty-fourth type	Sabhā, for villages, used as the assembly hall.
	Fifty-fifth type	Nagara-maṇḍapa, pavilions for the cities.
	Fifty-sixth type	Pattana-maṇḍapa, pavilions for towns on the bank of a river or sea.
	Fifty-seventh type	Kharvaṭa-maṇḍapa, pavilions in small towns for the Śūdras.
	Fifty-eighth type	Yātrā-mārga-maṇḍapa, pavilions or sheds on the road-side, used as the rest-house for travellers.
<i>Pavilions also mentioned in other chapters and used as stated below :</i>		
	Fifty-ninth type	For besmearing oil in (<i>vide</i> Translation, p. 401).
	Sixtieth type	For cock-fight in palaces (p. 430).
	Sixty-first type	In front of mansions (p. 382).
	Sixty-second type	For installation of the bull (p. 593).
	Sixty-third type	For keeping clothes in (p. 296).
	Sixty-fourth type	For preparing dishes in (p. 296).
	Sixty-fifth type	For gathering flowers in (p. 296).
	Sixty-sixth type	For keeping jewels in (p. 297).
	Sixty-seventh type	For music (p. 402).
	Sixty-eighth type	For keeping perfumes, etc. (p. 297).
	Sixty-ninth type	For making flower garlands in (p. 297).
	Seventieth type	For keeping ornaments of gods (pp. 297-8).
	Seventy-first type	For keeping umbrellas and chowries (p. 298).

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventy-second type	For seeing the military march from (p. 431).
	Seventy-third type	For unhusking rice (p. 402).
	Seventy-fourth type	For wedding (p. 401), a second variety.
	Seventy-fifth type	For performing sacrifice, built in front or sides of temples, square in shape, with twelve or sixteen columns, one pinnacle, a shed-yard, four doors and arches, and an altar in.

CHAPTER XXXV

STOREYED MANSIONS OF SIX TYPES, EACH COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES, RUNNING UP TO TWELVE STOREYS, BUILT FOR THE SAKE OF BEAUTY, HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT OF THE GODS, KINGS, AND OTHERS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXIII	First type	Danḍaka, an isolated mansion comprising a single row of buildings, used generally by the Pārshnika, the Maṇḍaleśa and the inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	First variety (Danḍaka-śālā).
	Fig. 2	Third variety (Danḍaka-kānta).
	Figs. 3 to 6	Plans showing various positions of doors.
	Fig. 7	Second variety (Paṇḍi-śālā).
	Fig. 8	Fourth variety (Danḍaka-śālā).
	Fig. 9	Fifth variety (Danḍaka-śālā).
CXIV	Second type	Svastika, plough-shaped, comprising two rows of buildings, used generally by the Paṭṭadhara and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 2	Plan of the ground floor.
	Third type	Maulika, shaped like the winnowing basket, comprising three rows of buildings, used generally by the Maṇḍaleśa (Pārshnika) and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	Plan of the ground floor.
CXV	Fourth type	Chaturmukha, comprising four rows of buildings, used generally by the Narendra and other inferior classes of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fig. 1	Plan of the ground floor.
	Fifth type	Sarvatobhadra, comprising seven rows of buildings, used generally by the Adhirāja (Mahārāja) and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 2	Plan of the ground floor.
CXVI	Sixth type	Vardhamāna, comprising ten rows of buildings, used generally by the Chakravartin and other inferior classes of kings.
	Fig. 1	First variety (plan of the ground floor).
	Fig. 2	Third variety (plan of the ground floor).

CHAPTER XXXVI

SITUATION, ETC., OF DWELLING-HOUSES

Not illustrated

CHAPTER XXXVII

SITUATION OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Not illustrated

CHAPTER XXXIX

DOORS OF VARIOUS TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXVII	First type	Small size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
CXVIII	Second type	Intermediate size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.
CXIX	Third type	Large size, of rectangular shape.
	Fig. 1	Elevation
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
<i>Not illustrated</i>		
	Fourth type	Square shape, of various sizes Translation, p. 417).
	Fifth type	Gutter, of circular and other shapes, of various sizes (p. 232).
	Sixth type	Horse pattern, of various sizes (p. 359).
	Other types	Of houses for all (pp. 402, 404, 410), of temples (p. 410), of Jain temples (p. 564), of main building (p. 407), in mansions (pp. 376, 396), in different storeys (pp. 230, 231, 243, 252, 270, etc.), of pavilions (pp. 234, 235, 342, 410, 642, etc.), in auxiliary temples (p. 292), of courts (p. 410), according to castes (p. 292), in palaces (pp. 410, 427), at roofs (p. 410), at the wall (p. 325), for swings (p. 507), of temples (p. 600), of tiger cages (p. 512), with panels (pp. 216, 231), with single panel (p. 512), with leaf (pp. 419-421), etc.

CHAPTER XL

ROYAL PALACES OF NINE TYPES, EACH COMPRISING
NINE VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXX	First type	For Astra-grāha kings, Plan of the ground floor
CXXI	Fourth type	For Maṇḍaleśa kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXII	Sixth type	For Pārshnika kings, Plan of the ground floor.
OXXIII	Eighth type	For Mahārāja kings, Plan of the ground floor.
CXXIV	Ninth type	For Chakravartin kings, Plan of the ground floor.

Not illustrated

		Elevations of the above types.
	Second type	For Prāhāraka kings.
	Third type	For Paṭṭabhāj kings.
	Fifth type	For Paṭṭadhara kings.
	Seventh type	For Narendra kings.

CHAPTER XLIII

CARS AND CHARIOTS OF SEVEN MAIN TYPES AND FIVE STYLES, COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES AND RUNNING UP TO NINE STOREYS, FOR GODS, BRAHMANS, AND KINGS, FOR BATTLE, MOCK-FIGHTING, DAILY RIDES, USE DURING FESTIVALS, ETC.

Plate no	Figure	Description
CXXV	Fig. 1	Of single-storey, Plan of the ground floor.
	Fig. 2	Outline section.
	Fig. 3	Front elevation.
	Fig. 4	Side elevation.
CXXVI	Fig. 1	Two-storeyed, Plan of the ground floor.
	Fig. 2	Outline section.
	Fig. 3	Front elevation.
	Fig. 4	Side elevation.
<i>Not illustrated</i>		
Cars and chariots of three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine storeys.		
	First type	Nabhasvān-bhadraka, of circular shape, furnished with square porticos and other features.
	Second type	Prabhañjana-bhadraka, of elliptical shape, furnished with hexagonal porticos and other features.
	Third type	Nivāta-bhadraka, of square shape, furnished with two-sided porticos and other features.
	Fourth type	Pavana-bhadraka, of rectangular shape, furnished with three-sided porticos and other features.
	Fifth type	Prishata-bhadraka, of octagonal shape, furnished with decagonal porticos and other features.
	Sixth type	Indraka-bhadraka, of hexagonal shape, furnished with decagonal porticos and other features.
	Seventh type	Anila-bhadraka, of oval shape, furnished with twelve-sided porticos and other features.
	Eighth variety	Nāgara style, of square shape.
	Ninth variety	Drāviḍa style, of octagonal shape.
	Tenth variety	Vesara style, of circular shape.
	Eleventh variety	Āndhra style, of hexagonal shape.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twelfth variety	Kālingaka style, of equiangular shape.
	Thirteenth variety	Divine cars, with one, two, or three storeys.
	Fourteenth variety	Royal cars, with one to nine storeys.
	Fifteenth variety	Battle-chariots, with three platforms.
	Sixteenth variety	Chariots for Mock-fight, with two platforms.
	Seventeenth variety	Chariots for daily ride, with one, two, or three platforms.
	Eighteenth variety	Chariots for special use, with three to nine platforms.
	Nineteenth variety	Chariots for Sārvabhauma kings, with one to nine platforms.
	Twentieth variety	Chariots for Mahārāja kings, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-first variety	Chariots for Narendra kings, with one to five platforms.
	Twenty-second variety	Chariots for Pārshnika kings, with one to four platforms.
	Twenty-third variety	Chariots for Viṣṇu, with one to nine platforms.
	Twenty-fourth variety	Chariots for Śiva, with one to nine platforms.
	Twenty-fifth variety	Chariots for Buddhists, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-sixth variety	Chariots for Jains, with one to seven platforms.
	Twenty-seventh variety	Chariots for other gods and goddesses, with one to four or five platforms.

CHAPTER XLIV

COUCHES, BEDSTEADS, AND SWINGS OF SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVII	First type	Bedsteads for gods.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Section.
	Fig. 3	Plan.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVII	Second type	Bedsteads for children.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Part section.
	Fig. 8	Plan.
	Third type	Bedsteads for Brahmans.
	Fig. 6	Part elevation.
	Fig. 7	Part section.
	Fig. 9	Plan.

Not illustrated

Couches of quadrangular, rectangular, and circular cane patterns (Translation, p. 453).

Vajra-pāda and Padma-pāda types (p. 453), lion-legged for kings, other kinds for Kshatriyas and others covered with canopies (p. 501); Divan, Āsandi, sofa with arms to it, state chairs, cushioned chairs, chair raised on a pedestal, chair with many legs, cane-bottomed chair, leaning board, etc. (p. 501).

Swings—*vide* plate no. CXLIV.

CHAPTER XLV

THRONES (ARCHITECTURAL), FOR GODS AND KINGS, OF EIGHTEEN KINDS WITH TEN GENERAL TYPES, FOUR SPECIAL TYPES FOR GODS, AND FOUR SPECIAL TYPES FOR KINGS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXVIII	First group	For gods, Śiva and Vishnu.
	Fig. 1	Elevation (architectural, of Padmāsana type).
	Fig. 4	Plan (of the same).
	Fig. 2	Section (of Mahotsava type).
	Fig. 3	Elevation (of the same).
	Fig. 5	Plan (of the same).
CXXIX	Second group	For higher order of kings such as Chakravartin and others.
	Fig. 1	Elevation.
	Fig. 2	Plan.
	Fig. 3	Section.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXX	Third group	For lower order of kings such as Mandaleśa and others.
	Fig. 1	Plan.
	Fig. 2	Elevation.
	Fig. 3	Section.
	Fourth group	Conopied seat.
	Fig. 4	Elevation.
	Fig. 5	Plan.
	Fig. 6	Section.

Not fully illustrated

First type	Prathama thrones, for the first stage of coronation of the kings.
Second type	Maṅgala thrones, for the second stage of coronation of the kings.
Third type	Vira thrones, for the third stage of coronation of the kings.
Fourth type	Vijaya thrones, for the concluding stage of coronation of the kings.
Fifth type	Nityārchana thrones, for the daily worship of the gods.
Sixth type	Nityotsava thrones, for the ordinary festival of the gods.
Seventh type	Viśeśha thrones, for the special use of the gods.
Eighth type	Mahotsava thrones, for the great festival of the gods.
Ninth type	Padmāsana, for gods Śiva and Viṣṇu and the Chakravartin order of kings (for sculptural illustration (<i>vide</i> plate no. CXXXVI).
Tenth type	Padma-keśara, for the gods and the Chakravartin and other kings (<i>vide</i> plate no. CXXXVII).
Eleventh type	Padma-bhādra, for the Adhirāja class of kings.
Twelfth type	Śrī-bhādra, for all purposes of the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings.
Thirteenth type	Śrī-viśāla, for all purposes of the Narendra and Pārshnika classes of kings.
Fourteenth type	Śrī-bandha, for all purposes of the Pārshnika and Paṭṭadhara classes of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fifteenth type	Śrī-mukha, for all purposes of the Maṇḍaleśa class of kings.
	Sixteenth type	Bhadrāsana, for all purposes of the Paṭṭabhāj class of kings.
	Seventeenth type	Padma-bhadra (bandha), for all purposes of the Prāhāraka class of kings.
	Eighteenth type	Pāda-bandha, without lion-legs, for all purposes of the Astrgrāha class of kings.

N.B.—For the sculptural illustration of Padmāsana and Padmakasara (*vide* plates nos. CXXXVI and CXXXVII).

CHAPTER XLVI

ARCHES OF NINE TYPES WITH SEVERAL VARIETIES FOR TEMPLES, PALACES, RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, PAVILIONS, THRONES, BALANCES, ETC.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXI	First group	Simple varieties based on geometrical patterns :
	Third type	Crescent-shaped.
	Fifth type	Bow-shaped.
	Fourth type	Triangular.
	First type	Circular.
	Second type	Hexagonal.
CXXXII	Second group	Decorative varieties based on special ornamentation :
	Seventh type	Pushpa-toraṇa or flower pattern.
	Sixth type	Patra-toraṇa or leaf pattern.
	Ninth type	Chitra-toraṇa or variegated pattern.
	Eighth type	Ratna-toraṇa or jewel pattern.
CXXXIII	Third group	Makara-toraṇa or shark pattern (from Suprabhedāgama).
	Fourth group	Kumbha-toraṇa or jug pattern (from Rāmāyaṇa).

CHAPTER XLVII

THE CENTRAL THEATRE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXIV	Theatre	Sectional elevation.
	Fig. 2	Plan (of the ground floor).

CHAPTER XLVIII

THE ORNAMENTAL TREE

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXV	Tree	For decoration of thrones for gods and kings, and for the Jains (Translation, pp. 563, 565).

CHAPTER XLV

THRONES (SCULPTURAL), FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS, OF EIGHTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE, PLAN, AND ORNAMENTS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXVI	Ninth type	Padmāsana, for details <i>see</i> page 43 above.
CXXXVII	Tenth type	Padmakesara, for details <i>see</i> page 45 above.

N.B.—For descriptions of these eighteen thrones *see* pp. 45—46 above.

CHAPTER XLIX

CROWNS FOR GODS, KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS, OF FOURTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE, PLAN, AND ORNAMENTS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXXXVIII	First type	Jaṭā, triangular in plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Brahmā, Rudra, Love-goddess, Brahmāṇī, Chāmundī, and others.
CXXXIX	Second type	Mauli, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind).
CXL	Sixth type	Kuntala, of triangular plan, decorated with various ornaments for Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind), Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, Earth-goddess, Love-goddess and the queen of the Chakravartin king.

Not illustrated

Third type	Kirīṭa, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Nārāyaṇa, Viṣṇu, the Chakravartin, Adhirāja, Mahārāja classes of kings and for Tārakā, Vārāhi, and Vaiṣṇavī.
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Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourth type	Karanda, of peacock's beak-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for inferior gods, for female deities (Durgā, Earth-goddess, Kaumārī, Lakshmī, Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, etc.), for mythical beings (Yakshas, Vidyādhara, Gandarvas, Kinnaras, Rākshasas, Nigrahas etc.), for Dauvārika, Sugrīva, Pushpadanta, for Garuḍa and for the Chakravartin, Narendra, Mahendra and other classes of kings.
	Fifth type	Śirastraka, of bubble plan, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for the Pārshnika class of kings.
	Seventh type	Kesabandha, of triangular plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the goddesses, Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, Durgā, Lakshmī, and for the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings and their queens.
	Eighth type	Dhammilla, of creeper plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the queens of the Pārshnika, Paṭṭadhara, Maṇḍaleśa and Paṭṭabhāj classes of kings.
	Ninth type	Alaka, of ear-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for Bhairavī, and for the queens of the Prāhāraka and Astragrāha classes of kings.
	Tenth type	Chūdaka, of cock's crest-like plan, decorated with various ornaments, for the queens of the Prāhāraka and Astragrāha classes of kings.
	Eleventh type	Mukūṭa, of triangular plan, marked with the crescent moon and the sun, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for Brahmā, Rudra, Nārāyaṇa, Śiva, Viṣṇu, for inferior gods (Dauvārika, etc.), for Manu-mādinī and all other female deities, for the Chakravartin and other classes of kings, for the queens of Chakravartin, Pārshnika, Paṭṭadhara, Maṇḍaleśa and Paṭṭabhaj kings.
	Twelfth type	Patra-paṭṭa, of ploughshare shape, decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for the Paṭṭadhara class of kings.
	Thirteenth type	Ratna-paṭṭa, of ploughshare shape, marked with the nine gems and decorated with various ornaments and gold pieces, for Pārshnika and Maṇḍaleśa kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Fourteenth type	Pushpa-paṭṭa, of quadrangular or circular plan, decorated with various ornaments, gold pieces, and flowers, for the Paṭṭabhāj class of kings.

N.B.—Petty kings are not allowed to put on a real crown ; they wear garlands in place of the crown.

CHAPTER L

ORNAMENTS OF FOUR GROUPS OF SOME THIRTY TYPES
AND
FURNITURE OF EIGHT GROUPS, COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
ORNAMENTS		
CXLI	First type	Hāra (chain), of 108 or 64 strings, worn round the neck, suspending down to the heart.
CXLII	Special group	Suvarṇa-kañchuka (cuirass or bodice) worn round the breast (taken from the other texts).
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First group	Patra-kalpa, adorned with leaves and creepers, for the gods and the Sāryabhauma class of kings.
	Second group	Chitra-kalpa, adorned with leaves, creepers, paintings, all jewels and calyxes, for the gods and the Chakravartin class of kings.
	Third group	Ratna-kalpa, adorned with flowers and jewels, for the gods and the Adhirāja and Narendra classes of kings.
	Fourth group	Misra-kalpa, adorned with leaves and jewels, for the gods and the Adhirāja, Narendra and all other kings.
	Second type	Pendant, Skandhamālā-avalambana, suspended from the root of the arm and connected with the Keyura and Kaṭaka armlets.
	Third type	Mid-armlets, Keyura and Kaṭaka.
	Fourth type	Upper-armlets, Supurīma.
	Fifth type	String-armlets, Valaya-dāman.
	Sixth type	Wrist-bangle, Prakoshṭha-valaya.
	Seventh type	String-bracelets, Maṇibandha-kalāpaka.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Eighth type	Jewelled rings for fingers except the middle one.
	Ninth type	Breast-string (Brassiere), Stana-sūtra.
	Tenth type	Belly-band, Udara-bandha.
	Eleventh type	Chain, worn on the side of the sacred thread covering the breasts.
	Twelfth type	Front string, Pura-sūtra, suspended from where the sacred thread is tied down to the hip-chain.
	Thirteenth type	Hip-chain, Kaṭi-sūtra, worn round the waist.
	Fourteenth type	Armlet, Valaya, put around the root of the arm.
	Fifteenth type	String bracelet, Dāman, worn round the arm-pits.
	Sixteenth type	Belt, Paṭṭikā, put along the breadth of the hip-chain and round the knee-cap.
	Seventeenth type	Lion-face, put covering the sex-organ.
	Eighteenth type	Jewelled band, put covering the sex-organ.
	Nineteenth type	Five sapphires, suspended with chains along the waist.
	Twentieth type	Net-ornaments, Jāla, for the feet.
	Twenty-first type	Silk-cloth, suspending down to the ankle.
	Twenty-second type	Skin, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-third type	Bark, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-fourth type	Skirt, worn down to the knee.
	Twenty-fifth type	Chinnavīra (or Chhannavīra), bodice, passing over both shoulders and hips, crossing and fastening in the middle of the breast and the back.
	Twenty-sixth type	Vana-mālā, garland worn round the neck.
	Twenty-seventh type	Serpent-belt, Kaṭaka, worn above the ankle.
	Twenty-eighth type	Anklelets, Nūpura, for the feet.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twenty-ninth type	Ear-rings, Makara, crocodile shaped.
	Thirteenth type	Gold rings, Tāṭaṅka, for the ears.
FURNITURE		
CXLIII	Fourth group	Mañjushā, basket, made of leaf, wood, etc., decorated with several ornaments, used as wardrobe, oil-tank, trunk, etc.
CXLIV	Fifth group	Dolā, swing or palanquin, consisting of pillars, walls, iron rings, transom, board, mirrors, portico, doors, etc., for the use of the gods and men.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First group	Dīpa-daṇḍa, lamp-post, made of wood, metals, and stone, movable and stationary, erected in front of the house and elsewhere.
	Second group	Vyajana, fan, furnished with posts made of wood or iron, leather chain, ornaments, etc., surfaces decorated with images of gods and inscribed with colours and metallic substances, used in cars, chariots and elsewhere.
	Third group	Darpana, mirror, generally circular or lotus pattern, made of wooden or metal post, brass board, handle and other members, varying according to castes, used as an attribute of the goddess of learning (Sarasvatī) and an ornament for doors, for cars and chariots, for decoration of buildings, for porticos or swings, for royal umbrellas, and fixed on crowns, etc.
	Sixth group	Tulā, balance, made of wood and metals, consisting of scale beam, scale pans, tongue, pivot, bar-like chains and other members, used also for the kings to be weighed against gold to be distributed, varying according to the nine classes of kings.
	Seventh group	Patra, seal, of leaf-pattern, imprinted with the palm-print of the right hand of the kings and well marked with gold lines, including a pen for marking the commencement of the new year, and varying according to the (nine) ranks of kings.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Eighth group	Pañjara, cages and nests, movable and stationary, made of suitable materials and necessary members, for the use of the musk deer (cat), the parrot, the Chātaka bird, the Chakora bird, the duck, the pigeon, the peacock, the francoline partridge, the wag-tail, the cock, the mongoose, the sparrow, the boar, the tiger, etc.
<i>N.B</i> —The bigger articles of furniture are separately described: cars and chariots (Chapter XLIII), bedsteads and couches (Chapter XLIV), and seats and thrones (Chapter XLV), of which the following are further varieties more fully described in other texts:		
	Ninth group	Benches—To accommodate three persons.
	Tenth group	Couches.—Covered with canopies.
	Eleventh group	Chairs—Rectangular, cushioned, cane-bottomed.
	Twelfth group	Sofa—Raised on a pedestal, with many legs, state, etc., with arms to it.
	Thirteenth group	Carpets—Of various types, inwrought with gold or with silk.
	Fourteenth group	Rugs—Of various kinds, including horse-rugs and carriage-rugs, with long hair on one or both sides.
	Fifteenth group	Curtains—Of various patterns and materials.
	Sixteenth group	Counterpanes—Of many colours.
	Seventeenth group	Coverlets—With long fleece, woollen marked with thick flowers, cotton dyed with figures of animals.
	Eighteenth group	Matresses—Of various kinds.
	Nineteenth group	Pillows—Of the size of man's head and body.
	Twentieth group	Bolsters—Of five kinds as stuffed with wool, cotton, bark, grass, and leaves.
	Twenty-first group	Elephant housings—Richly decorated and of various kinds.
	Twenty-second group	Skins—Of panthers, antelope, etc.
	Twenty-third group	Cushions—Large, crimson and of other kinds.
	Twenty-fourth group	Mosquito-curtains—Of various sizes and colours.
	Twenty-fifth group	Spittoon—Of various kinds.

CHAPTER LI

THE TRIAD, COMPRISING BRAHMĀ, VISHṆU, AND ŚIVA

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLV	Brahmā	With consorts, Sarasvatī on the right and Śāvitṛī on the left, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , the consorts being in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> ; placed on one pedestal in the erect posture, (may also be seated on a lotus throne or be in a recumbent posture); in the equipoise (single flexion, three-flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in high relief, (middle relief or low relief); furnished with four faces, one neck, eight eyes, eight ears, two legs, four arms, the two lower hands being in boon-giving and refuge-offering attitudes, and the two upper hands holding attributes of the water-pot, and the rosary (or two sacrificial ladles); wearing crowns, the matted hair, ear-rings, various ornaments, the sacred thread, outer garment, whitish clothes, a strip of bark, an upper garment and golden complexion.
N.B.—For description of Sarasvatī see plate CXLVIII, p. 57, and of Śāvitṛī see pp. 57-58 above.		
CXLVI	Vishṇu	With consorts, Lakshmī and Bhūdevī, alternately on the right and the left, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , the consorts being in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> , made in the erect, (seated or recumbent) posture, on three lotus seats, in the equipoise (single flexion, three flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in the high relief, (middle relief, or low relief); furnished with a single head, two ears, two legs, but four arms, one hand being in refuge-offering attitude and three others holding attributes of the (lotus), mace, discus and conch-shell; wearing the <i>kirīṭa</i> crown, the ornamental nimbus at the back of the head, the Śrīvatsa symbol on the chest, the sacred thread, yellow garment, bright blue complexion, smiling face, straight nose and elongated eyes.

N.B.—For description of Lakshmī, see plate CXLIX, pp. 57-58, and of Bhūdevī otherwise called Mahī, p. 59 above.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLVII	Śiva	With the consort Pārvatī on the left, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , the consort being in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> , made in erect, (seated or recumbent posture), on two lotus seats, in the equipoise (single flexion, three flexion or excessive flexion) pose; stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; in high relief, (middle relief, or low relief); furnished with a single head but a third eye on the forehead, the left side of the neck being marked with the <i>kālakūṭa</i> poison, bearing two ears, two legs, four arms, two hands in the boon-giving and the refuge-offering attitudes, the attributes in the other two hands being an antelope and a tabor, wearing a crown marked with the Ganges and the crescent moon, and the matted hair of an ascetic, the tiger-skin and a waist cloth, the sacred thread, ear-rings and various ornaments and reddish complexion.

N B.—For description of Pārvatī, otherwise called Durgā, see p. 59 above.

CHAPTER LII

THE PHALLUS OR SYMBOL OF THE TRIAD, COMPRISING SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	Līṅga (general)	Brahmā portion at the bottom being of quadrangular shape, Viṣṇu portion at the middle of octagonal shape, and the Śiva portion at the top of circular shape, with flutes (or stream-mark) varying from sixteen to one thousand. These shapes are interchangeable, the topmost point being like a bud, leaf or umbrella. It includes the <i>Pīṭha</i> (pedestal) upon which it stands. It is carved singly or in group, varying according to castes, materials (gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta), and sizes. It is used for personal and public worship.
	First type	Śaiva, with its characteristic features.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Second type	Pāśupata, with its characteristic features.
	Third type	Kālamukha, with its characteristic features.
	Fourth type	Mahāvratā, with its characteristic features.
	Fifth type	Vāma, with its characteristic features.
	Sixth type	Bhairava, with its characteristic features.
	Seventh type	Samakarna, with its characteristic features, the worship by the Brahmans.
	Eighth type	Vardhamāna, with its characteristic features, for worship by the Kshatriyas.
	Ninth type	Śivānka, with its characteristic features, for worship by the Vaiśyas.
	Tenth type	Svastika, with its cross-like shape and other characteristic features, for worship by the Śūdras.
	Eleventh type	Jāti, with its characteristic height.
	Twelfth type	Chhanda, with its characteristic height.
	Thirteenth type	Vikalpa, with its characteristic height.
	Fourteenth type	Ābbāsa, with its characteristic height.
	Fifteenth type	Nāgara, with its characteristic width and square form.
	Sixteenth type	Drāviḍa, with its characteristic width and octagonal or hexagonal form.
	Seventeenth type	Vesara, with its characteristic width and round form.
	Eighteenth type	Daivika, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for divine purposes.
	Nineteenth type	Mānusha, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for human purposes, on the ter- race of a mountain.
	Twentieth type	Gānava, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for the Ganas.
	Twenty-first type	Ārsha, self-revealed, with its characteristic features, for the seers or sages.
	Twenty-second type	Ātmārtha, with its characteristic features, for personal worship.
	Twenty-third type	Parārtha, with its characteristic features, for public worship.
	Twenty-fourth type	Kshanika, with its characteristic features, for temporary worship.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Twenty-fifth type	Sthāyin, with its characteristic features, for permanent use.
	Twenty-sixth type	Ekalinga, carved singly and independently, with its characteristic features.
	Twenty-seventh type	Bahu-līnga, carved in groups, with its characteristic features.

N.B.—There are several other minor varieties.

CHAPTER LIII

ALTARS OR SYMBOLS OF SATĪ (ŚIVA'S CONSORT), COMPRISING EIGHT TYPES AND FIFTY-ONE INDEPENDENT VARIETIES

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Pīṭha (general)	Erected both independently of the Līnga and as a component part thereof and conforming to the shape of the Līnga, but of a different material; installed both inside and outside the main temple, in the central plot (<i>Brahma-pīṭha</i>) of villages and the palaces, on the top of a mountain and the bank of a river, etc., on the fifty-one sacred spots (<i>Pīṭha-sthāna</i>), of white colour for the Brahmans, of red colour for the Kshatriyas, of yellow colour for the Vaiśyas, and of black colour for the Śūdras.
	First type	Bhadrapiṭha, with its characteristic features.
	Second type	Śrībhadrā, with its characteristic features.
	Third type	Śrīviśālā, with its characteristic features.
	Fourth type	Upapiṭha, with its characteristic features.
	Fifth type	Nāgara, with its characteristic features and quadrangular form.
	Sixth type	Drāviḍa, with its characteristic features and octagonal form.
	Seventh type	Vesara, with its characteristic features and round form.
	Eighth type	Āndhra, with its characteristic features and hexagonal form.

N.B.—There are fifty-one independent varieties with slightly different features, but bearing as many epithets.

CHAPTER LIV

FEMALE DEITIES, COMPRISING THIRTEEN GODDESSES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CXLVIII	First type	<p>Sarasvatī, goddess of learning, carved both independently (and as consort of Brahmā), measured in the (middle) ten <i>tāla</i>, placed on a lotus pedestal as seated in a <i>padmāsana</i> (cross-legged) posture, in the equipoised pose, and in a stationary position; made of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with a cheerful face, two eyes, two ears, two legs, four arms, holding the mirror (or lute) in the upper right hand, a book in the upper left hand, the rosary garland in the lower right hand, and a pot in the lower left hand. Her complexion is crystal white (or gold). She wears yellow clothes and a knotted garment, jewel scarf, etc. She puts on the <i>keśa-bandha</i>, <i>karanda</i> or <i>kuntala</i> crown together with the crest jewel, a bee mark on pearl fillet on the forehead, crocodile shaped rings, flowers and pearl garlands on the ears, a chain and pearl strings over the neck and shoulders, breast-bands or brassier round the breasts and garlands for the arms, the <i>keyura</i> and <i>kataki</i> armlets, bracelets or bangles on the wrists, pearl bands on the root of the arms, rings of precious stones on all fingers except the middle one, serpent-shaped net ornaments on the legs, anklets, jewel rings on the toes, and all other ornaments. There is a second variety of Sarasvatī with two arms, the right hand being in boon-giving attitude, and the left holding a lotus; seated or erect on the right of Brahmā, with same complexion but slightly different ornaments.</p>
CXLIX	Third type	<p>Lakshmī, goddess of prosperity, of two types, great and ordinary, carved both independently and as a consort of Viṣṇu, measured in the (middle) ten <i>tāla</i>, placed on a red lotus as seated in a <i>padmāsana</i> (cross-legged) posture, in the equipoised pose and in a stationary position; made</p>

Plate no.

Figure

Description

of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with plump and full breasts, a cheerful face with large and broad eyes smiling, having two ears, two legs, four arms, the upper right hand being in the refuge-offering attitude, the upper left hand holding a small drum, the lower right hand holding a lotus (or rosary garland), and the lower left hand holding a blue or red lotus. She bears a pure gold complexion and is clad in yellow clothes or a red garment, jewel *chhannavira* jacket and gold or jewel scarf. She puts on the *kuntala* type of crown and there is a (bee-mark or) jewel fillet on the forehead. She is adorned with gold rings or crocodile rings with gold strings or garlands on the ears, a pretty chain and strings over the neck, jewels or gold fillets on the nipples and around the breasts, gold *keyura*, and *kaṭika* upper armlets, jewel bracelets on the wrists and bangles on the wrist-joints, jewel strings round the buttock and jewel garlands, etc., three pendants adorned with all gems, serpent-shaped bracelets with jewel bands and anklets on the feet, and jewel rings on the toes, and all other ornaments.

There is an ordinary type, furnished with two arms, two eyes, two elephants on the two sides and slightly different ornaments.

There is a third type, placed on the right side of Vishnu, in an erect or sitting posture, furnished with two eyes and two arms holding a lotus with the uplifted hand and the right hand being in the boon-giving posture or hanging downwards, and furnished with slightly different ornaments.

Not illustrated

Second type

Śāvitri, carved both independently and as a consort of Brahmā, measured in the middle ten *tāla*, placed on a lotus pedestal in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in stationary or movable position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with white, red, or

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		bright blue complexion, two eyes, two arms, a peaceful face, a silk garment or yellow clothes, with a characteristic crown and various ornaments.
	Fourth type	Mahī or Bhūdevī, earth-goddess (mother country), carved both independently and as a consort of Viṣṇu, measured in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> , placed on a seat, in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in stationary or movable position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with bright blue complexion, two arms, two eyes, a peaceful motherly face, fine silk clothes, with a characteristic crown, lotus attribute, and various ornaments.
	Fifth type	Durgā or Pārvatī, the Maid of Mountain, carved both independently and as a consort of Śiva or Phallus, measured in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> , placed on a seat, in an erect or sitting posture, in one of the four poses, in the attitude of a milk-maid, in stationary (or movable) position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with light blue complexion, fine silk clothes or yellow garment, lotus attribute, long arms, large eyes, plump breasts with high slope, broad belly, well marked buttock, large hip and thighs, broad smiling face, high neck prominent mouth, characteristic crown and various ornaments. There are two other varieties: Gaurī or the White, and Pārvatī or the Maid of Mountain with slightly different features and ornaments.
	Sixth type	Mana-unmādinī (enchantress of the mind) or Ratī, goddess of love, measured in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> , generally placed in Śiva temple, in an erect posture and characteristic pose, or seated on a bull, made with one of the nine materials; furnished with three eye-, four arms, water-lily and rosary attributes, red lish-white or bright blue complexion, fine silk clothes, characteristic crown and various ornaments, carved, when independent, with a young hare and a horse on the two sides.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Seventh type	Vārāhī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms bearing the plough and other attributes, hog's face with snout, bright blue complexion, characteristic crown and various ornaments.
	Eighth type	Kaumārī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, the <i>karandī</i> crown, red complexion, bright blue clothes, characteristic attributes and various ornaments.
	Ninth type	Chāmundī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, the <i>jaṭā</i> crown, arrow attribute, dark-bluish complexion, garland on the head, conch leaf and rings on the ears, and various other ornaments.
	Tenth type	Bhairavī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, arrow attribute, red complexion, black clothes, characteristic crown, attributes, and various ornaments. There is a second type, Rudrānī, with slightly different features and ornaments.
	Eleventh type	Māhendrī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with three eyes, four arms, bearing characteristic attributes, crown, complexion, clothes, and various ornaments.
	Twelfth type	Vaishṇavī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, bright blue complexion, yellow clothes, characteristic attributes, crown, and various ornaments.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Thirteenth type	Brahmāṇī, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , placed on the Bhadra pedestal, in a suitable posture, pose and position; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with four arms, three eyes, four faces, the <i>jūtā</i> crown, pot and rosary attributes, white complexion, red clothes, and various ornaments.

N.B.—There are references to other minor varieties of female deities also.

CHAPTER LV

JAIN IMAGES, COMPRISING FIVE GROUPS AND TWENTY-FOUR TIRTHANKARAS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CL	Third group	<p>Jina, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i>, in a straight, erect or sitting posture, in the equipoised pose, stationary (or movable) position; made with gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, stucco, grit, glass, or terracotta; in high relief; furnished with two arms and two eyes; the head being clean-shaven but furnished with the top knot (nimbus); the legs uniformly straight, two long hands, suspending, two feet on the lotus throne with a pinnacle, the crocodile arch, ornamental tree, royal elephants, etc., in a straight pose; the whole body being in a stiff attitude; bearing a meditative look on the supreme soul; placed below the fourth or third heaven; wearing no robes or ornaments; marked with the <i>śrīvatsa</i> symbol in gold on the chest; crystal complexion; accompanied by sages, demigods and goddesses in a praying mood: Nārada with his musical instrument, Yaksha and Yakshesvara on the sides with raised chowries, Vidyādhara and minor kings.</p> <p>There is a sitting variety, placed on the lotus seat, with two hands placed upwards over the face.</p>

Not illustrated

First group	Siddhas, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose,
-------------	--

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Second group	Sugandhas, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Fourth group	Arhatas, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Fifth group	Pārśvakas, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect or sitting posture, in equipoised pose, stationary or movable position; in high, middle or low relief; made of one of the nine materials, and with characteristic features slightly different from those of the Jinas.
	Tirthankaras	Comprising twenty-four types, also measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture; in suitable pose and position, with one of the nine materials, generally in high relief, with slightly different characteristic features:
	First type	Ādinātha, with his distinctive sign of the bull.
	Second type	Ajitanātha, with his distinctive sign of the elephant.
	Third type	Śambhunātha, with his distinctive sign of the horse.
	Fourth type	Abhayānandanātha, with his distinctive sign of the monkey.
	Fifth type	Sumatinātha, with his distinctive sign of the red goose.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Supadmanātha, with his distinctive sign of the lotus.
	Seventh type	Supārśvanātha, with his distinctive sign of the Svastika.
	Eighth type	Chandraprabha, with his distinctive sign of the crescent moon.
	Ninth type	Pushpadanta, with his distinctive sign of the crocodile.
	Tenth type	Śitalanātha, with his distinctive sign of the tree or flower.
	Eleventh type	Amśanātha, with his distinctive sign of the rhinoceros.
	Twelfth type	Vasupadya, with his distinctive sign of the buffalo.
	Thirteenth type	Vimalanātha, with his distinctive sign of the boar.
	Fourteenth type	Anantanātha, with his distinctive sign of the porcupine.
	Fifteenth type	Dharmanātha, with his distinctive sign of the thunderbolt.
	Sixteenth type	Śāntanātha, with his distinctive sign of the antelope.
	Seventeenth type	Kunthanātha, with his distinctive sign of the goat.
	Eighteenth type	Aranātha, with his distinctive sign of the fish.
	Nineteenth type	Mallinātha, with his distinctive sign of the pinnacle.
	Twentieth type	Munisuvrata, with his distinctive sign of the tortoise.
	Twenty-first type	Naminātha, with his distinctive sign of the lotus with stalk.
	Twenty-second type	Neminātha, with his distinctive sign of the shell.
	Twenty-third type	Pārśvanātha, with his distinctive sign of the snake.
	Twenty-fourth type	Vardhamāna or Māhāvira, with his distinctive sign of the lion.

CHAPTER LVI

BUDDHIST IMAGES, COMPRISING SEVERAL TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLI	Buddha	Measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , made of wood, stone, or metallic substances (gold, silver, or copper), in sitting (or erect) posture, equipoised pose, stationary (or movable) position; in high, (middle, or low relief, or on a tablet or wall) with terra-cotta or grit; placed on a throne decorated with arches, holy fig tree and ornamental tree; furnished with a full face, long nose, smiling eyes, elongated ears, fleshy body, broad chest, round belly, long arms, white complexion, yellow clothes, the <i>ushnisha</i> (protuberance of the skull), and carved in a praying attitude.

There are other types, generally in an erect posture and with slightly different characteristic features.

CHAPTER LVII

SAGES, COMPRISING SEVEN GREAT PATRIARCHS

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLII	Second type	Kāśyapa, measured in the eight <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect (or sitting) posture, in stationary (or movable) position; in high relief; made with gold, silver, copper, wood, stone, stucco, grit, glass, or terra-cotta; furnished with yellow complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in the left hand and a staff in the right.

Not illustrated

First type	Agastya, measured in the seven <i>tāla</i> , carved in erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with bright-green complexion, yellow garments, two arms, two eyes, large belly, brownish complexion, full and crooked form, <i>jaṭā</i> and <i>juṭa</i> matted hair, sacred thread and upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other,
------------	---

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Third type	Bhṛigu, measured in the eight <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with dark complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, and holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Fourth type	Vaśisṭha, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, in stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with red complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Fifth type	Bhārgava, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made with one of the nine materials; furnished with brownish (tawny) complexion, yellow clothes, two arms, two eyes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Sixth type	Viśvāmitra, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with reddish complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, two eyes, two arms, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.
	Seventh type	Bharadvāja, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in an erect or sitting posture, in a praying attitude, and stationary or movable position; in high, middle, or low relief; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with greenish (turmeric) complexion, yellow clothes, matted hair, sacred thread, upper garment, two eyes, two arms, holding a book in one hand and a staff in the other.

CHAPTER LVIII

MYTHICAL BEINGS, COMPRISING SIX TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLIII	Second type	Vidyādhara, chowry-bearer of the gods and a kind of fairy possessed of magical powers; measured in the nine <i>tā/a</i> ; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with two arms, two eyes, the <i>karandā</i> crown, demon shape, dark-red and yellow complexion, hands kept touching the knees, and raised towards the gateway, plough-shaped legs turned backwards, the right leg being in the <i>svastika</i> pose and the left bent (alternately), one hand holding up chowries and the other kept touching the ground; carved in a sitting posture and figured on arches, palaces and storeyed buildings.
		<i>Not illustrated</i>
	First type	Yaksha, attendant to the gods, Jain deities, bearer of chowries, measured in the nine <i>tā/a</i> ; made of one of the nine materials; furnished with two arms, two eyes, the <i>karandā</i> crown, legs clad in clothes, demon shape, bright-blue and yellow complexion, plough-shaped legs turned towards the back, the right leg being in the <i>svastika</i> pose and the left bent, hands kept touching the knees and raised towards the gateway, one hand holding up chowries and the other kept touching the ground; carved on arches, thrones, palaces and storeyed buildings.
	Third type	Rākshasa, evil spirit of an offensive disposition, carved with characteristic features, measure, materials, look, etc.
	Fourth type	Nigraha, supernatural being of a benevolent disposition, carved with characteristic features, measure, materials, look, etc.
	Fifth type	Gandharva, celestial choir and musician, carved with suitable measure and materials; furnished with red complexion, two arms, two eyes, demon shape, singing or dancing pose, holding a lute and other musical instruments, and decorated with various ornaments.

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Sixth type	Kinnara, a kind of hybrid being : legs being like those of an animal (horse), upper body like that of a man, face like of Garuḍa, and arms being provided with wings, holding a lute, possessing the beautiful hue of a flower, wearing the lotus crown, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> ; made of one of the nine materials ; furnished with various ornaments ; figured on arches, chariots, etc.

CHAPTER LIX

DEVOTEES, COMPRISING FOUR CLASSES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLIV	Fourth type	Sāyujya class, in intimate union with the god, measured in the large ten <i>tāla</i> , in an erect posture, and praying attitude ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings. <i>Not illustrated</i>
	First type	Sālokya class, dwelling in the same place as the god, measured in the large nine <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.
	Second type	Sāmīpya class, dwelling in the vicinity of the god, measured in the small ten <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.
	Third type	Sārūpya class, in close identity with the god, measured in the middle ten <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with characteristic features and ornaments ; figured on storeyed buildings.

CHAPTER LX

THE GOOSE, VEHICLE OF BRAHMĀ

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Goose	Riding animal of Brahmā, measured in the two <i>tāla</i> ; furnished with plough-shaped wing-joint, circular thigh-root, white complexion

Plate no	Figure	Description
		all over the limbs, legs being reddish-white, beak goldish, variegated feathers, crest and tail; carved in rows in all buildings, foot-mark on the dome, figured on the entablature, architrave, finial, recess, and neck of various buildings.

CHAPTER LXI

GARUDA, VEHICLE OF VISHṆU

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLV	Garuda	Mythical being, riding animal of Vishṇu, measured in the nine <i>tāla</i> , carved in a sitting (erect or walking) posture, in stationary (or movable) position; furnished with the lion-feet, face smiling at end of the eyes, mind expressed on the face, two arms, two wings, alternately parrot beak and goose foot, face with fangs, bird-wings, eight-hooded snake, terrific look, various ornaments including the <i>karanda</i> crown, five colours (yellow, white, dark-blue, red and black); bright green from hair to ear, blue edge, five-coloured wings with spotted bodice, yellow from the heart (part to the hips and hands, red knee, whitish feet, alternately bent face, hands and legs, body gold; alternately five-coloured lion-head, red pointed tail; made of stone, earth, wood, planked grit, etc.; carved in a sitting (or erect) posture, alternately with joined palms meditating on Vishṇu; installed in and at the gate of Vishṇu temple; figured in storeyed buildings.

CHAPTER LXII

THE BULL, VEHICLE OF ŚIVA AND LOVE-GODDESS

Not illustrated

Plate no.	Figure	Description
	Bull	Riding animal of Śiva and Love-goddess, carved in various (<i>tāla</i>) measures, in recumbent or erect posture, and walking pose, installed on a pedestal facing the Śiva temple both inside the shrine and in a

Plate no.	Figure	Description
		pavilion in front of the temple, or at the door; white all over, the four legs, hoofs and two ears being red; wearing a tiger-skin, garlands at the neck and foot-rings or anklets; made solid or hollow, of gold, silver, copper, stone, wood, glass, stucco, earth and planked grit or baked clay; furnished with various other ornaments; figured on the entablature, etc.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE LION, VEHICLE OF PĀRVATĪ

Not illustrated

Plate no	Figure	Description
	Lion	Riding animal of Pārvatī and others, carved in suitable measure, the tail being generally equal to the height; in erect, sitting, or recumbent posture, the four legs being like those of the tiger; furnished with white complexion, with red mane, crescent-shaped nails and teeth; figured on arches, thrones, pillars, etc.

CHAPTER LXV

TĀLAS, COMPRISING TWELVE TYPES

Plate no.	Figure	Description
CLVI	First type	Large ten <i>tālā</i> , in which measures of one hundred and fifty-four parts (limbs) of the body is given. It is used in measuring superhuman deities, including Buddha, Jina, etc
	Second type	Nine <i>tālā</i> , used in measuring goddesses, sages, demons, etc.
	Third type	Eight <i>tālā</i> , used in measuring sages, devotees ordinary human beings, etc
	Fourth type	Seven <i>tālā</i> , used in measuring sages, demigods, females, etc.
	Fifth type	Six <i>tālā</i> , used in measuring the tiger, etc.

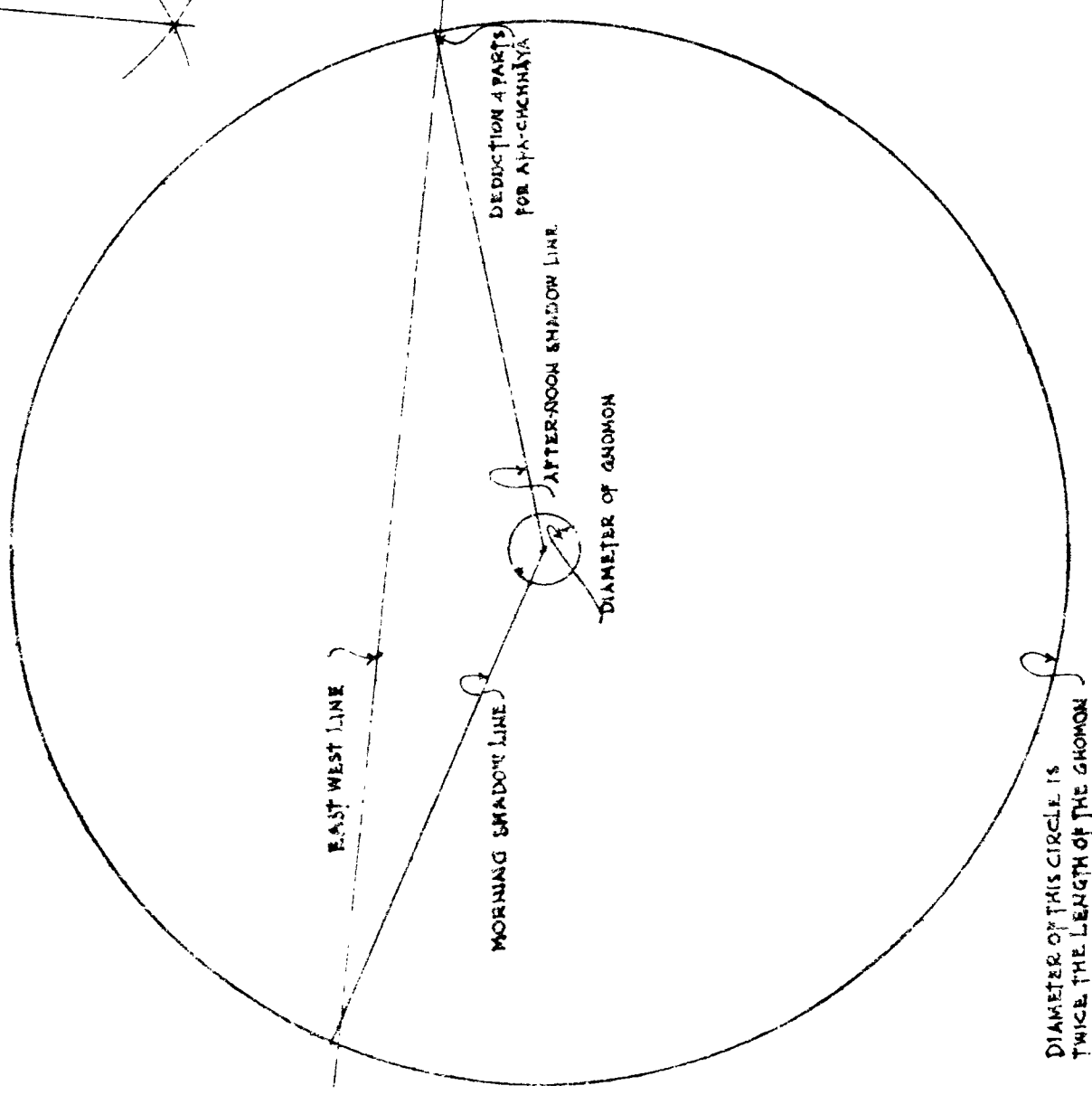
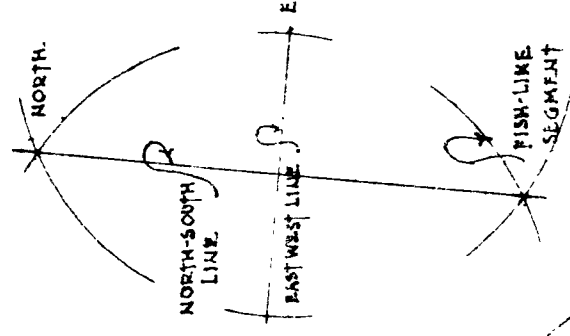
ERECTION OF GNOMONS AND PEGS ~ CHAPTER VI

SCALE - ONE INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT.

SHEET NO. 1

NOTE :-

THESE FIGURES ARE ONLY APPLICABLE TO
THE MONTHS OF VRISCHIKA AND JASHADHA
THE MONTH OF MINA HAVING APA-CHCHHAYA
OF 4 PARTS. THE SHADOW LINES (FOR MORNING ETC.)
WOULD DECLINE TOWARDS THE SOUTH



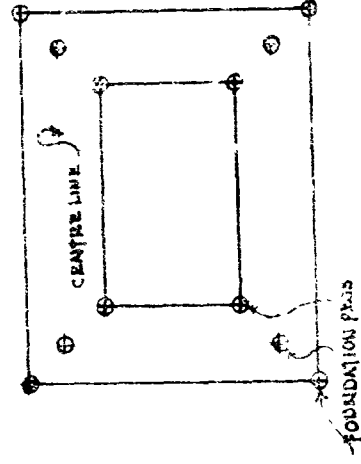
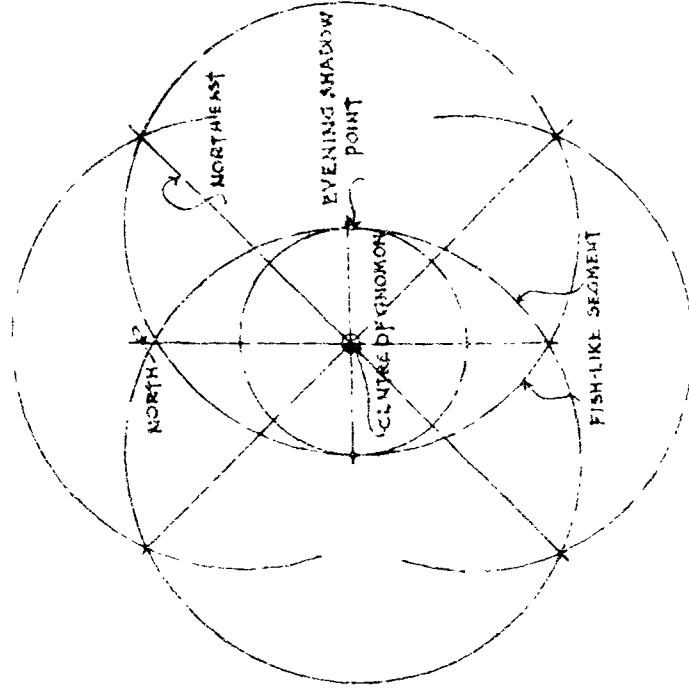
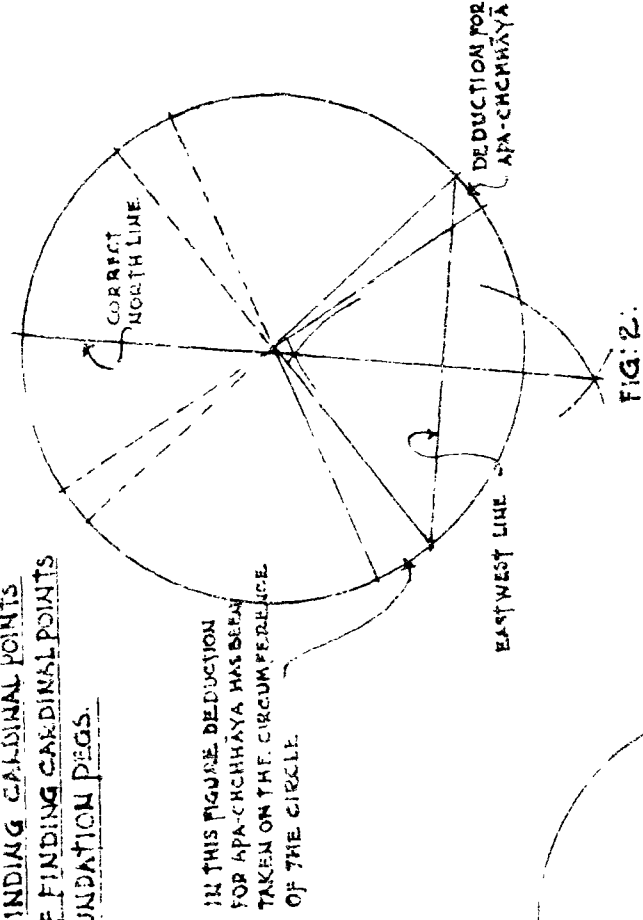
R. L. BANSAL.

ERECTION OF GNOMONS AND PEGS — CHAPTER VI

FIG.1. GENERAL METHOD OF FINDING CARDINAL POINTS

FIG.2. ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF FINDING CARDINAL POINTS

FIG.3. METHOD OF FIXING FOUNDATION PEGS



THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

FIG 1. SAKALA OF 1 PLOT.

FIG 2. PECHAKA - 4 -

FIG 3. PITHA - 9 -

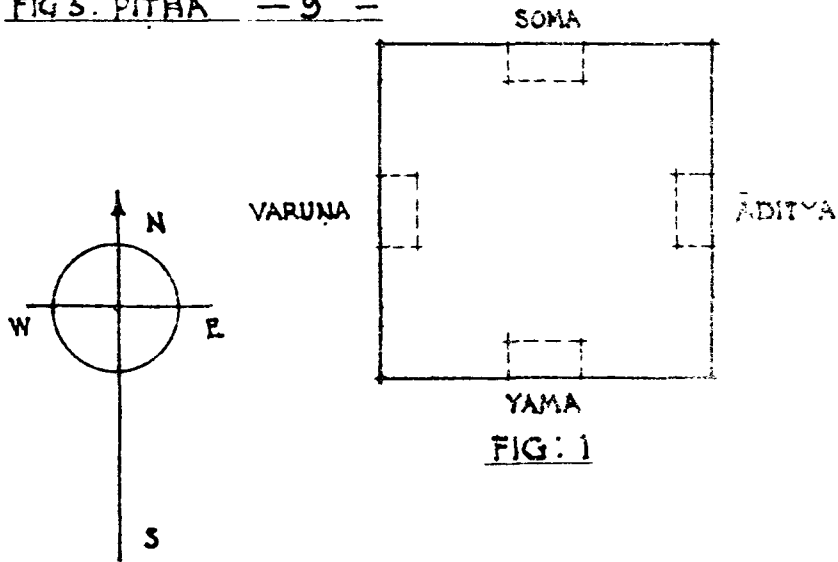


FIG: 1

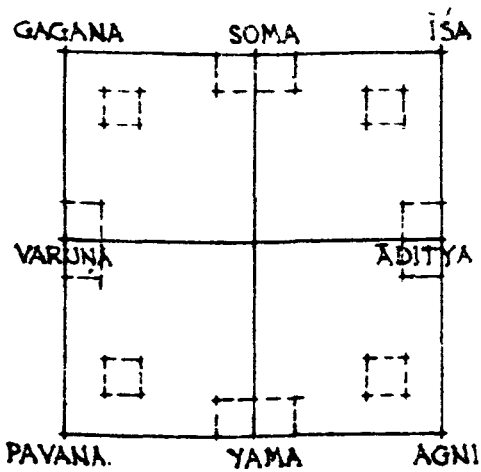


FIG: 2

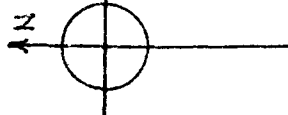
PAVANA	SOMA	ISA
VARUNA	PRITHVI	ADITYA
GAGANA	YAMA	AGNI

FIG 3

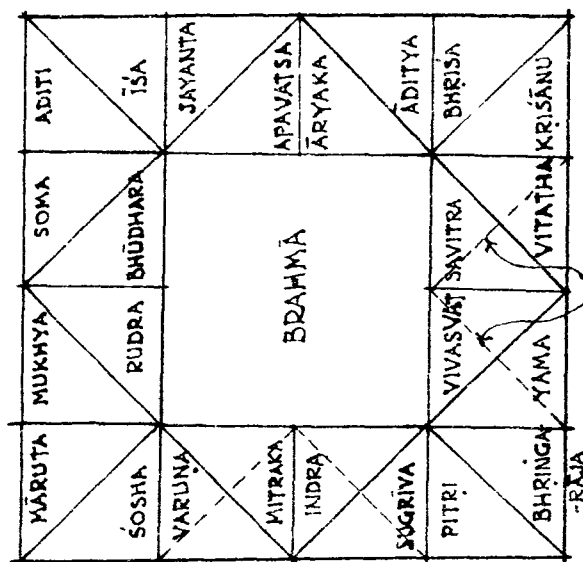
THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

FIG.1. MAHĀPITHA OF 16 PLOTS.

FIG.1A ~ ARRANGED DIFFERENTLY



REPEAT THOSE NAMES FROM IDENTICAL PLOTS IN FIG.1



THE DOTTED LINES INDICATE ANOTHER POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT OF THOSE FOUR PLOTS

FIG.1

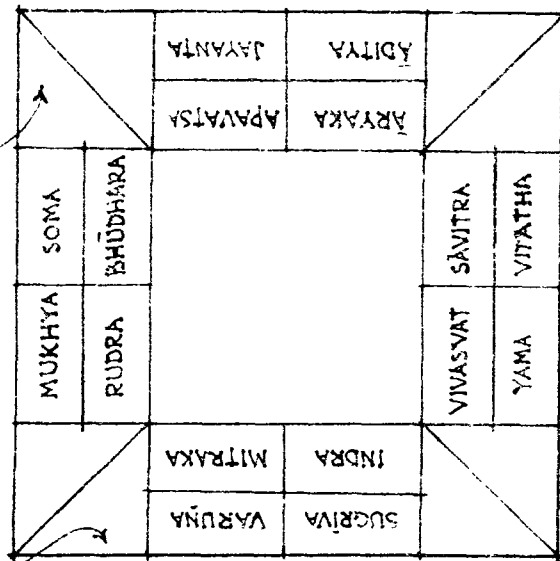
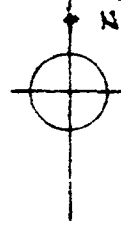


FIG.1A

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII
UPA-PĪTHA PLAN OF 25 PLOTS

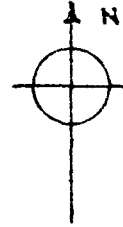


MARUT	MUKHYA	SOMA	ADITI	ĪŚA
ŚOŚHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
VARUNA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ	ĀRYAKA	ĀDITYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHRĪŚA
PITRI	BHRIṄGA- -RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE:-

DETAIL ALLOTMENTS FOR THIS
TYPE HAVE BEEN OBTAINED
FROM THE FOOTNOTE, PAGE 37

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII
UGRAPĪTHA PLAN OF 36 PLOTS



VĀYU	MUKHYA	SOMA	ADITI	ĪŚĀ
SOSHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
VARUNA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ	ĀRYAKA	ĀDITYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHRĪŚĀ
PITRI.	BHRĪŅGA- -RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE:-

THIS IS AN AMPLIFICATION OF
THE UPA PĪTHA TYPE

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII
STHANDILA PLAN OF 49 PLOTS



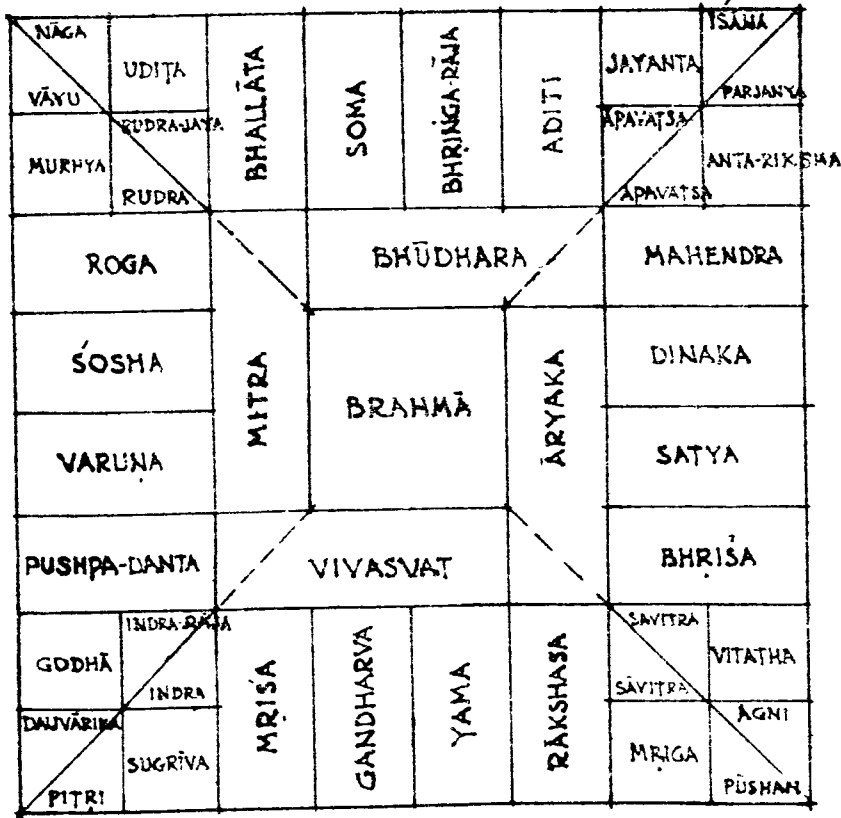
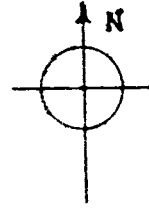
VĀYU	MUKHYA	S O M A	ADITI	ĪŚA
ŚOŚHA	RUDRA	BHŪDHARA	APAVATSA	JAYANTA
V A R U N A	M I T R A	B R A H M Ā	Ā R Y A K A	Ā D I T Y A
SUGRĪVA	INDRA	VIVASVAT	SAVITRA	BHRĪŚA
PITRI	BHRINGA- RĀJA	YAMA	VITATHA	AGNI

NOTE :-

THIS IS AN AMPLIFICATION OF
THE UGRA PITHA TYPE

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

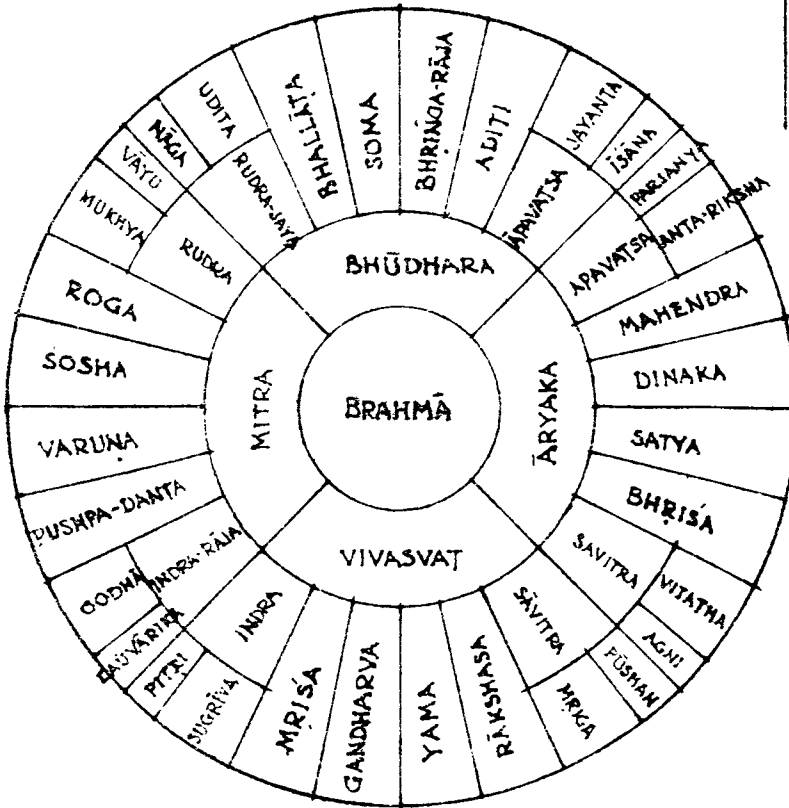
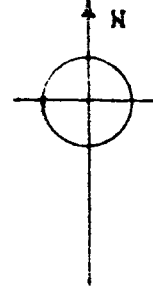
CHANDITA PLAN OF 64 PLOTS



NOTE:-

1. THE DOTTED LINES ON THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE BRAHMĀ PLOT INDICATE ANOTHER ARRANGEMENT OF THOSE FOUR PLOTS (ĀRYAKA ETC.)
2. ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT IS POSSIBLE BY STARTING WITH ĀRYAKA FROM THE DUE NORTH-EASTERN PLOT OF BRAHMĀ.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII
CHANDITA PLAN OF 64 PLOTS

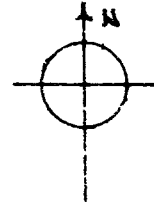


NOTE :-

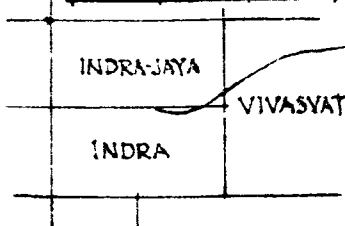
THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS
HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM BRĪHAT-
-SĀMHIṬĀ . SEE FOOT-NOTES ON
PAGES 44 AND 45.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

PARAMA-SĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS



MARUT	NĀGA	MUKHYA	SHALLĀTA	SOMA	MRIGA	ADITI	UDITA	ĪGA
ROGA	RUDRA	RUDRA-JAYA	BHŪDHARA			ĀPAVATSA	ĀPAVATSYA	PARJANYA
ŚOŚHA								JAYANTA
ĀSURA	MITRA		BRAHMĀ			ĀRYAKA		MAHENDRA
VARUNA								BHĀNU
PUSHPA-DĀNTA								SATYA
SUGRĪVA	INDRA-JAYA	INDRA	VIVASVAT			SĀVITRA	SAVITRA	SHRĪSA
DAUVĀRIKA								ANTARIKSHA
PITRI	MRISA	BHRINGA- -RAJA	GANDHARVA	YAMA	GRĪKA- -KSHATA	VITATHA	PŪSHAN	AGNI.



→ THE OTHER THREE CORNERS
OF BRAHMĀ PLOT MAY LIKE-WISE
BE ARRANGED DIFFERENTLY

ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENT

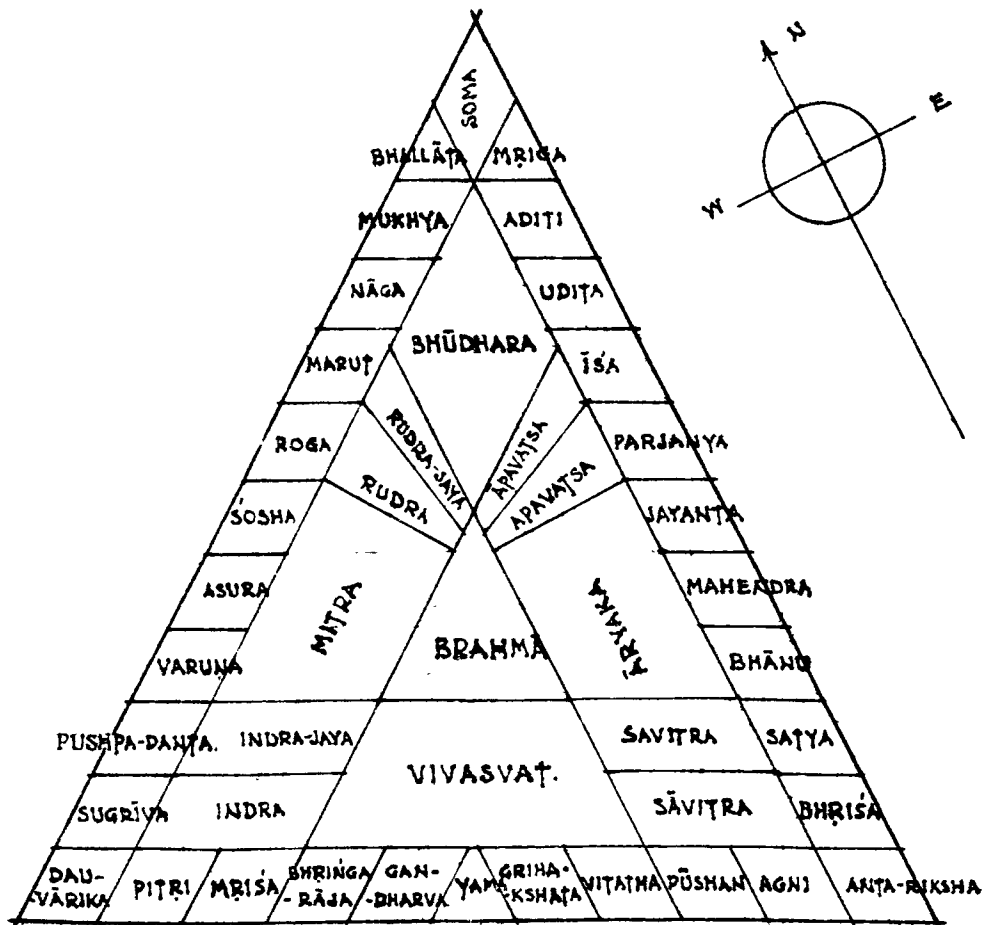
THIS SHOWS ANOTHER
POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT
OF THOSE TWO CORNER
PLOTS INDRA ETC.

NOTE :-

THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS
HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM BRIHAT-
SAMHITĀ. SEE FOOT-NOTES ON
PAGES 44 AND 45.

THE SITE PLANS — CHAPTER VII

PARAMA-SĀYIKA PLAN OF 81 PLOTS.

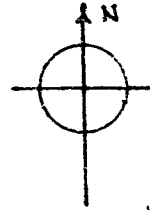


NOTE:~

THE IDEA OF TRIANGULAR PLAN
HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM UTPALA
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGES 44 AND 45.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

ĀSANA PLAN OF 100 PLOTS

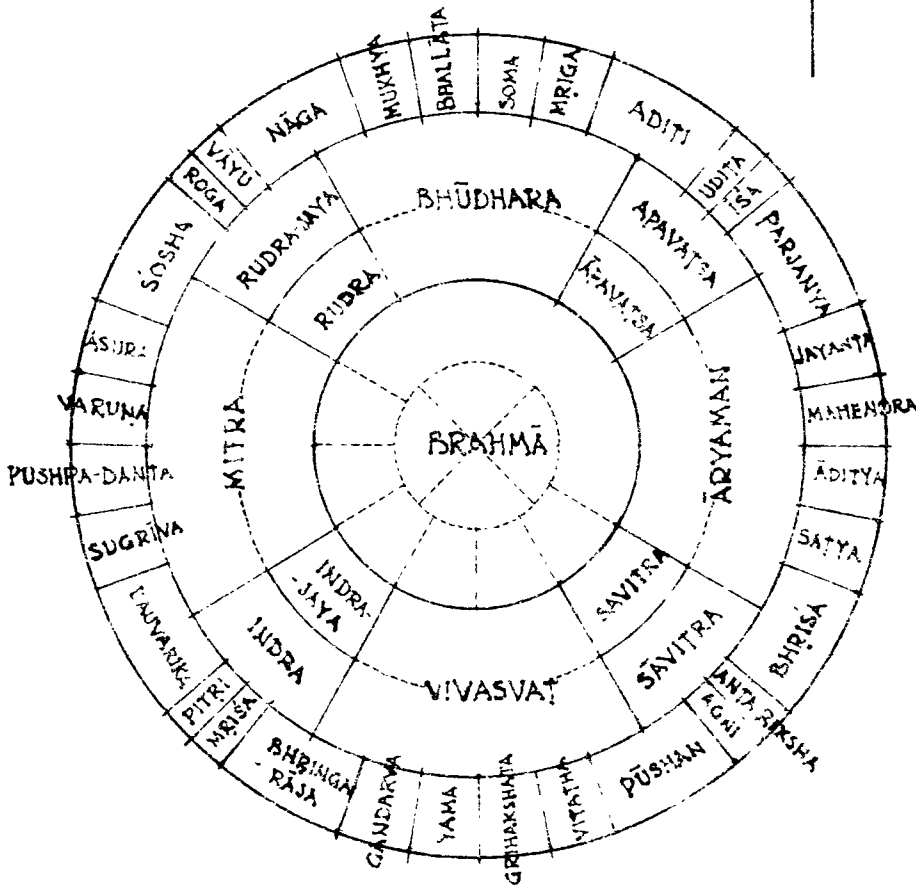
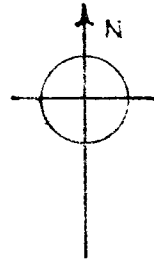


VAYU ROGA	NĀGA	MUKHYABHALLATA	SOMA	MRIGA	ADITI	UDITA ĪSA
SOSHA	RUDRAJAYA	BHŪDHARA			APAVATSA	PARJANYA
	RUDRA				ĀPAVATSA	
ASURA	MITRA	BRAHMĀ			ĀRYAMAN	JAYANTA
VARUNA						MAHENDRA
PUSHPA-DANTA						ĀDITYA
SUGRIVA						SATYA
DAUVĀRIKA	INDRA-JAYA	VIVASVAT			SAVITRA	PHRISA
	INDRA				SĀVITRA	
PITR MRISA	BHRIṆGARAJA	GAN- DHARVA	YAMA	GRHA- KSHAṢA	VITATHA	PŪSHAN
						ANTA RIKSHA AGNI

NOTE:-

THE DETAILS OF THIS PLAN HAVE
BEEN OBTAINED FROM SILPA-RATNA ETC.
SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 45.

THE SITE PLANS ~ CHAPTER VII

ĀSANA PLAN OF 100 PLOTSNOTE:-

THE IDEA OF CIRCULAR PLANS HAS BEEN
OBTAINED FROM BRIHAT-SAMHITĀ AND
SILPA-RATNA SUPPLIES DETAILS. SEE FOOTNOTES
ON PAGES 44, 45 AND 46.

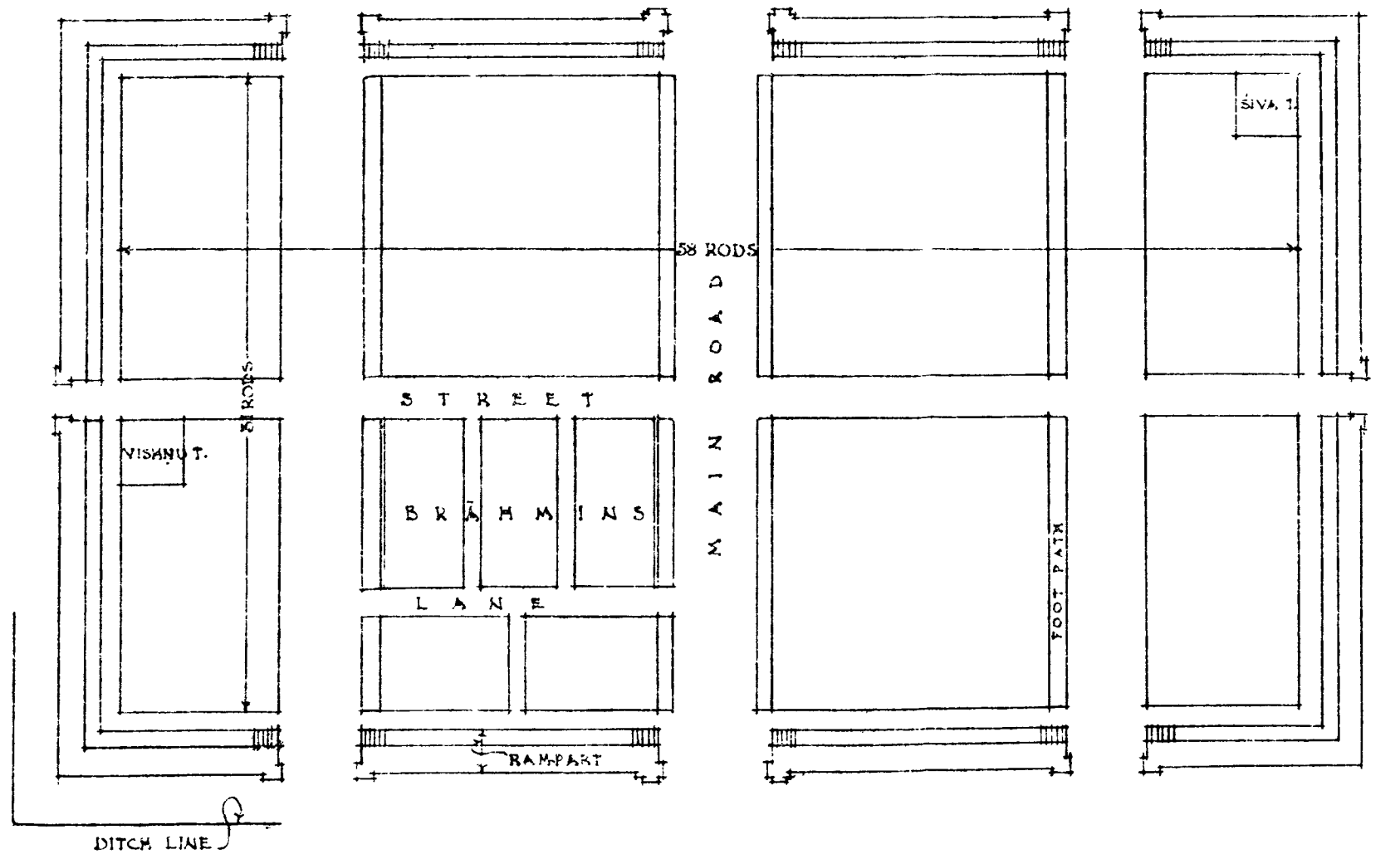
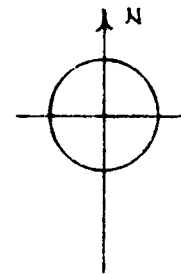
THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

THE DANDAKA LAY-OUT

SCALE — $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 1 ROD = 5-1

NOTE :-

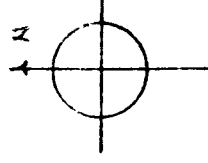
THE LENGTH HAS BEEN TAKEN 4 RODS LESS THAN
DOUBLE THE BREADTH ACCORDING TO ĀYA RULES
T HERE STANDS FOR TEMPLE.



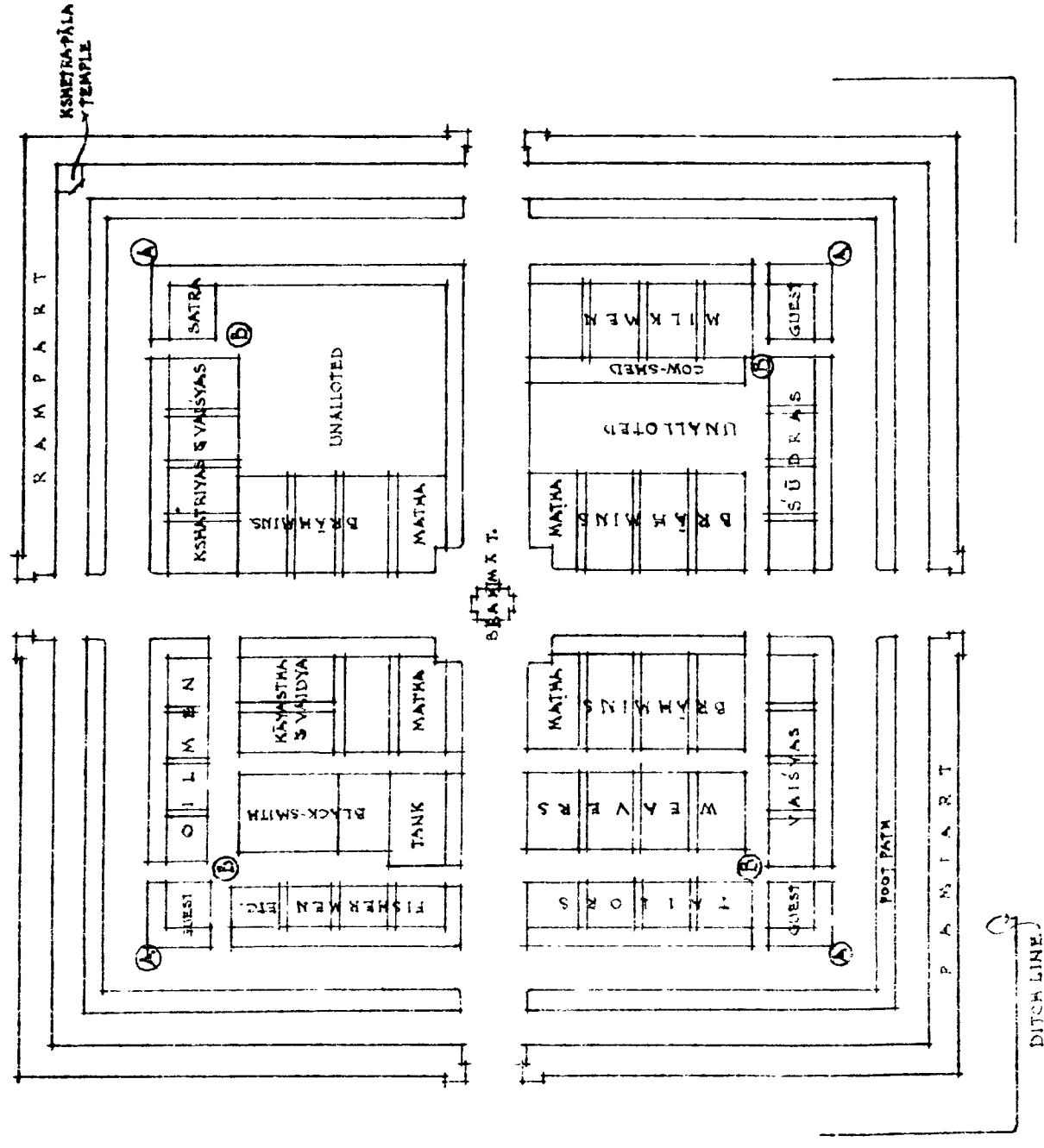
LAY-OUT PLAN

SHEET NO XVI

SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 ROD = 5'-1"



С. К. М. И. Р. Т.



THE SURROUNDING PLOT BETWEEN Q AND Q¹ IS THE LAST OR PAISACHA ROUND. IT STANDS FOR TEMPLE.

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

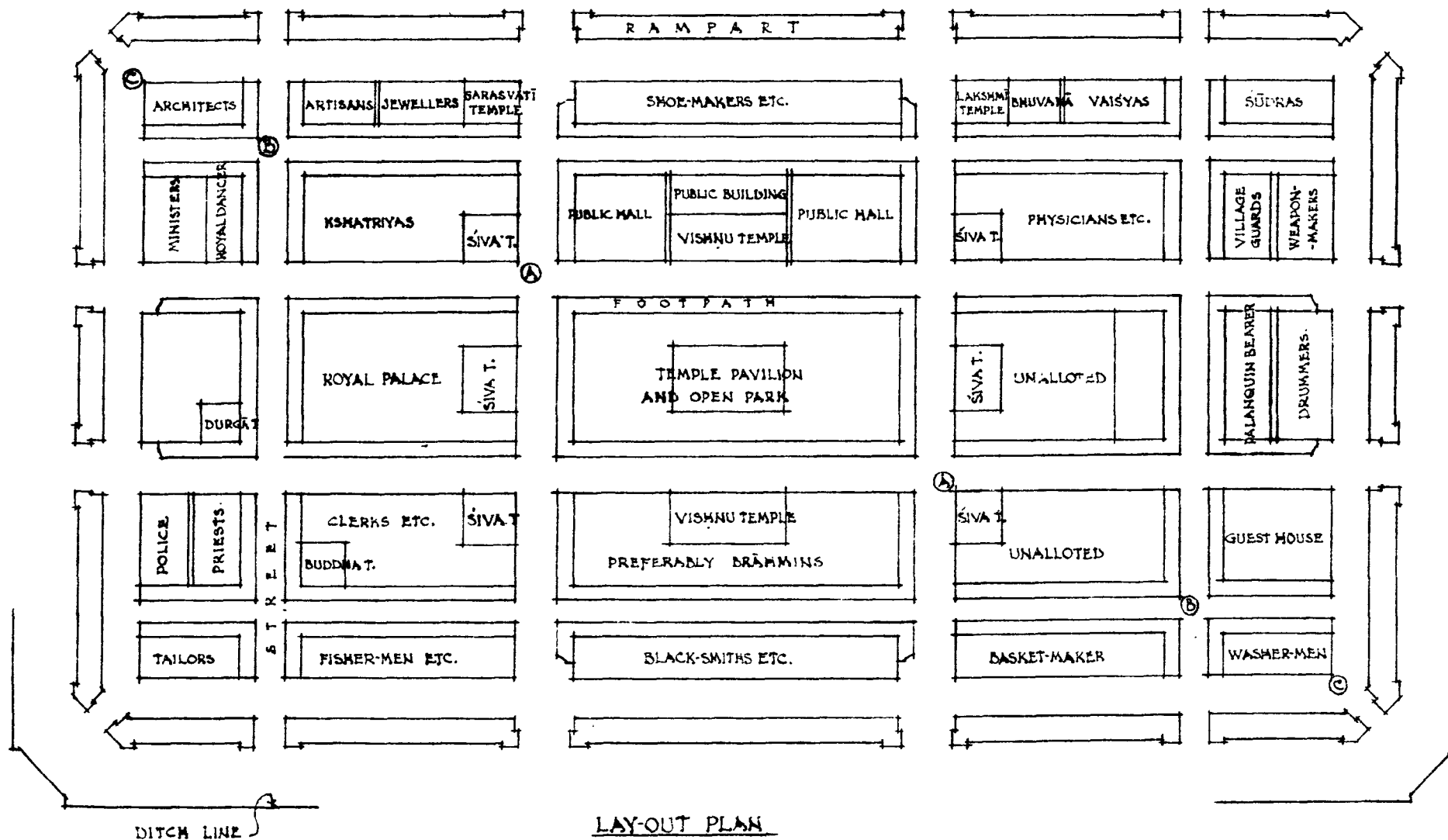
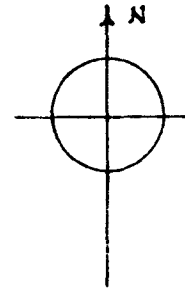
THE NANDYĀVARTA LAY-OUT

SCALE — 1/8 INCH = 5 ROIS = 25-5"

NOTE:-

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (C) AND (D) ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PAISĀCHA AND BETWEEN (B) AND (A) THE MANUSHA ROUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION IS THE DAIVA PLOT.

T STANDS FOR TEMPLE.



LAY-OUT PLAN

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

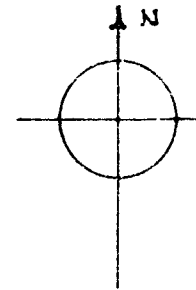
THE PRASTARA LAY-OUT

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 10 RODS = 50-10

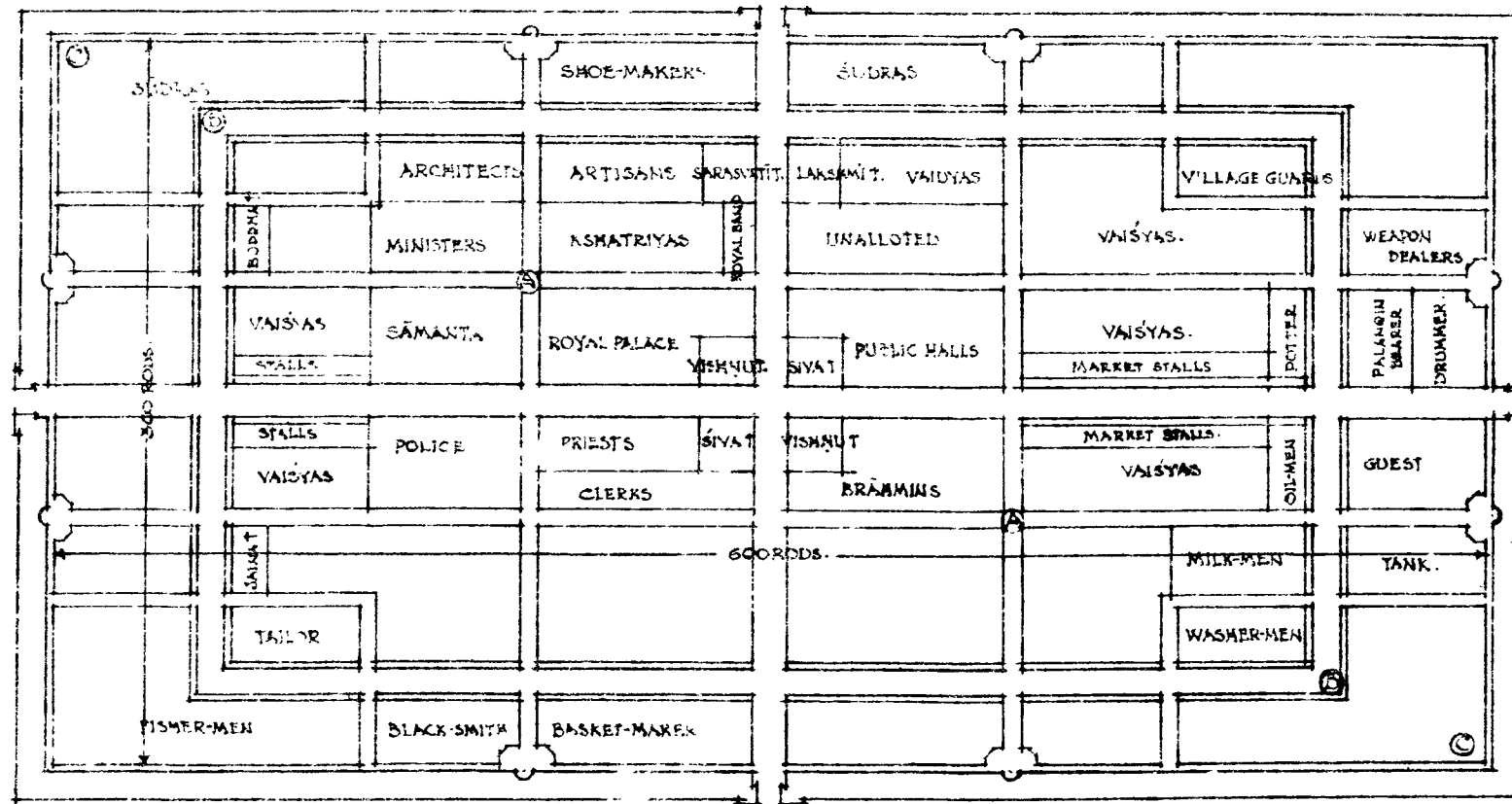
NOTE:—

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (C) AND (D)
ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PAISACHA AND BETWEEN
(B) AND (A) THE MANUSHA BOUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION
IS THE DAIVA PLOT.

* STANDS FOR TEMPLE



SHEET NO XX



LAY-OUT PLAN

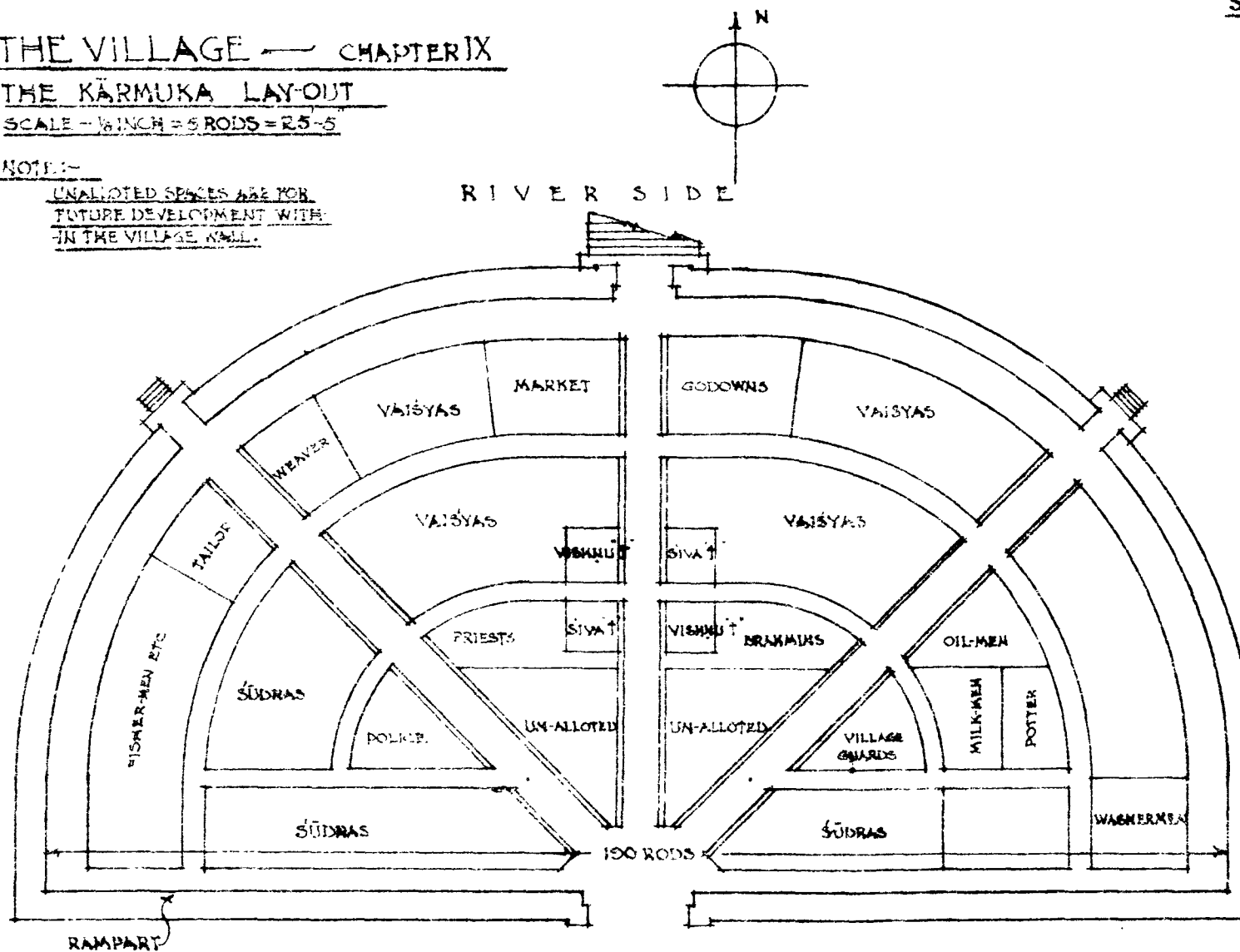
THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

THE KARMUKA LAY-OUT

SCALE — 1/4 INCH = 5 RODS = 25-5

NOTES:-

UNALLOTTED SPACES ARE FOR
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WITH-
IN THE VILLAGE WALL.



LAY-OUT PLAN.

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

THE VILLAGE — CHAPTER IX

THE CHATUR-MUKHA LAY-OUT

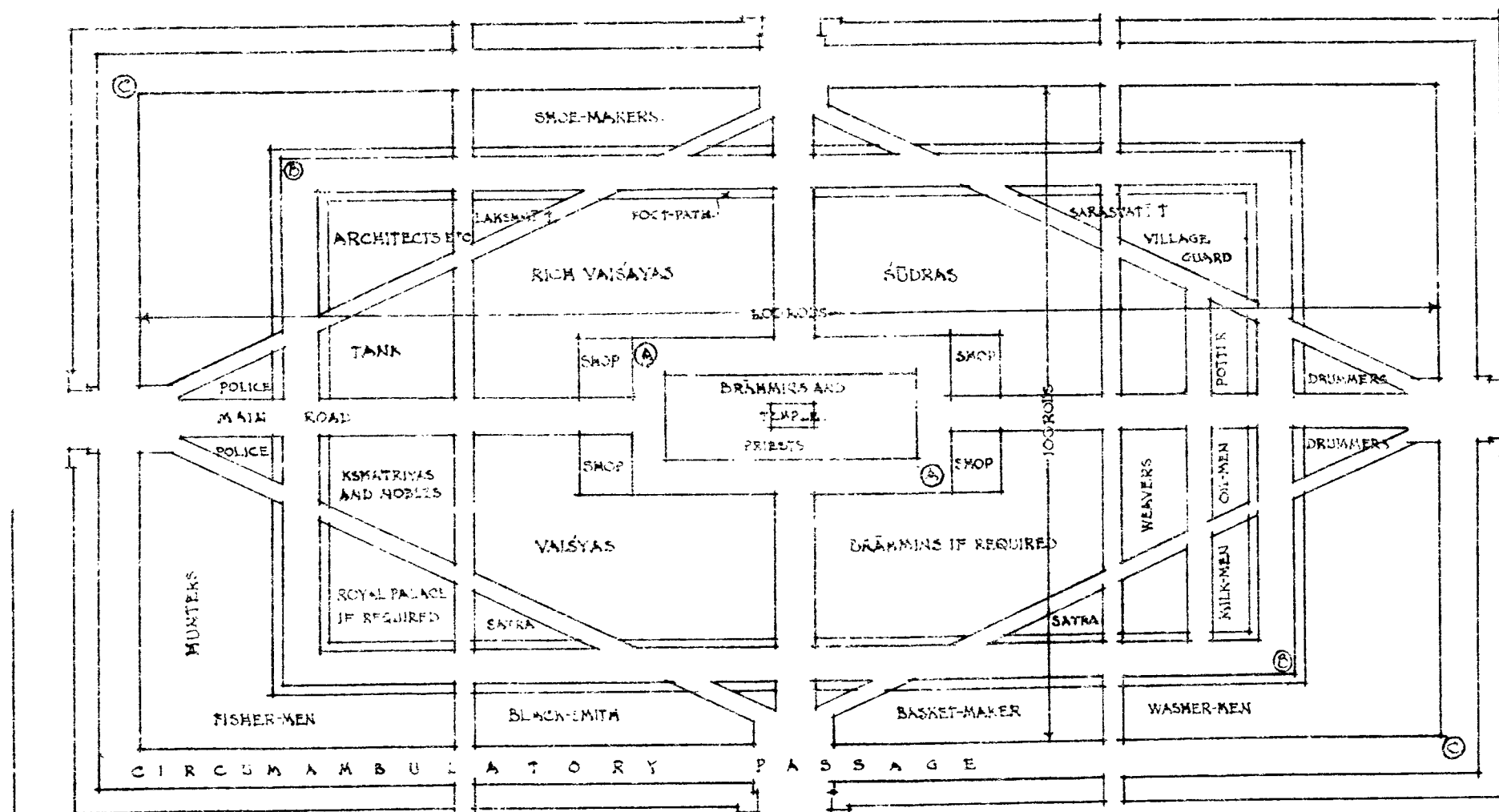
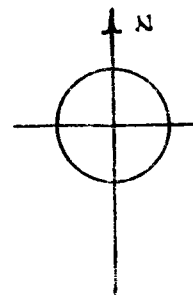
SCALE — $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 3 RODS = 15-3

NOTE:-

THE SURROUNDING STRIP OF PLOT BETWEEN (C) AND (B)
ROUGHLY INDICATES THE PAISACHA AND BETWEEN
(B) AND (A) THE MANUSHA ROUNDS. CENTRAL PORTION
IS THE DAIVA PLOT.

"T" STANDS FOR TEMPLE.

THIS VILLAGE IS FOR THE VAISYAS MAINLY.



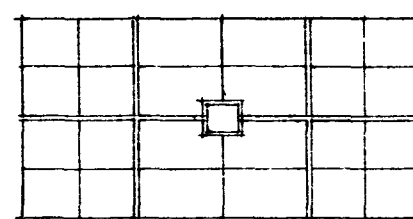
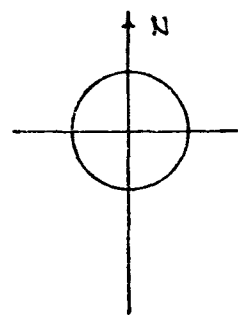
LAY-OUT PLAN.

TOWNS AND FORTS — CHAPTER X

RĀJADHĀNĪYA LAY-OUT — SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH = 15 RODS = $7\frac{1}{2}$ FATHOMS
FOR CHAKRA-VARTIN KINGS.

NOTE:—

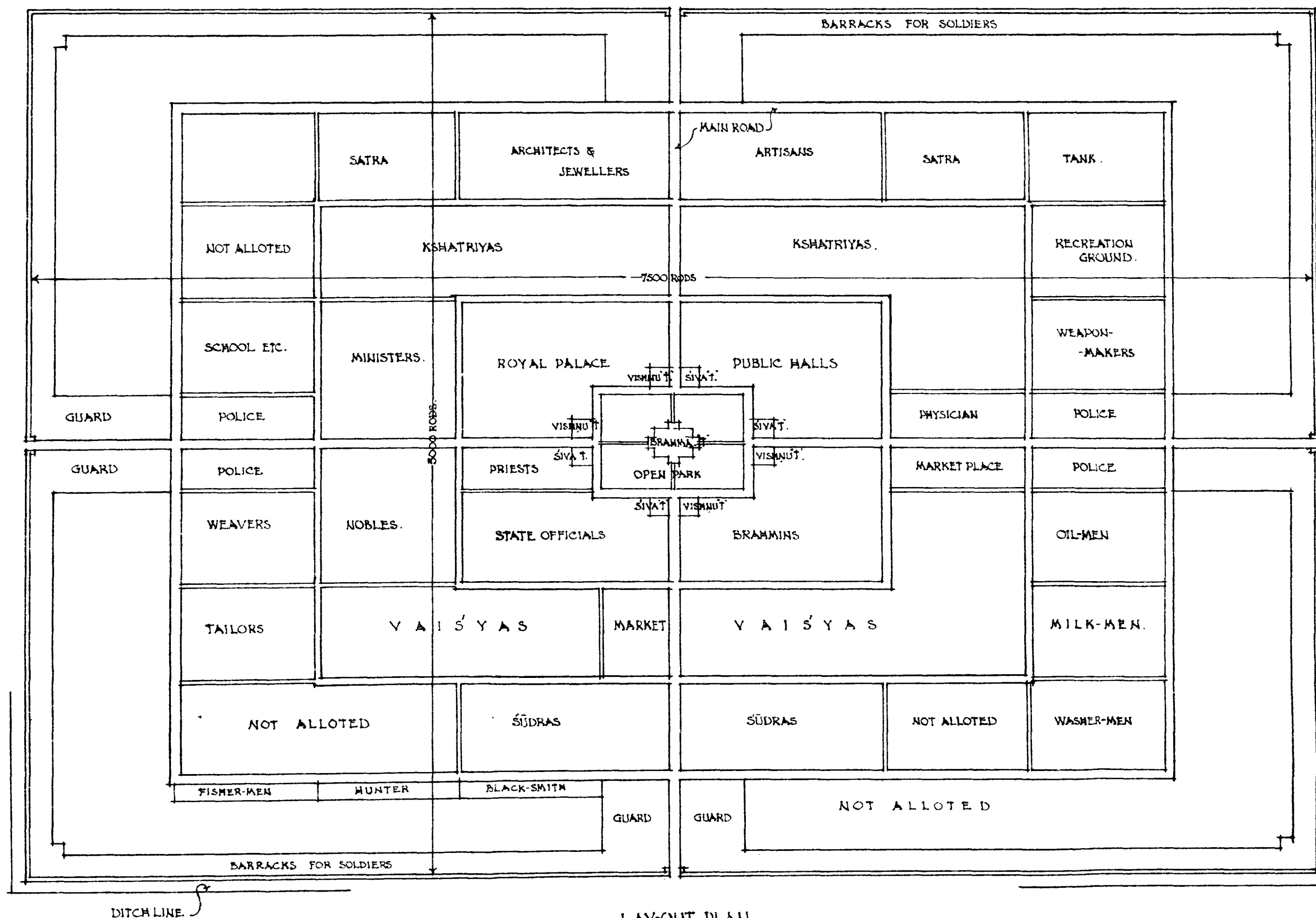
THE DETAILS FOR ALLOTMENT HAVE MAINLY
BEEN TAKEN FROM CHAPTER IX.



GENERAL OUT-LINE OF NAGARA
NOT TO SCALE.

NOTE:—

NAGARA IS A SMALLER
TOWN THAN RĀJADHĀNĪYA,
SO A GENERAL OUT-LINE
HAS BEEN SHOWN.
KEVALA & NAGARA VARY
ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS.



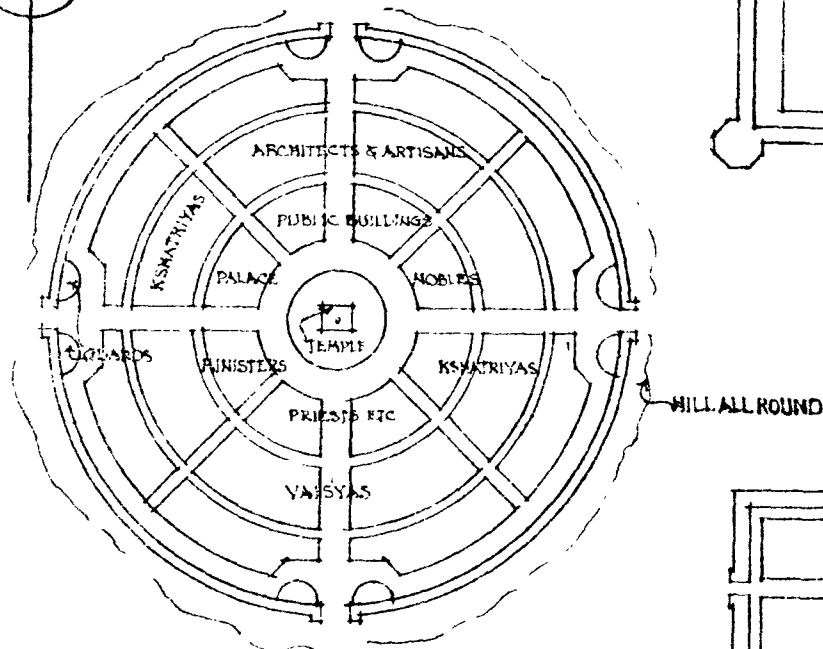
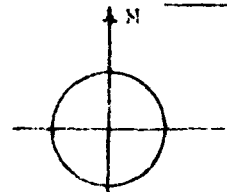
LAY-OUT PLAN

TOWNS AND FORTS — CHAPTER X

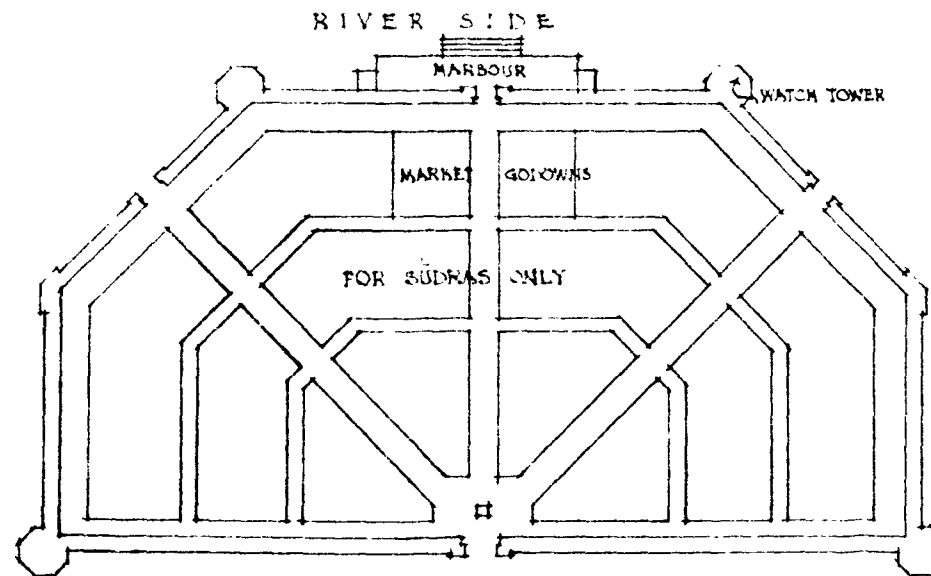
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE :-

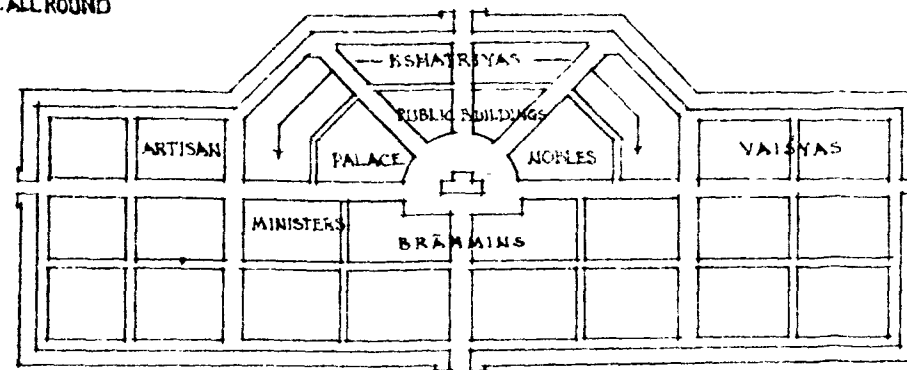
THE DETAILED ALLOCATIONS FOR THESE LAYOUTS
ARE TO BE MADE ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE
ON WHICH THE VILLAGES HAVE BEEN DESIGNED



GENERAL OUTLINE OF KHARVATA TOWN



GENERAL OUTLINE OF KHETA TOWN
THERE SHOULD BE NO RESIDENCE OF KINGS OR UPPER
CASTE PEOPLE IN THIS VILLAGE



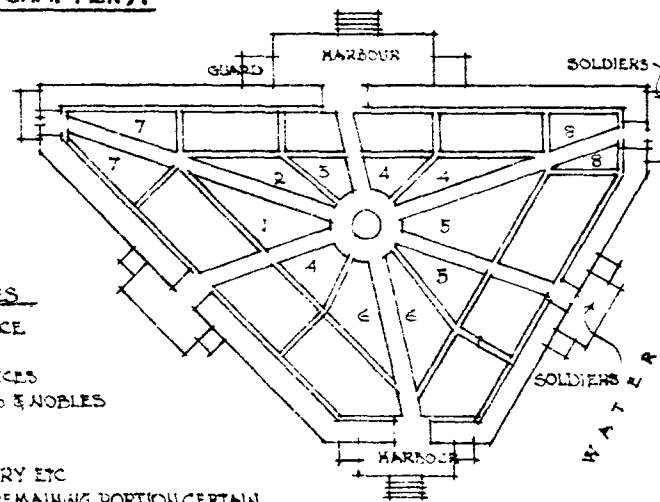
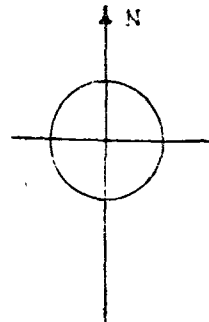
GENERAL OUTLINE OF KUBJAKATOWN

TOWNS AND FORTS—CHAPTER X

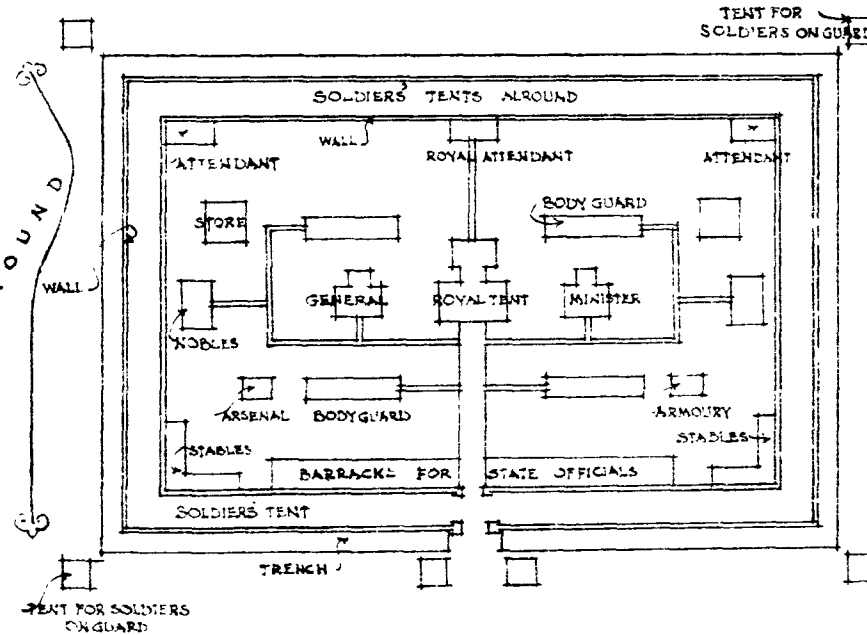
NOT TO SCALE

REFERENCES

1. ROYAL PALACE
 2. MINISTERS
 3. PUBLIC OFFICES
 4. KSHATRIYAS & NOBLES
 5. BRAHMINS
 6. POLICE
 - 7 & 8. ARMOURY ETC
- ~ OF THE REMAINING PORTION CERTAIN PARTS ARE FOR LOW-CASTE PEOPLE



JALA-DURGA (WATER-FORT)



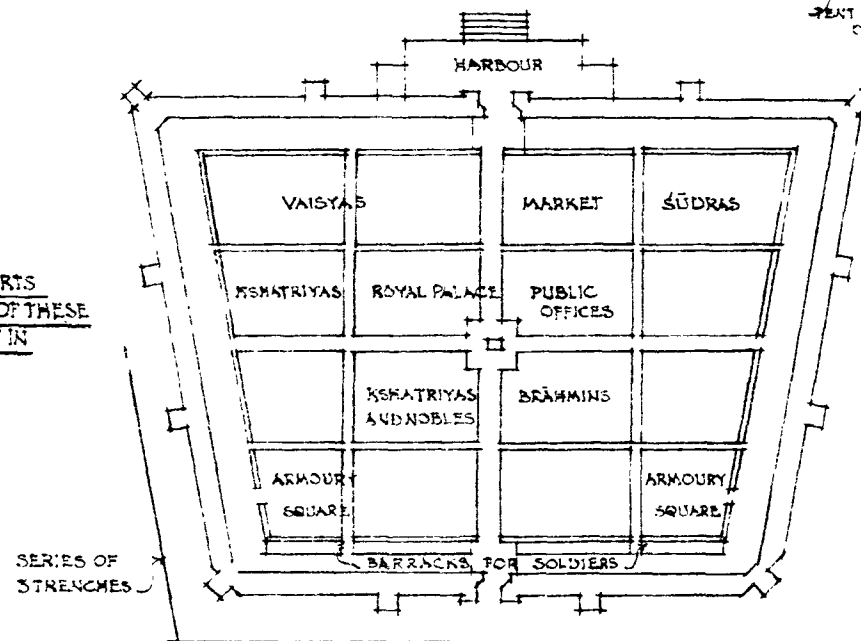
SIVIRA—ENCAMPMENT

NOTE:-

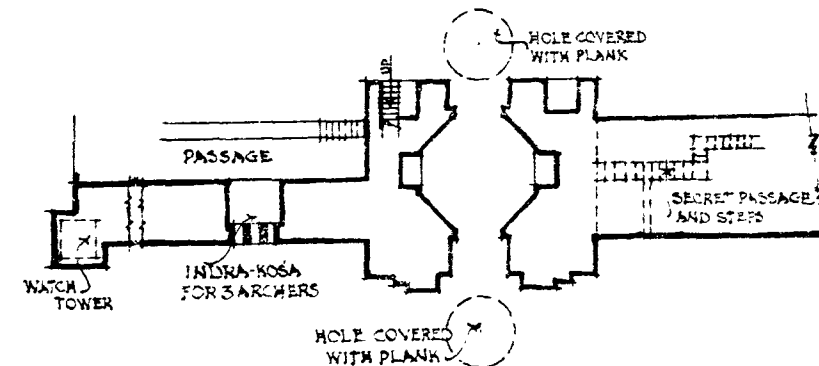
THE STRUCTURE SHOULD BE OF A TEMPORARY NATURE
THE 103RD CHAPTER OF BRAHMA-VAIKARTTA PURANA
MENTIONS 12 GATES FOR A SIVIRA BUT MANASARU IS SILENT
ON THE POINT. SO ONLY ONE GATE HAS BEEN SHOWN

GENERAL NOTE:-

THE OTHER TYPES OF FORTS
NOT SHOWN IN EITHER OF THESE
TWO SHEETS VARY ONLY IN
MINOR DETAILS.



DRONAKA—A FORTRESS
MORE OR LESS A FORTIFIED COMMERCIAL TOWN



DETAILS OF FORT GATES
AS OBTAINED FROM ARTHA-SASTRA

THE FOUNDATION — CHAPTER XII

SHEET NO XXVII

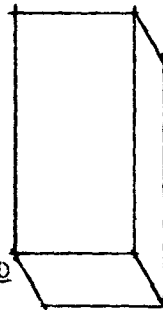
WITH DIFFERENT SIZES OF BRICKS

SCALE 1/2 INCH = ONE FOOT.

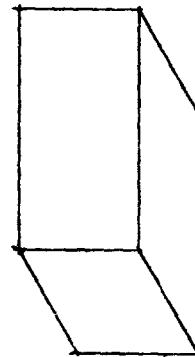
NOTE:~

THE OTHER FOUNDATIONS ARE
PRACTICALLY THE SAME WITH THIS
DIFFERENCE THAT THE MATERIALS
TO BE DEPOSITED VARY IN EVERY
DIFFERENT CLASS OF BUILDING

ALSO THE WIDTH AND DEPTH OF FOUNDATIONS
DEPEND ON THE NATURE AND
HEIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE

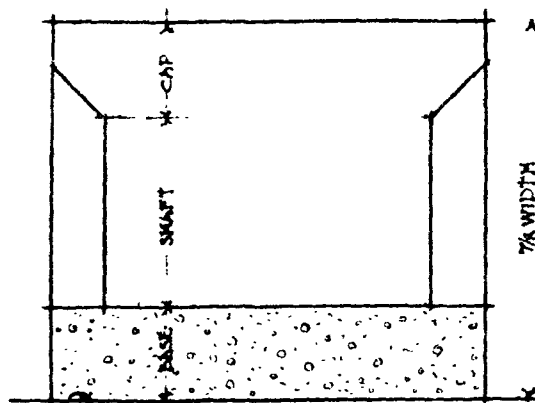


7 1/2 x 15 x 30"



15 x 15 x 30"

INTERMEDIATE SIZE BRICKS

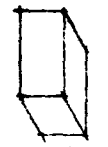


SUGGESTED SECTION
OF FOUNDATION

THE WIDTH OF THIS
FOUNDATION HAS BEEN
TAKEN TO BE 30 INCHES
(THAT IS 4-6) INSTEAD OF
3 ROLLS AS SUGGESTED IN
THE TEXT.



5 1/4 x 2 1/2 x 10 1/2"



5 1/4 x 5 1/4 x 10 1/2"

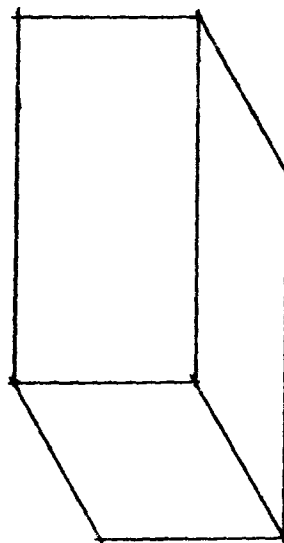


3 1/2 x 6 3/4 x 15 1/2"

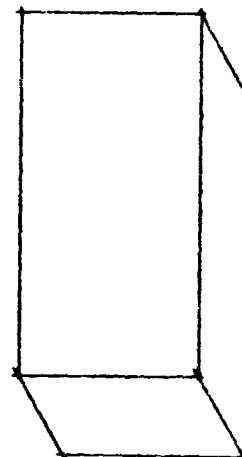


6 3/4 x 6 3/4 x 15 1/2"

SMALL SIZE BRICKS



22 1/2 x 22 1/2 x 45"



11 1/4 x 22 1/2 x 45"

LARGE SIZE BRICKS

PROFILES OF MOULDINGS FROM MĀNASĀRA CHAPTER XIII

SHEET NO. XXVII

NOTE

THE CLASSIC MOULDINGS ARE EIGHT IN NUMBER WHEREAS
THERE ARE NINE TYPES OF MOULDINGS IN THE MĀNA-SĀRA BUT
PRATI BEING MORE akin TO ANTARA MAY BE TAKEN AS A SUBSIDIARY MOULDING



1. VĀJANA WITH PRATI-VĀJANA
BELOW

RATNA-PATTA

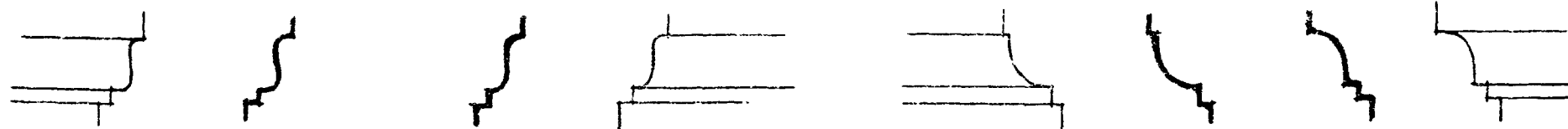


NIMNA OR SPLAY

VAJRA-PATTA

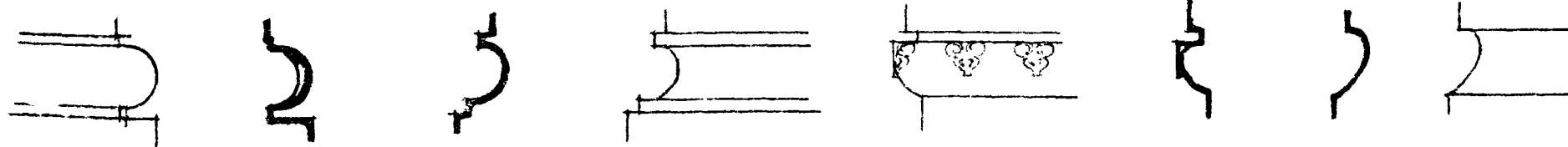
SUBSIDIARY MOULDINGS BASED ON VĀJANA TYPE

EQUIVALENT TO CLASSIC FILLETS



2. PADMA CYMA RECTA OR REVERSA

3. KARṆA OR CAVETTO

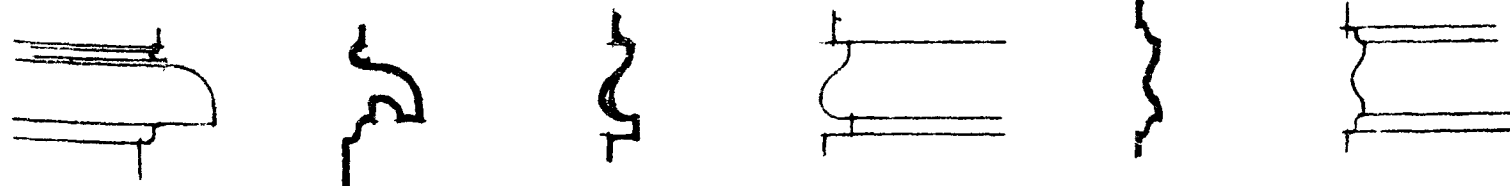


4. KUMUDA OR TORUS

5. ANTARA OR SCOTIA

6. GOPĀNA OR OVLO

7. PRATI OR PRATI-MUKHA

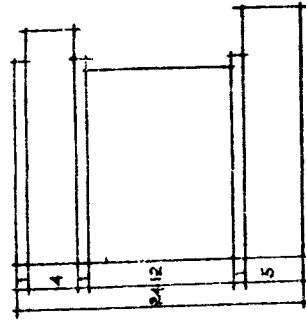


8. KAPOTA OR BIRD'S BEAK

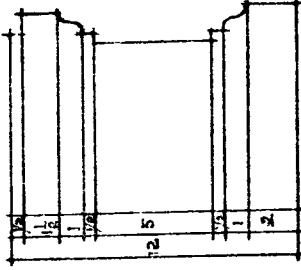
9. KUMBHA

DHĀRĀ-KUMBHA

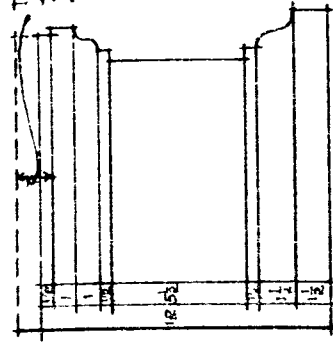
PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS
 — CHAPTER XIII —
 VEDI-BHADRA CLASS.



FIRST TYPE
 OF 24 PARTS

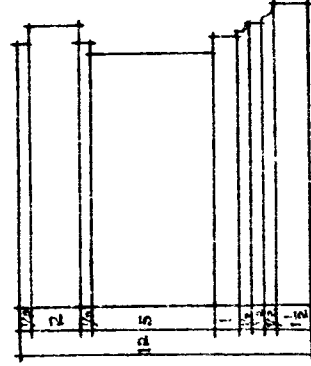


SECOND TYPE
 OF 12 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
 OF 12 PARTS

THIS IS THE HEIGHT OF THE
 TOPMOST FILLET ACCORDING
 TO DETAILED DIVISION OF PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
 OF 12 PARTS

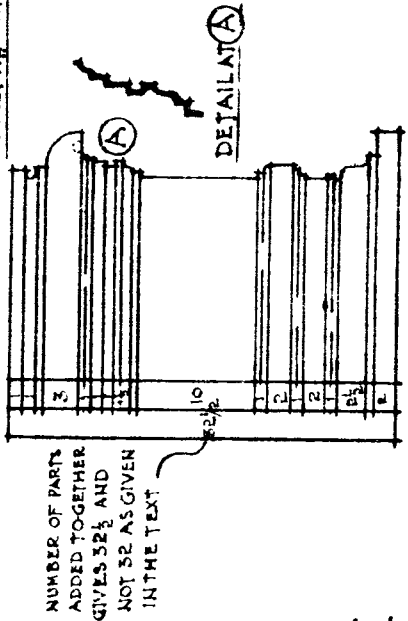
PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS

— CHAPTER XIII

PRATI-BHADRA CLASS

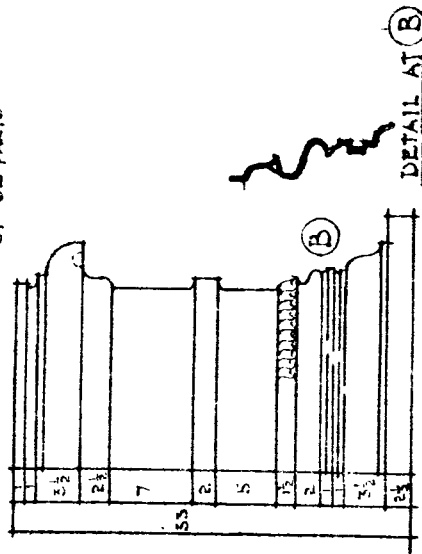
NOTE—

DETAILS ARE DOUBLE THE
GENERAL SIZE

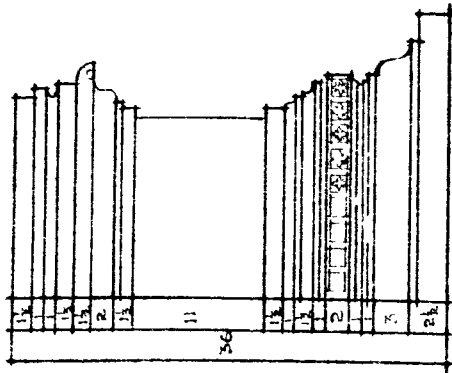


FIRST TYPE
OF 26 PARTS—

SECOND TYPE
OF 32 PARTS—



THIRD TYPE
OF 35 PARTS—



FOURTH TYPE
OF 36 PARTS—

PEDESTALS OF COLUMNS

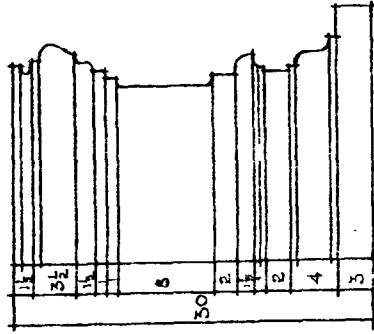
— CHAPTER XIII

MAÑCHA BHADRA CLASS

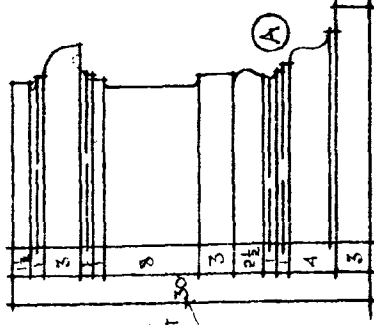
NOTE:-

THE DETAIL IS DOUBLE
THE GENERAL SIZE.

SHEET NO XXX

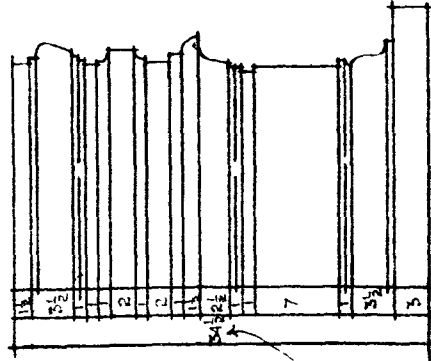


FIRST TYPE
OF 30 PARTS —



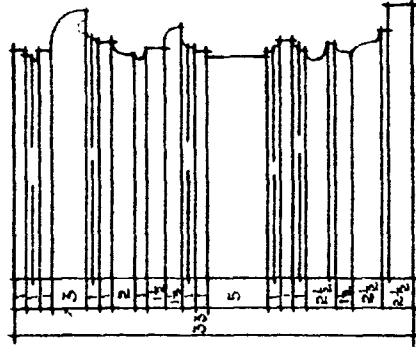
SECOND TYPE
OF 31 PARTS ? —

NUMBER OF PARTS
ADDED TOGETHER
GIVES 30 AND NOT
31 AS GIVEN IN
THE TEXT



FOURTH TYPE
OF 34 PARTS ? —

NUMBER OF PARTS
ADDED TOGETHER
GIVES 34 1/2 AND NOT
34 AS GIVEN IN
THE TEXT



THIRD TYPE
OF 33 PARTS. —



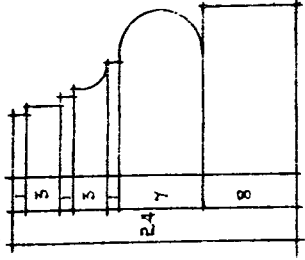
DETAIL OF A

S. C. MUKHERJI.

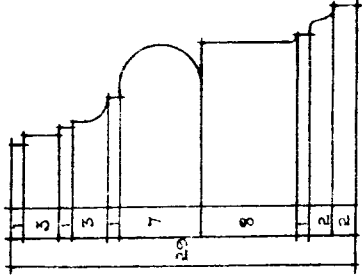
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

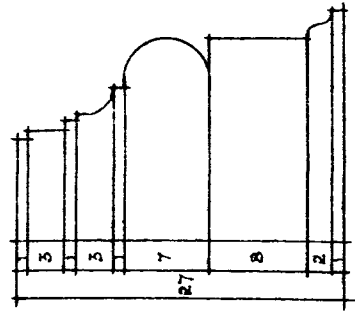
THE PĀDA-BANDHA CLASS



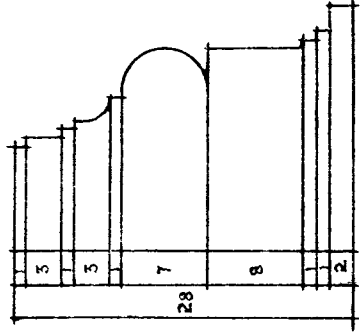
FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS—



SECOND TYPE
OF 28 PARTS—



THIRD TYPE
OF 27 PARTS—



FOURTH TYPE
OF 28 PARTS—

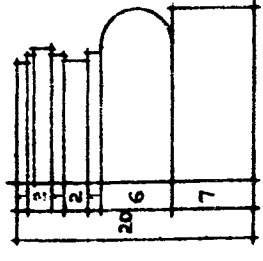
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

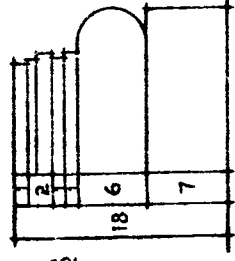
THE URAGA-BANDHA CLASS

NOTE:-

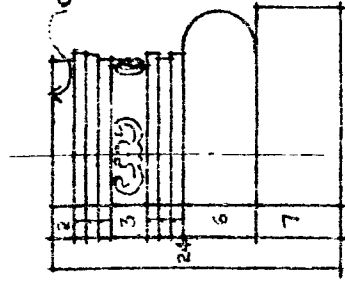
THIS BASE SHOULD BE
MADE CIRCULAR



SECOND TYPE
OF 20 PARTS

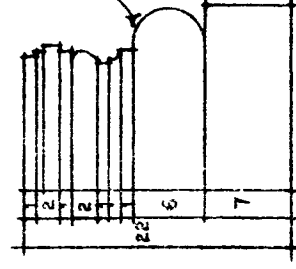


FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS

CONSIDERING THE
BASE AS CIRCULAR



THIRD TYPE
OF 22 PARTS

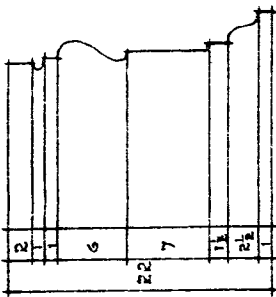
THERE BEING NO KUMBHA
MOULDING IN ANY OF THESE
BASES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
THIS ILLUSTRATION THAT MOULD-
ING HAS BEEN TAKEN TO BE 'KUMUDA'

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

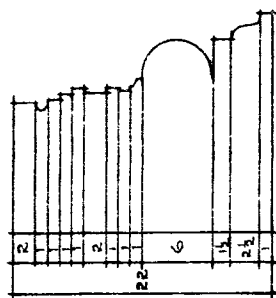
CHAPTER XIV

THE PRATI-KRAMA CLASS

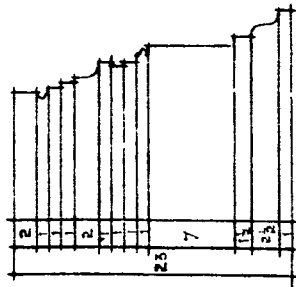
SHEET No XXXIII



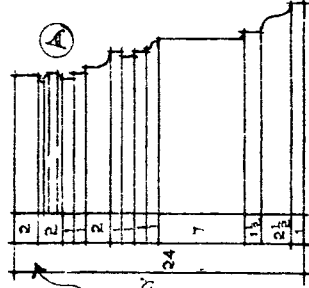
FIRST TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?



SECOND TYPE
OF 22 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
OF 23 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS

THIS FIGURE IS
MOSTLY CON-
JECTURAL AS
THE TEXT IS VERY
AMBIGUOUS

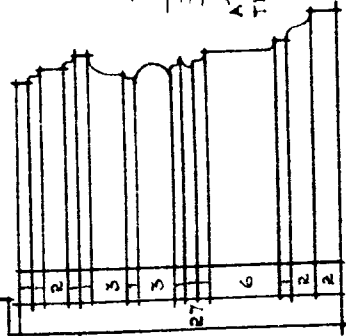


S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

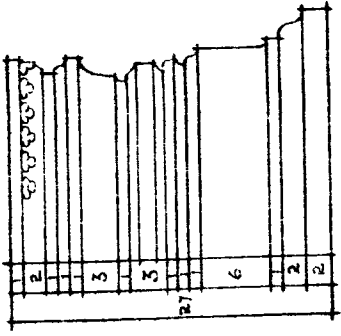
CHAPTER XIV

THE KUMUDA-BANIDHA CLASS

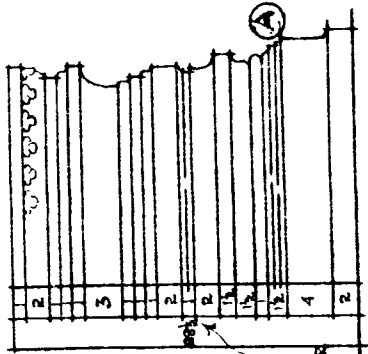


A PROFILE LIKE THIS IS MORE PRACTICAL

FIRST TYPE
OF 27 PARTS —

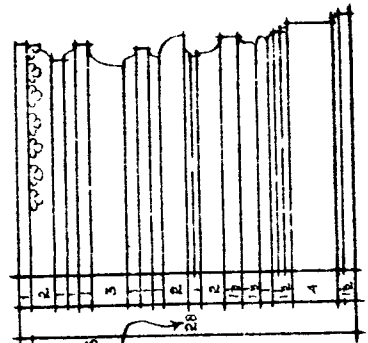


SECOND TYPE
OF 27 PARTS —



THE TEXT GIVES 28 PARTS, BUT BY MOST REASONABLE ADJUSTMENT, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS CAN BE MADE 28½ ONLY

THIRD TYPE
OF 28 PARTS ? —



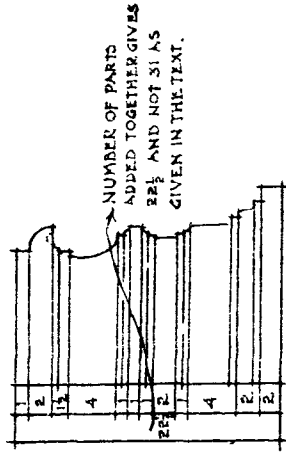
THE TEXT GIVES 20 PARTS

DETAIL AT (A)

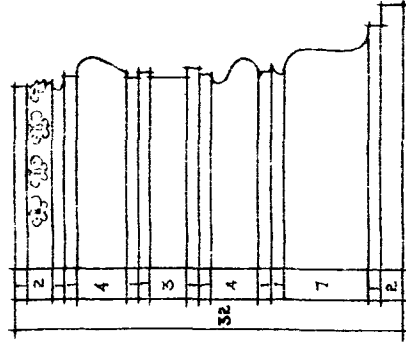
FOURTH TYPE
OF 20 PARTS ? —

THE BASES OF COLUMNS
CHAPTER XIV

THE PUSHPA-PUSHKALA AND
VAPRA-BANDHA CLASSES

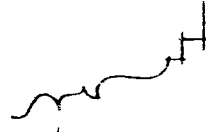


VAPRA-BANDHA BASE
OF 31 PARTS ?



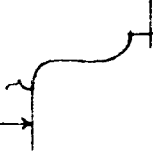
FIRST TYPE

REPEAT FIRST TYPE



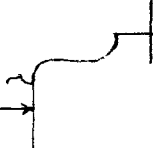
SECOND TYPE

REPEAT FIRST TYPE



THIRD TYPE

REPEAT FIRST TYPE



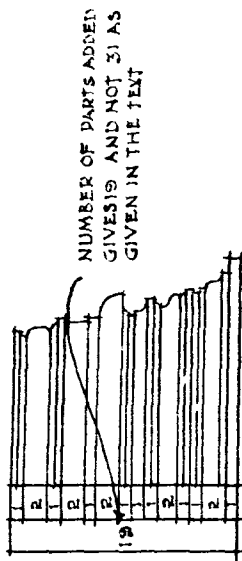
FOURTH TYPE

THE FOUR PUSHPA-PUSHKALA BASES.
OF 32 PARTS

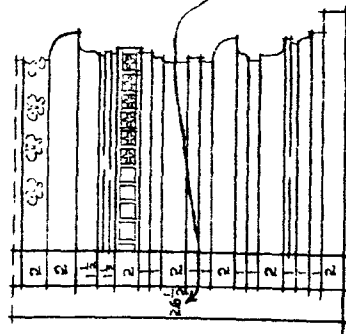
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

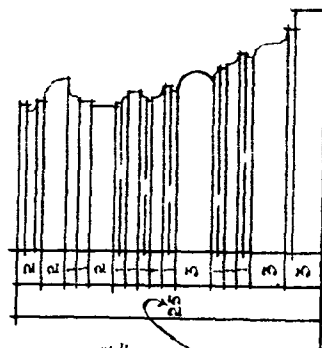
THE 'SRI-BHOGA AND VAPRA-BANDHA CLASSES



VAPRA-BANDHA BASE
OF 31 PARTS ?



SECOND TYPE



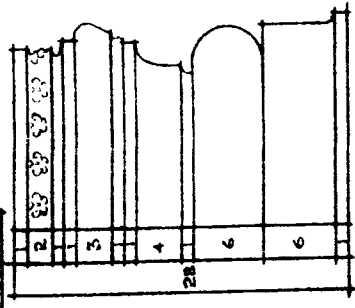
FIRST TYPE

THE TWO 'SRI-BHOGA BASES. OF 27 PARTS ?

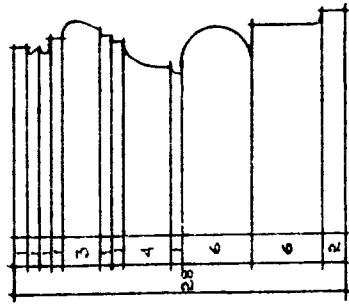
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

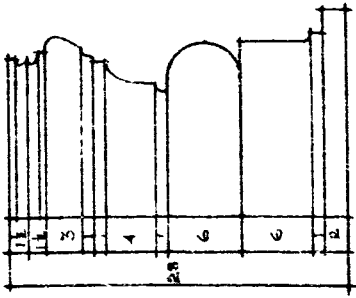
THE ŚRĪ-BANDHA CLASS



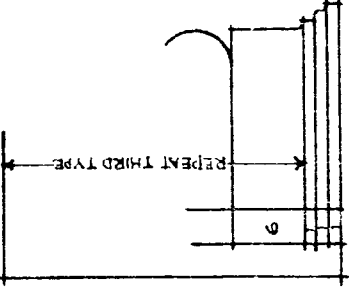
FIRST TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?



SECOND TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?



THIRD TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?



FOURTH TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?

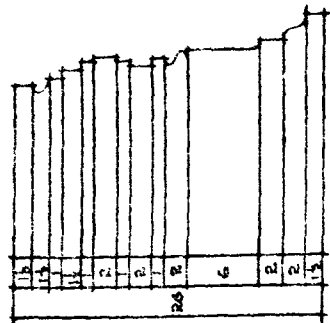
NOTE:-
ALL THESE TYPES ARE
OF 26 PARTS AND NOT
OF 26 AS GIVEN IN
THE TEXT

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

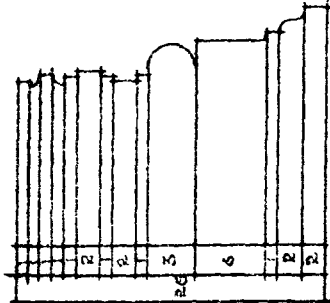
CHAPTER XIV

THE MAÑCHA-BANDHA CLASS

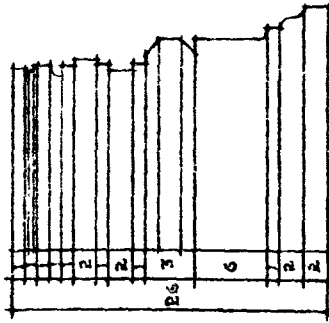
SHEET NO XXXVIII



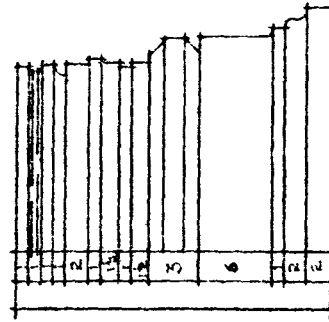
FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS



SECOND TYPE
OF 26 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
OF 24 PARTS



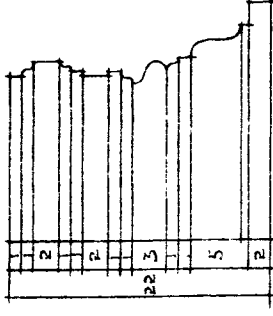
FOURTH TYPE
OF 26 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

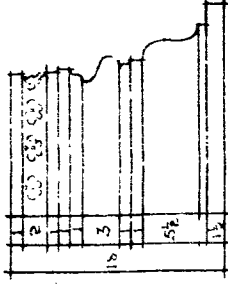
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

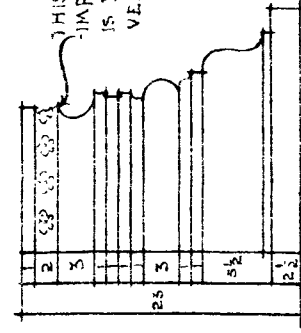
THE 'SRENI-BANDHA' CLASS



SECOND TYPE
OF 22 PARTS

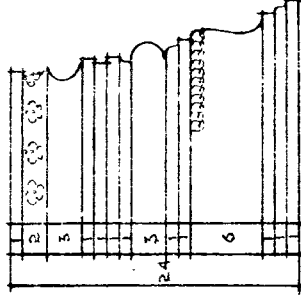


FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS



THIS METHOD OF SUPER-
IMPOSITION OF MOULDINGS
IS PECULIAR THOUGH NOT
VERY PRACTICAL

THIRD TYPE
OF 25 PARTS



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS

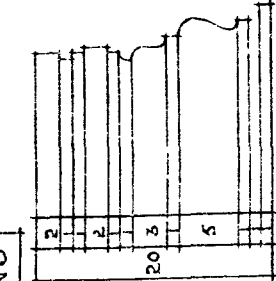
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XIV

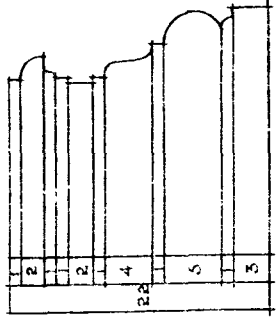
THE PADMA-BANDHA

CLASS

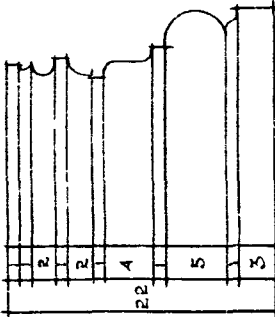
SHEET NO. XL



FIRST TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?

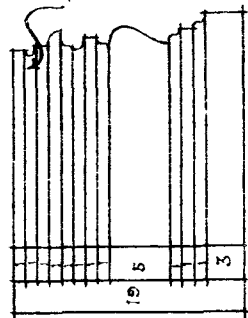


SECOND TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?



THIRD TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?

NOTE:-
THE TOTAL OBTAINED BY
ADDITION OF DIFFERENT
PARTS IN EACH TYPE IS NOT
21 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT
FOR ALL THE FOUR TYPES



FOURTH TYPE
OF 21 PARTS ?

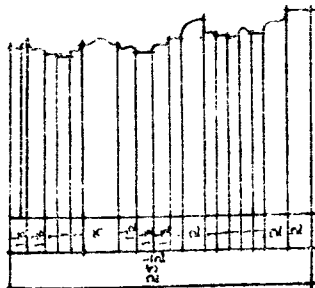
BY HAVING EIGHT CON-
SECUTIVE EQUAL DIVISIONS
THE FIGURE SEEMS TO BE
OUT OF SCALE

S. C. MUKHERJI.

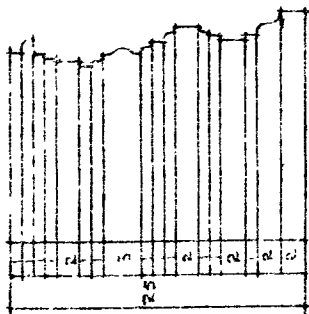
THE BASES OF COLUMNS

CHAPTER XLV

THE KUMBHA-BANDHA SLABS

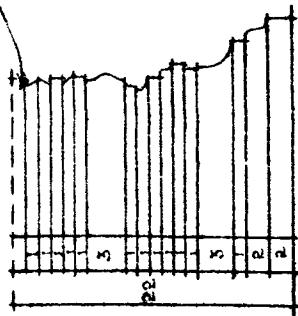


FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

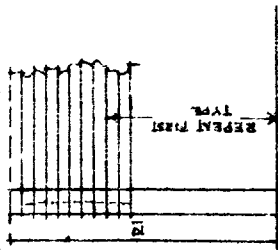


FIFTH TYPE
OF 26 PARTS ?

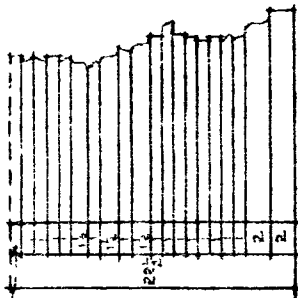
IN THE FIRST THREE TYPES THE TOPMOST
FILLET HAS BEEN ADDED THOUGH NOT
MENTIONED IN THE TEXT



FIRST TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?



SECOND TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

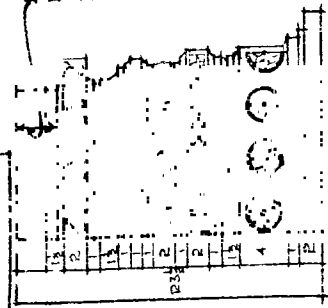


THIRD TYPE
OF 24 PARTS ?

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

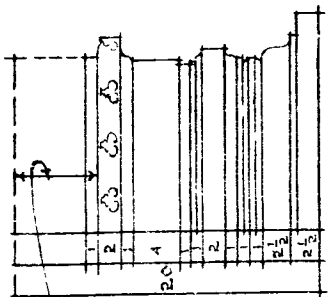
CHAPTER XIV

THE RATNA-BANDHA.
PATTA-BANDHA, SRĪ-
KĀNTA AND KAMPA-
BANDHA CLASSES.

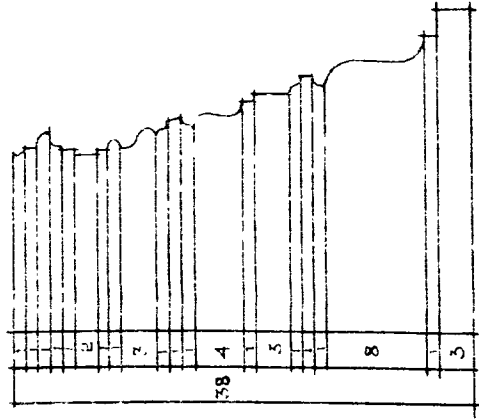


DOTTED LINES SHOW THE
HEIGHT OF PRATI-VAJANA
ACCORDING TO THE TEXT. THIS
MOULDING SPECIALLY IS NEVER
MORE THAN $\frac{1}{2}$ OR 2 PARTS

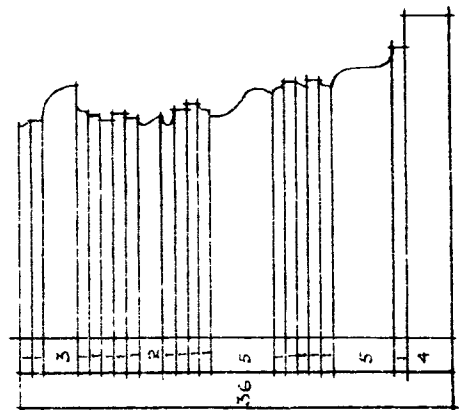
RATNA-BANDHA BASE
OF 26 PARTS.



PATTA-BANDHA BASE
OF 26 PARTS.



SRĪ-KĀNTA BASE
OF 38 PARTS.



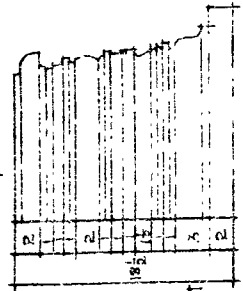
KAMPA-BANDHA BASE
OF 36 PARTS.

THE BASES OF COLUMNS

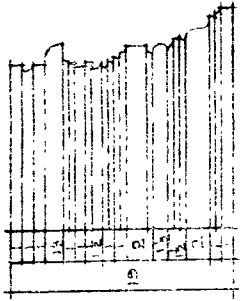
CHAPTER XIV

KUKSHI-BANDHA CLASS

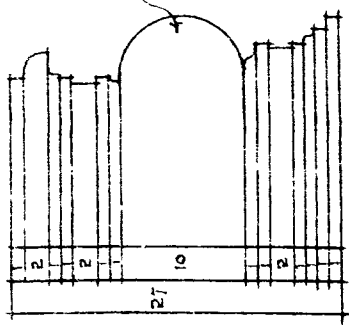
NOTE -
IN THE TWO TYPES FIRST AND
THIRD, THE TOP OF THE
NUMBER OF PARTS FOR DIFFERENT
MOLDINGS VARY FROM THOSE
GIVEN IN THE TEXT



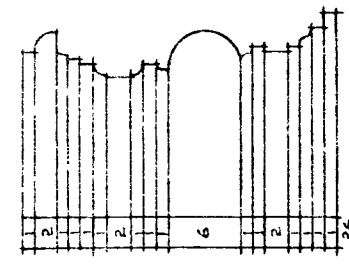
FIRST TYPE
OF 18 PARTS



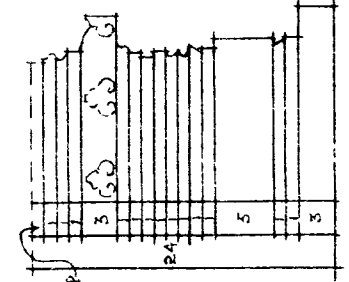
SECOND TYPE
OF 19 PARTS



THIRD TYPE
OF 26 PARTS



SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE
OF THIRD TYPE



FOURTH TYPE
OF 24 PARTS

THIS FILLET HAS
BEEN ADDED AS
A FINISH ON THE TOP

THIS LOOKS UN-
USUALLY HEAVY

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE CHITRA-KANTHA CLASS

GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS

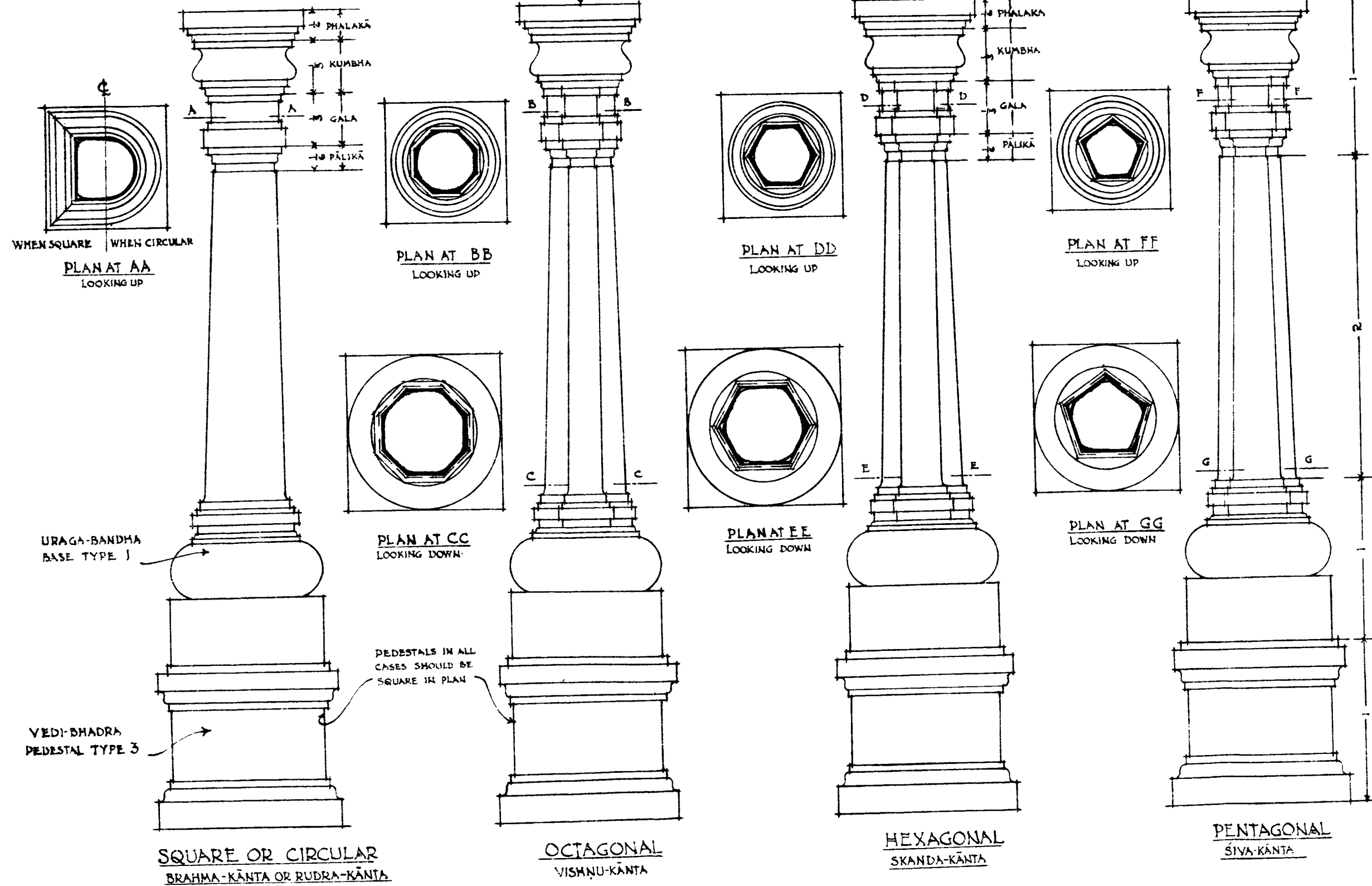
PEDESTAL — 1 PART. DIAMETER OF COL: — $\frac{1}{4}$ TH HEIGHTBASE — 1 " OR $\frac{1}{2}$ PART

SHAFT — 2 "

CAP — 1 "

ENTABLATURE — 1 "

NOTE —

THIS ORDER IS SIMILAR TO
ROMAN DORIC IN PROPORTION

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE PADMA-KĀNTA AND CHITRA-SKAMBHA

CLASSES

GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS

PEDESTAL — 1 PART

BASE — 1 "

SHAFT — 2 "

CAP — 1 "

ENTABLATURE — 1 "

DIAMETER OF PADMA-KĀNTA

= $\frac{1}{9}$ TH HEIGHT OF COL.

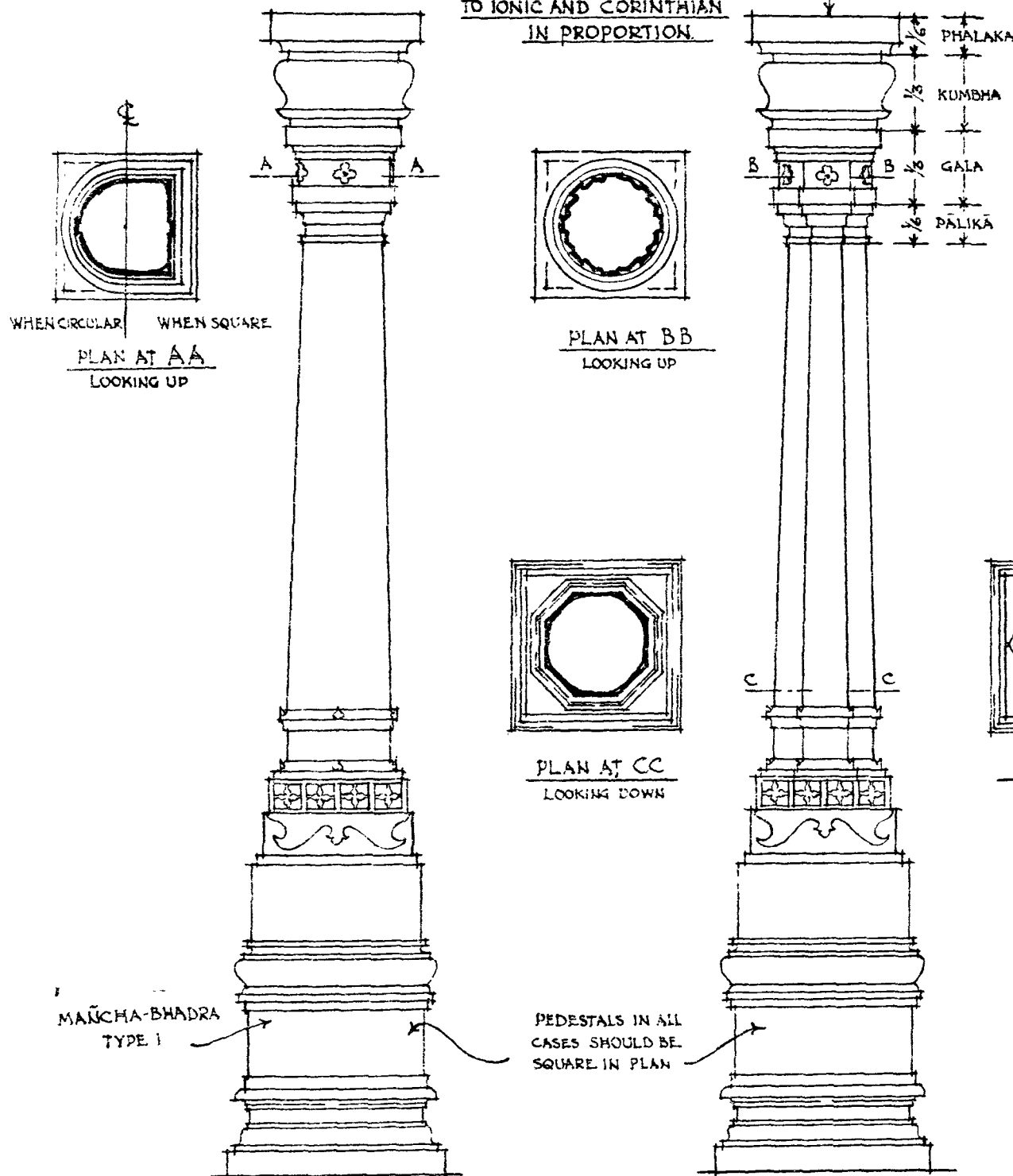
DIAMETER OF CHITRA-SKAMBHA

= $\frac{1}{10}$ TH HEIGHT OF COL.

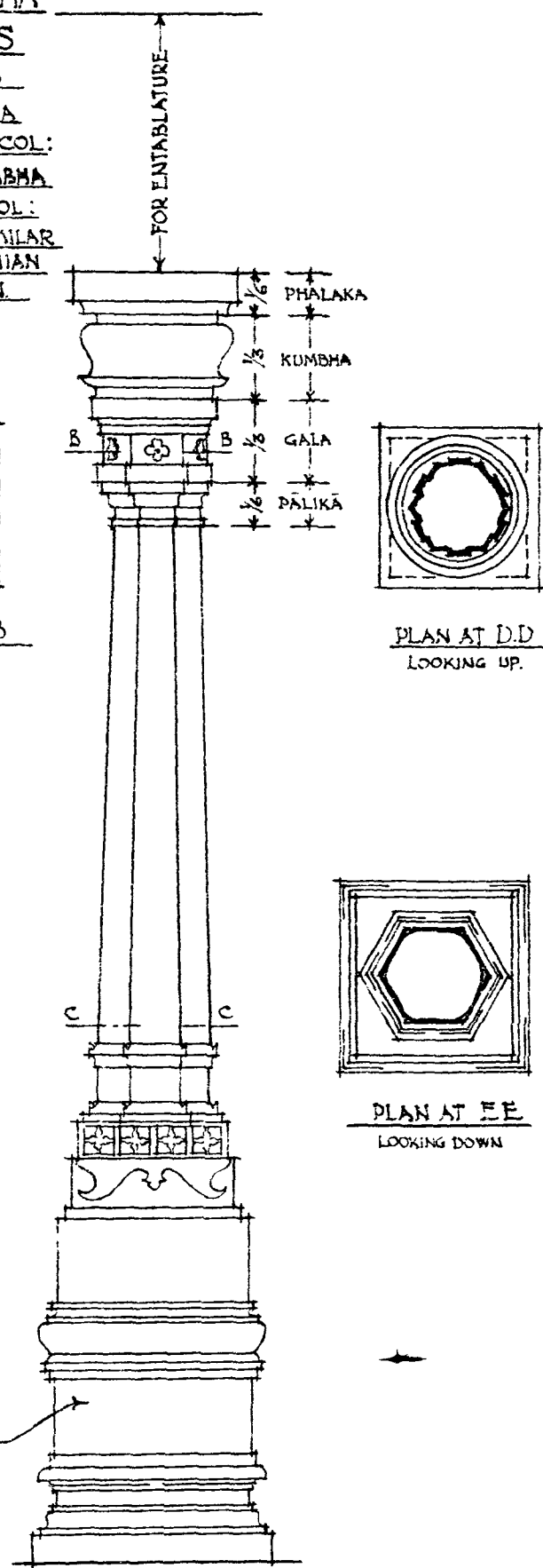
THEY ARE RESPECTIVELY SIMILAR

TO IONIC AND CORINTHIAN

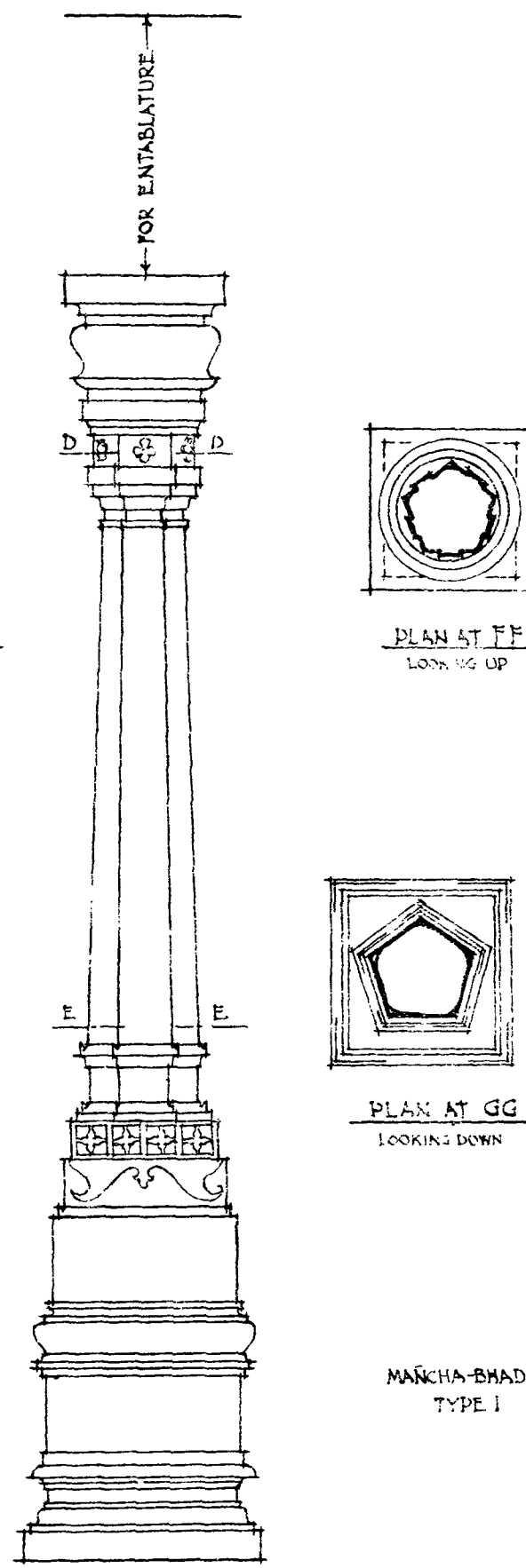
IN PROPORTION.



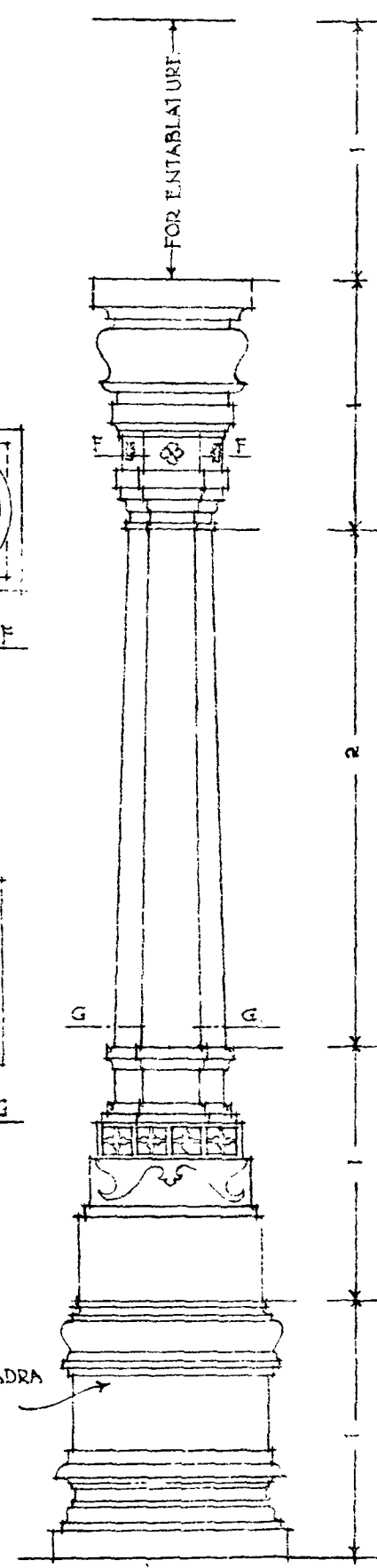
SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
BRAHMA-KĀNTA OR RUDRA-KĀNTA



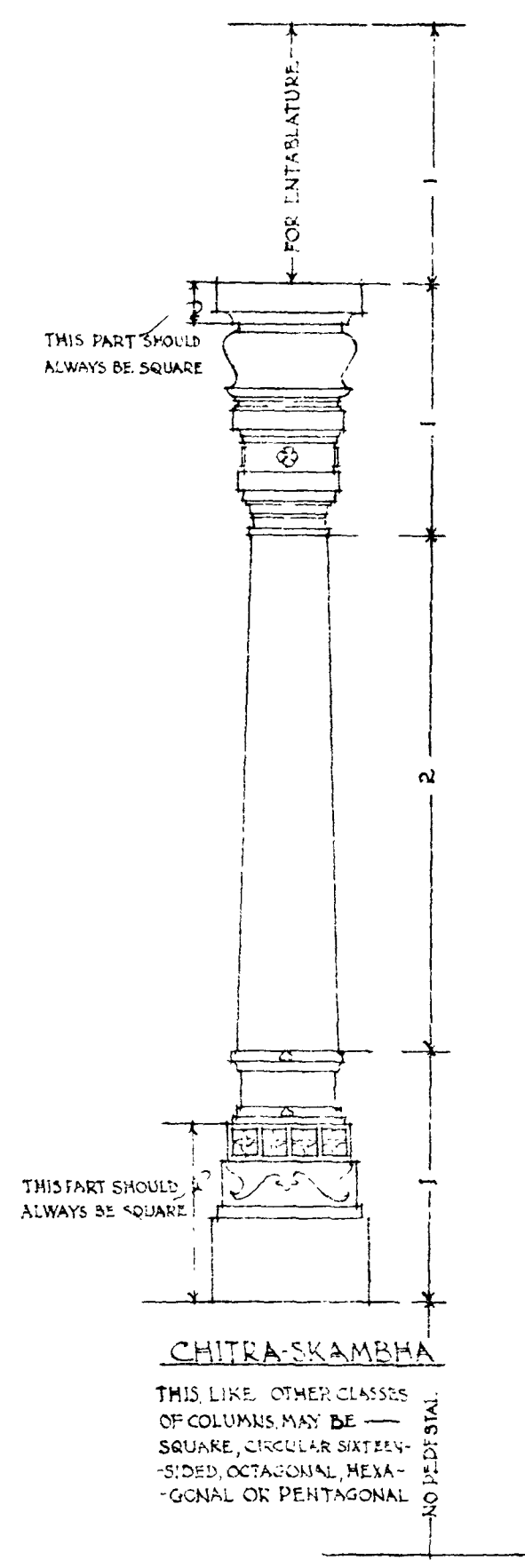
OCTAGONAL
VIṢṆU-KĀNTA



HEXAGONAL
SKANDA-KĀNTA



PENTAGONAL
SIVA-KĀNTA



CHITRA-SKAMBHA

THIS, LIKE OTHER CLASSES
OF COLUMNS, MAY BE —
SQUARE, CIRCULAR, SIXTEEN-
SIDED, OCTAGONAL, HEXA-
GONAL OR PENTAGONAL

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE PĀLIKĀ-STAMBHA CLASS

GENERAL PROPORTION — WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS

PEDESTAL — 1 PART

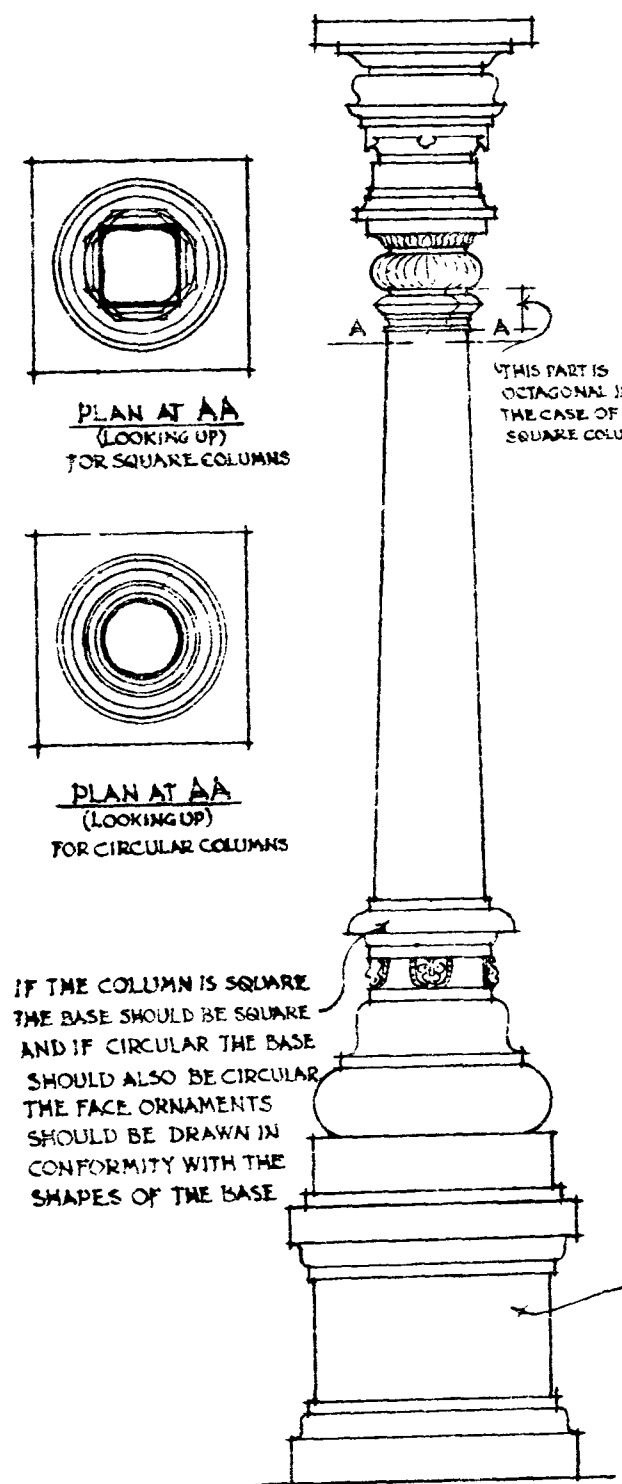
DIAMETER OF COL. = $\frac{1}{11}$ TH HEIGHT

BASE — 1 "

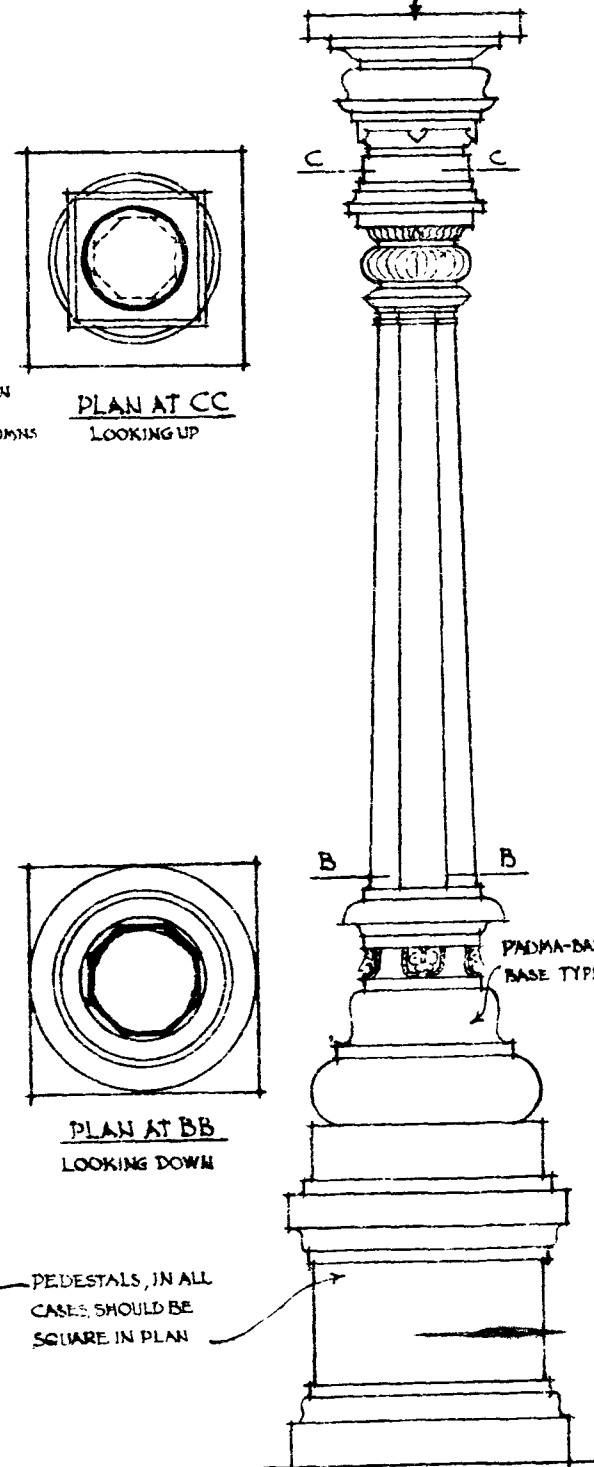
SHAFT — 2 "

CAP — 1 "

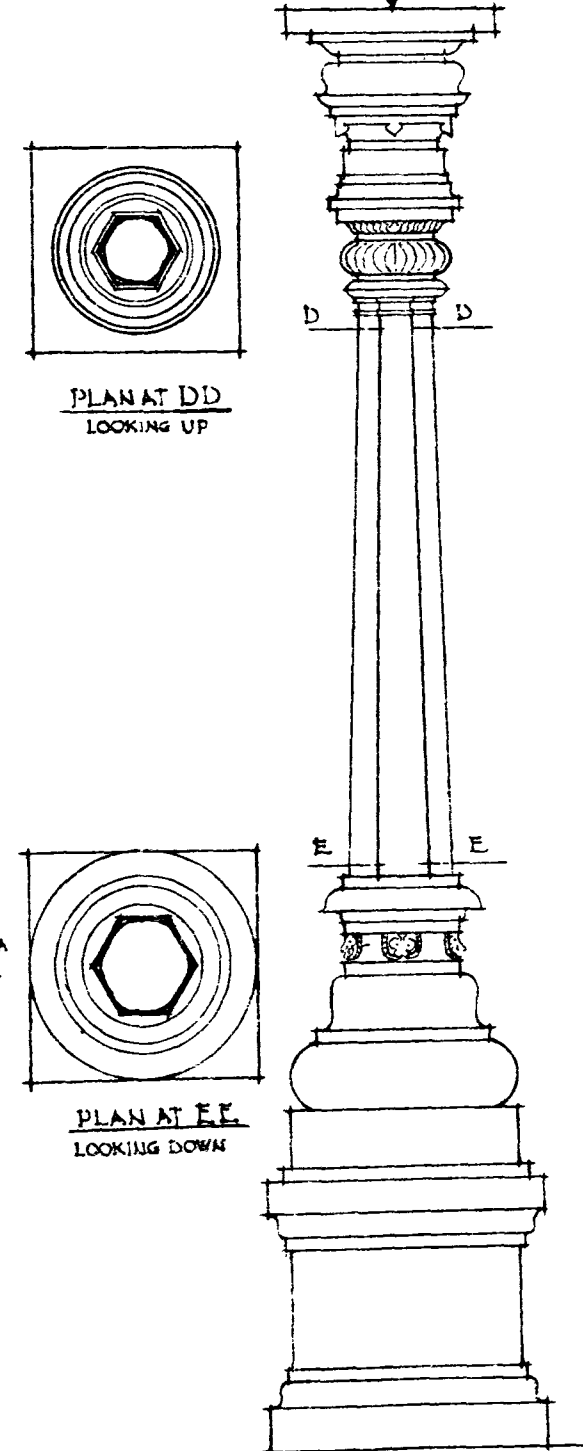
ENTABLATURE — 1 "



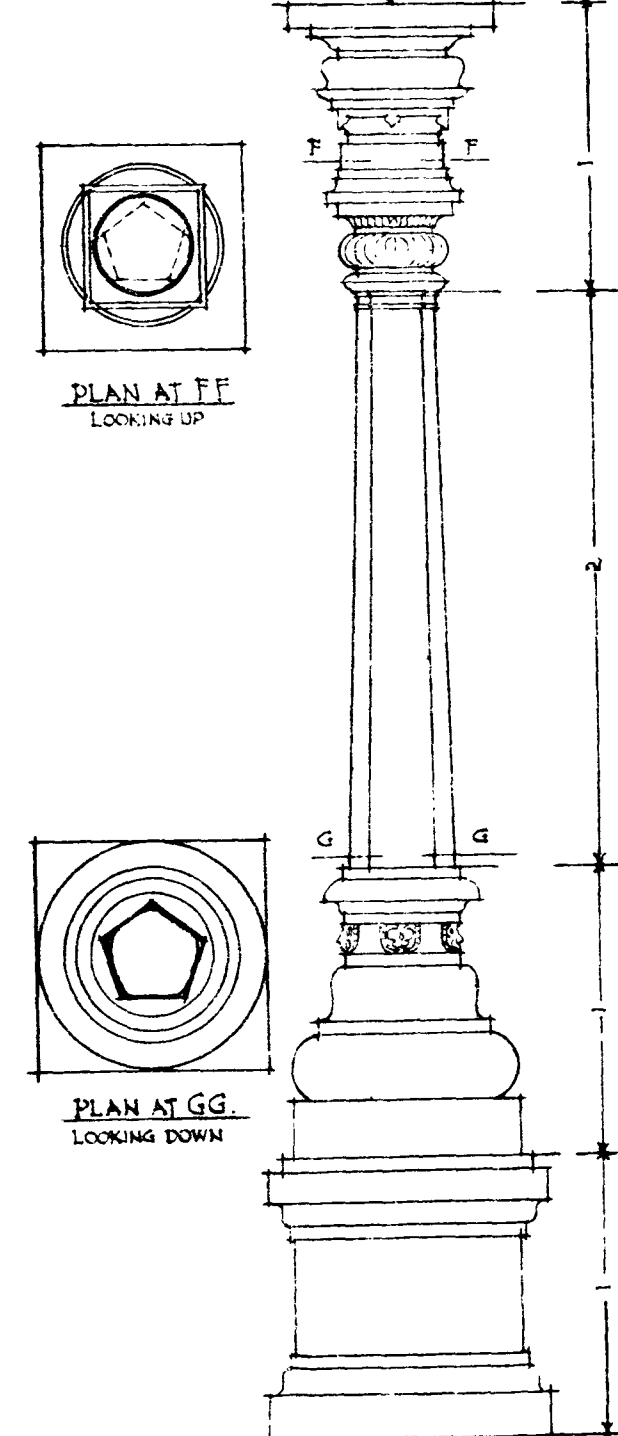
SQUARE OR CIRCULAR
BRĀHMA-KĀNTA OR RUDRA-KĀNTA



OCTAGONAL
VISHNU-KĀNTA



HEXAGONAL
SKANDA-KĀNTA

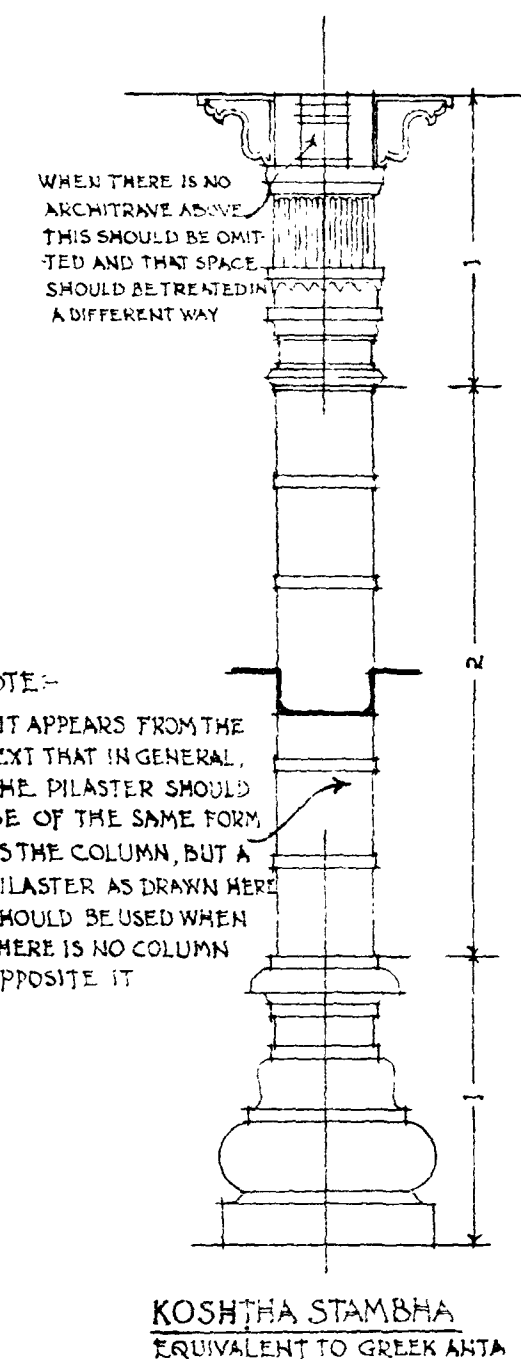
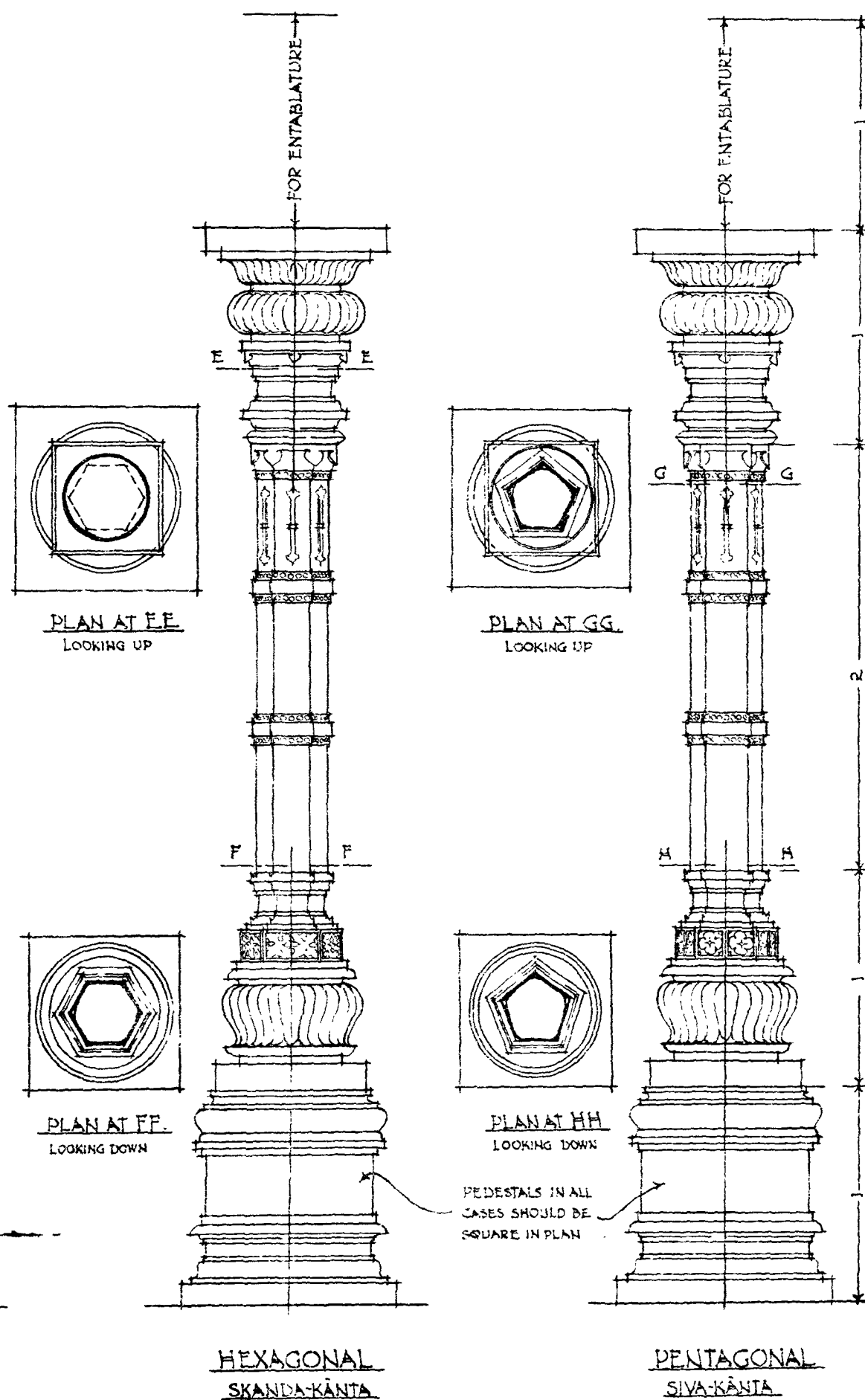
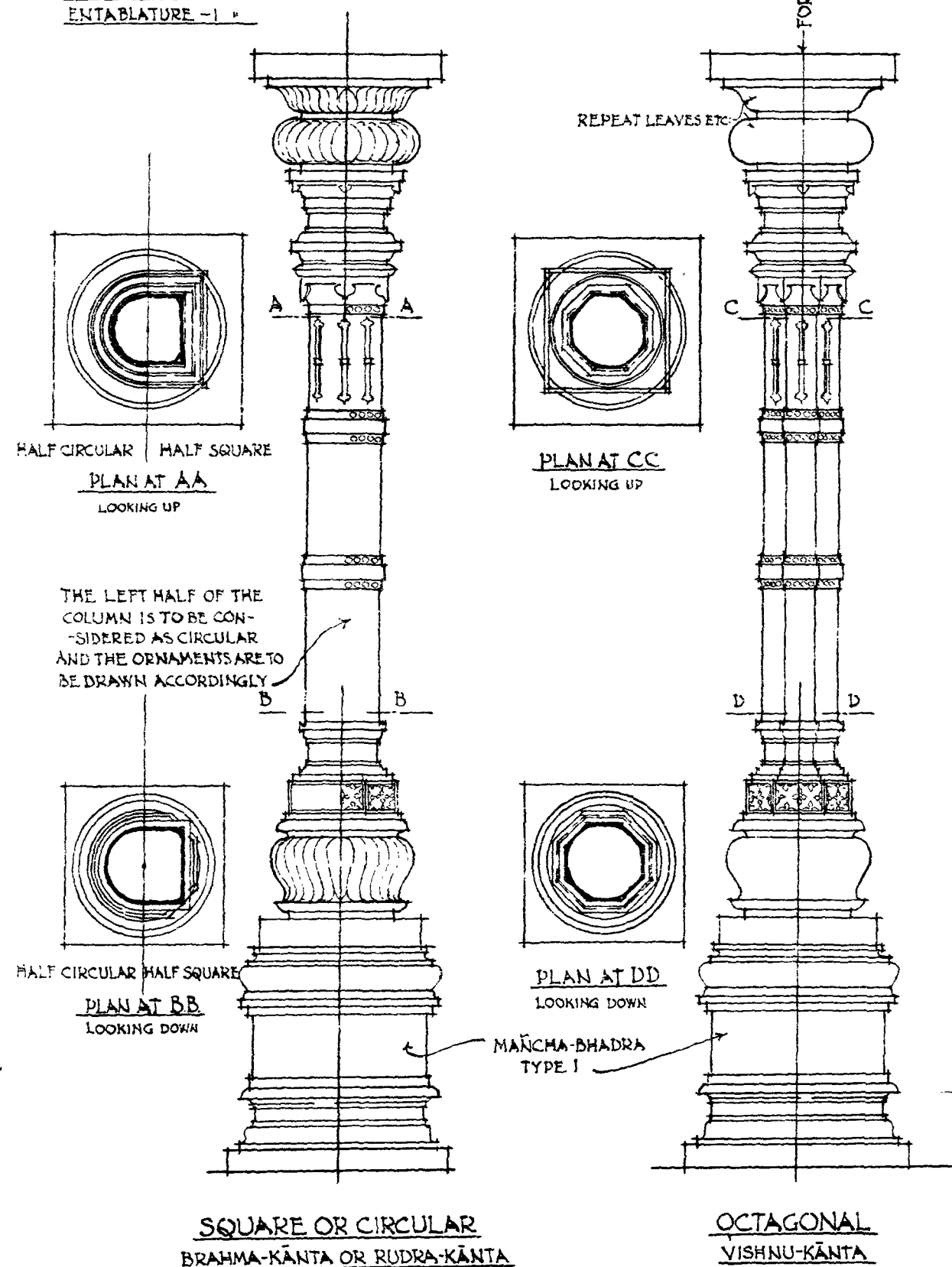


PENTAGONAL
SIVA-KĀNTA

THE COLUMNS CHAPTER XV

THE KUMBHA-STAMBHA AND KOSHHA-STAMBHA CLASSES

GENERAL PROPORTION	WHOLE ORDER = 6 PARTS.
PEDESTAL — 1 PART	
BASE — 1 "	
SHAFT — 2 "	
CAP — 1 "	
ENTABLATURE — 1 "	
	DIAMETER OF BOTH THE CLASSES = 1/12 TH HEIGHT OF COL.



THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV

THE SET OF FIVE ORDERS

FROM SUPRA-BHEDA AND OTHER ĀGAMAS
BASED ON MĀNASĀRA

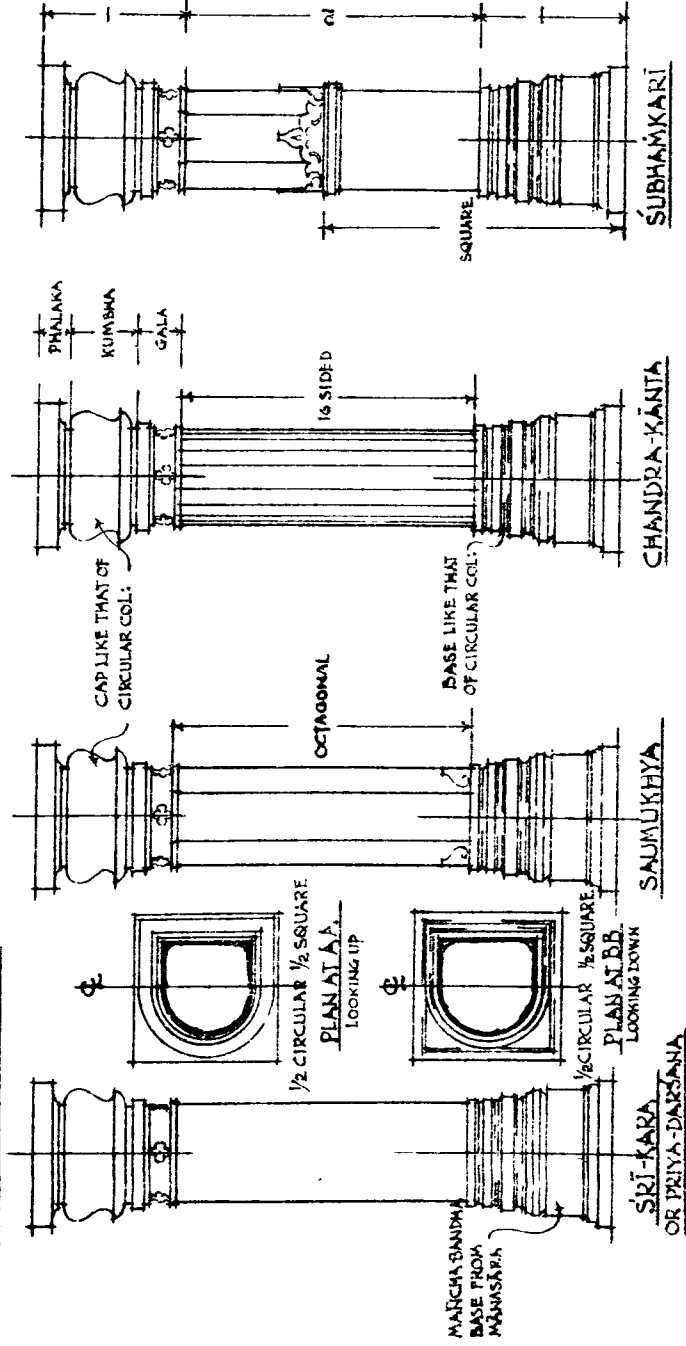
PROPORTION — BASE = 1 PART, SHAFT = 2, CAP = 1

THERE IS NO MENTION OF PEDESTAL AND ENTABLATURE.

DIAMETER OF COL. = $\frac{1}{4}$ TH HEIGHT (SUPPLIED FROM KĀSYAPA).

NO MENTION OF ENTASIS

SHEET NO XLVIII



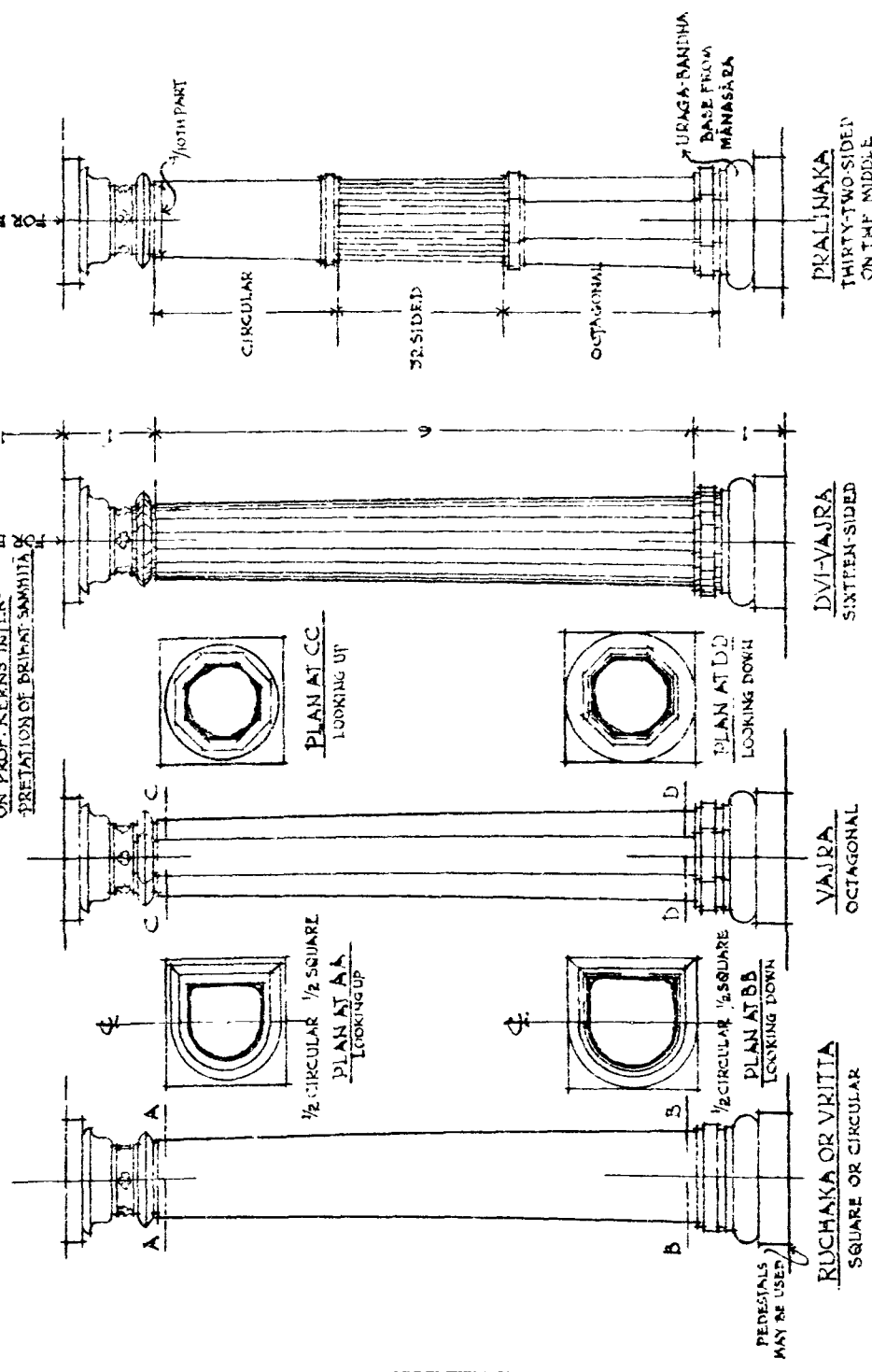
S. C. MUKHERJEE

THE COLUMNS — CHAPTER XV THE SET OF FIVE ORDERS FROM BRIHAT-SAMHITA ETC. BASED ON MANASĀRA

PROPORTION - WHOLE ORDER = $10\frac{3}{4}$ PARTS
PEDESTAL - 1, BASE = 1, SHAFT = 6, CAP = 1
ENTABLATURE = $1\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE -

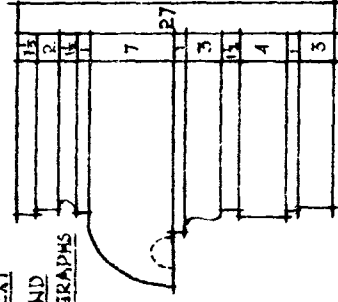
1. THIS IS SIMILAR TO IUSCAN ORDER IN PROPORTION
2. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON PROF. KERN'S INTERPRETATION OF BRIHAT-SAMHITA



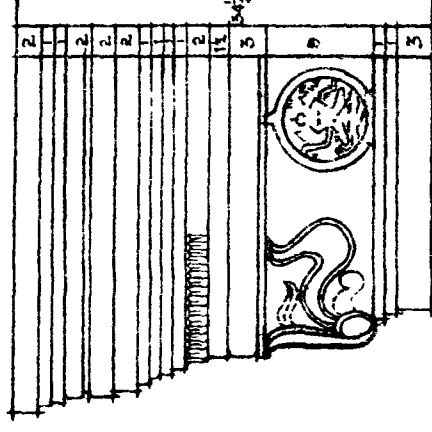
THE ENTABLATURES AND ROOFS. CHAPTER XVI

NOTE:-

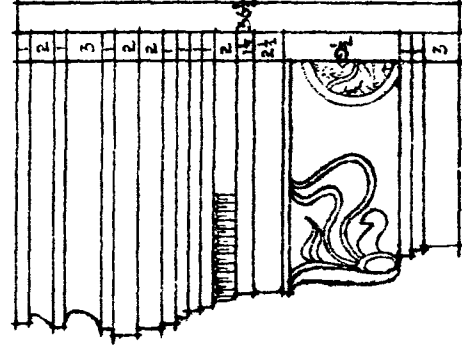
1. THE TOTAL OF THE NUMBER OF PARTS FOR EACH TYPE VARIES FROM WHAT IS GIVEN IN THE TEXT
2. EXCEPTING THE TYPES SECOND AND THIRD, IMAGES AND LOGOGRAPHS DO NOT SUIT OTHERS



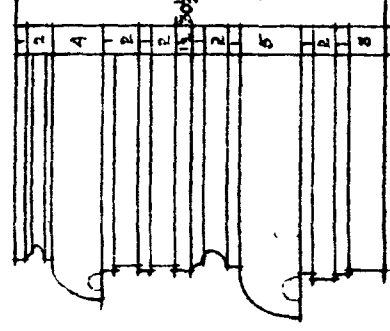
FIRST TYPE



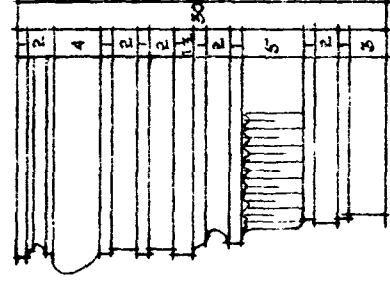
SECOND TYPE



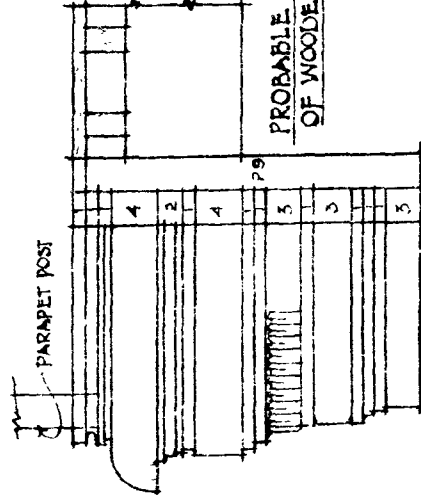
THIRD TYPE



FOURTH TYPE



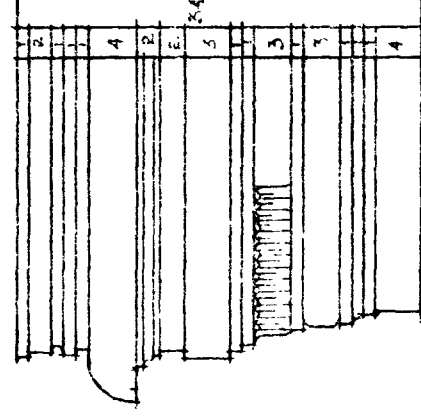
FIFTH TYPE



SIXTH TYPE

THE SEVENTH TYPE
VARIES FROM THE
SIXTH ONLY IN MINOR
DETAILS

PROBABLE SECTION
OF WOODEN ROOF

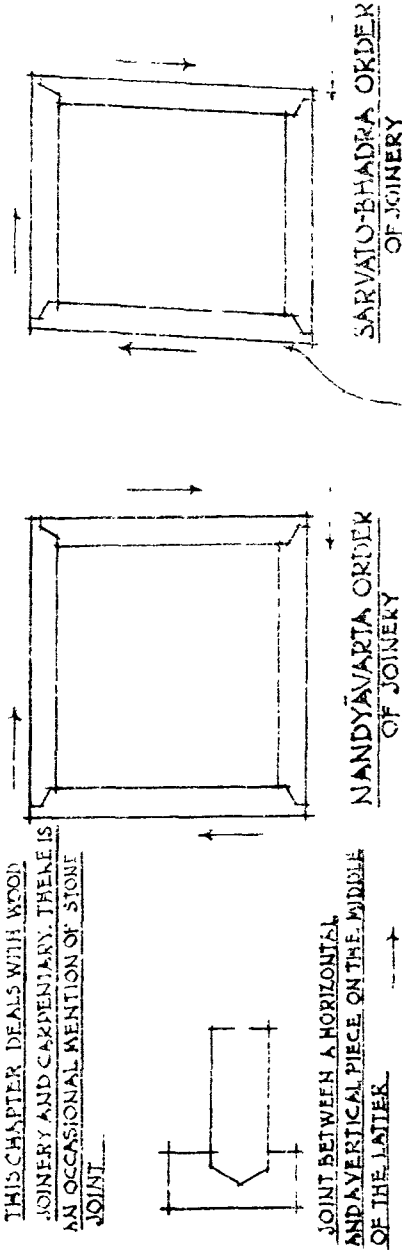


EIGHTH TYPE

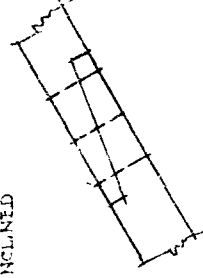
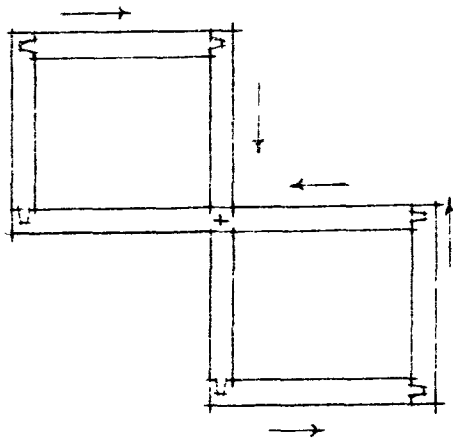
THE JOINERY — CHAPTER XVII

NOTE :-

THIS CHAPTER DEALS WITH WOOD JOINERY AND CARPENTRY. THERE IS AN OCCASIONAL MENTION OF STONE JOINT.

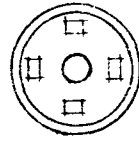


JOINT BETWEEN A HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL PIECE ON THE MIDDLE OF THE LATTER.



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NANDYA VARTA AND SARVATO-BHADRA TYPES OF JOINERY IS THAT, IN THE LATTER, PIECES ARE INCLINED

SVASTIKA ORDER OF JOINERY

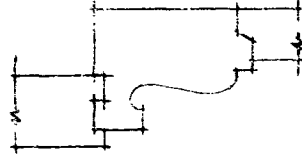
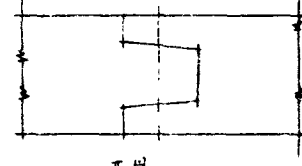


PLAN

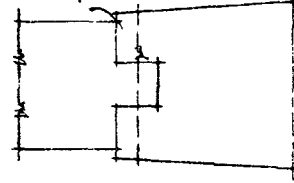
MALLA-BANDHA JOINT 'A' OR HALVED JOINT



MALLA-BANDHA JOINT 'B' OR SCARFED JOINT

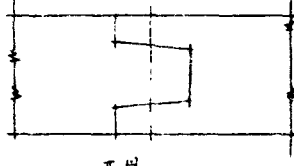


MESHA-YUDDHA JOINT OR MORTISE AND TENON JOINT

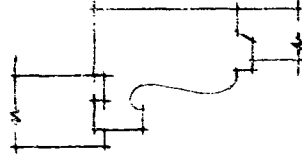


THIS JOINT CAN BE USED FOR BOTH WOOD AND STONE COLUMNS

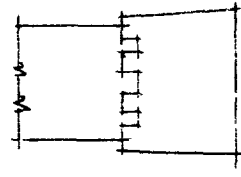
SUKARA-GHRANA JOINT



JOINTS IN FRIEZE



MAHA-VRITTA JOINT OF MESHA-YUDDHA TYPE

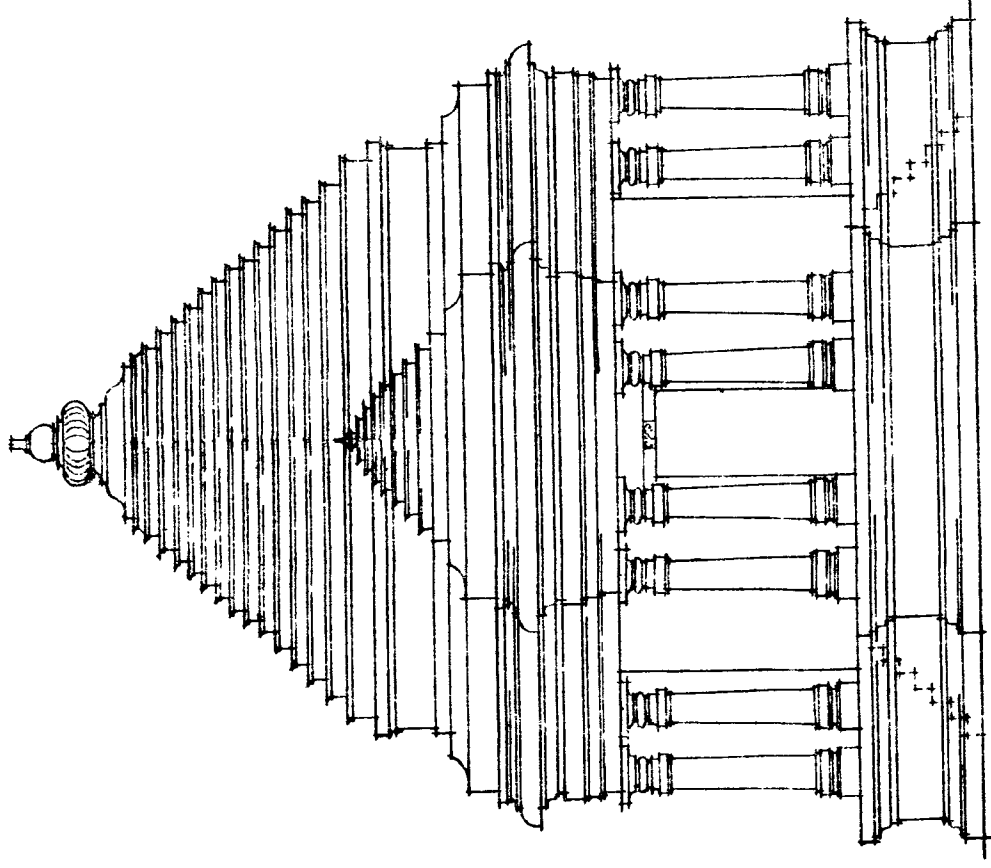


THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

1. ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DWELLING HOUSES
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS
TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



FIRST TYPE
OF SMALL PROPORTION

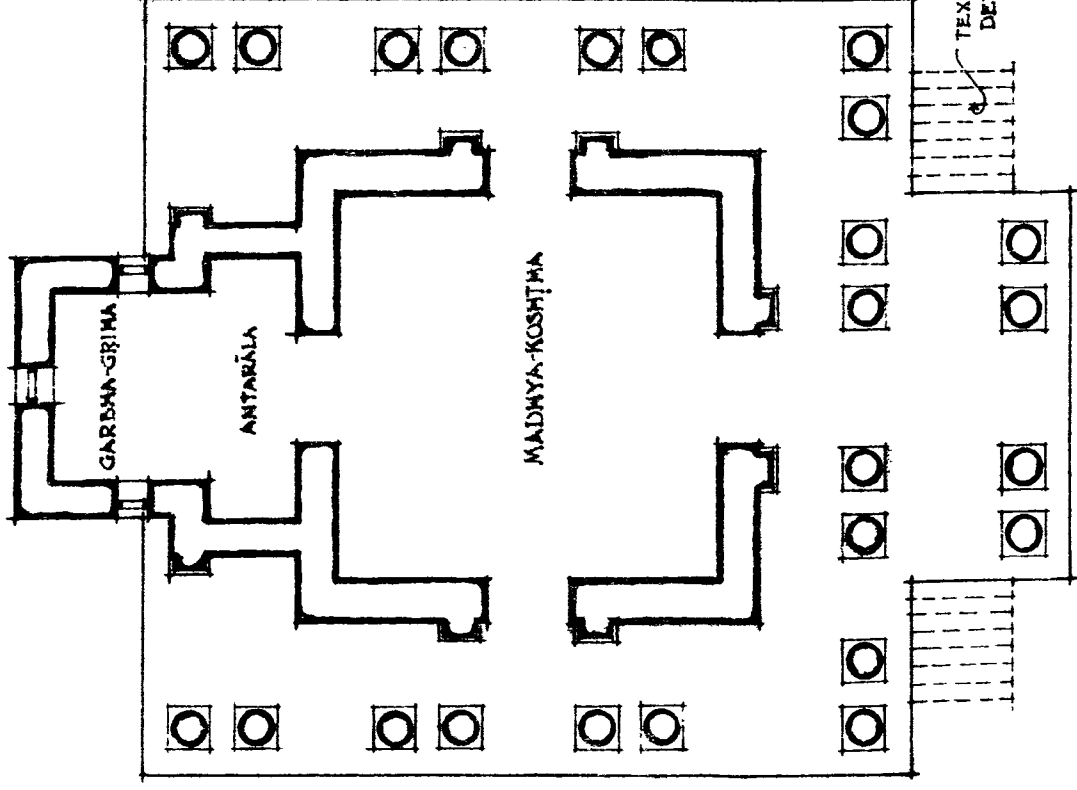
HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
= 8 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 4 PARTS

THE ONE-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DWELLING HOUSES
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



TEXT ELSEWHERE MENTIONS
DETAILS ABOUT STEPS

SUGGESTED PLAN BASED ON FIRST TYPE

GARBHA-GRĪHA = 1/3RD BREADTH
IN THIS CASE

SCALE OF 1/2" = 1' 0" 5 PARTS

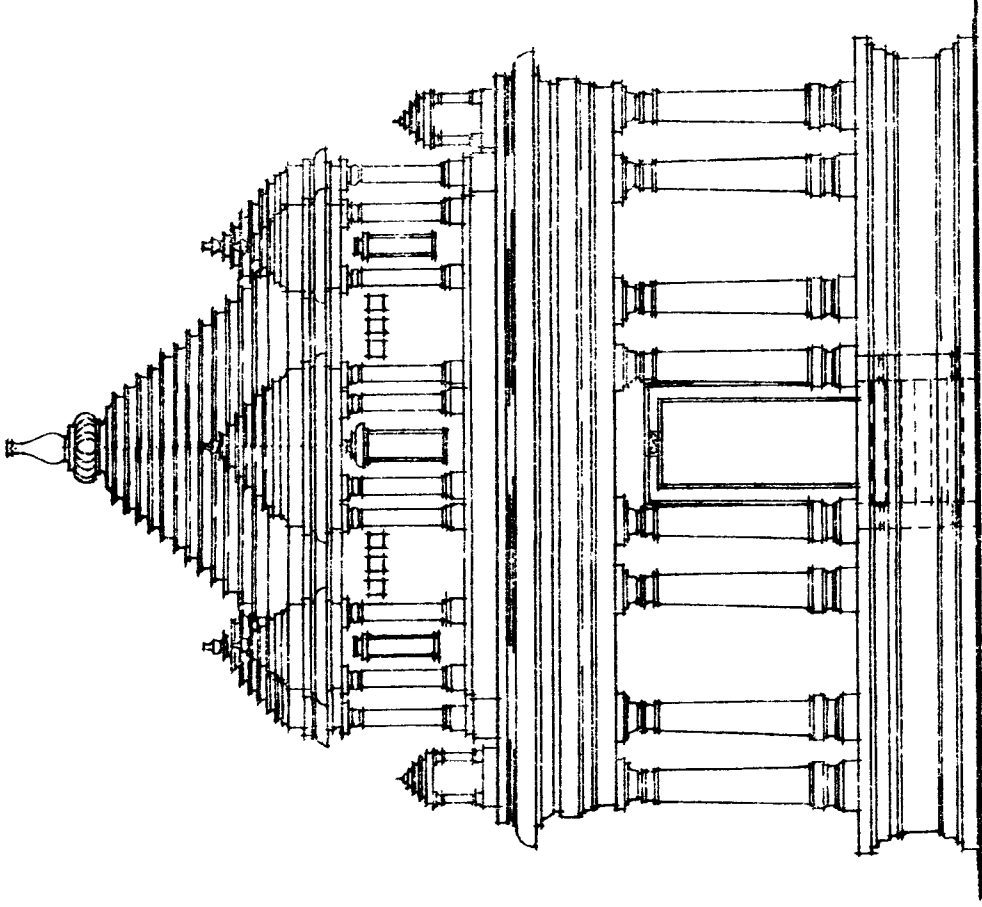
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TO BE
INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



THE SECOND TYPE
OF SMALL PROPORTION

HEIGHT : $\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
= 10 PARTS

SCALE OF $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 $\frac{5}{4}$ PARTS

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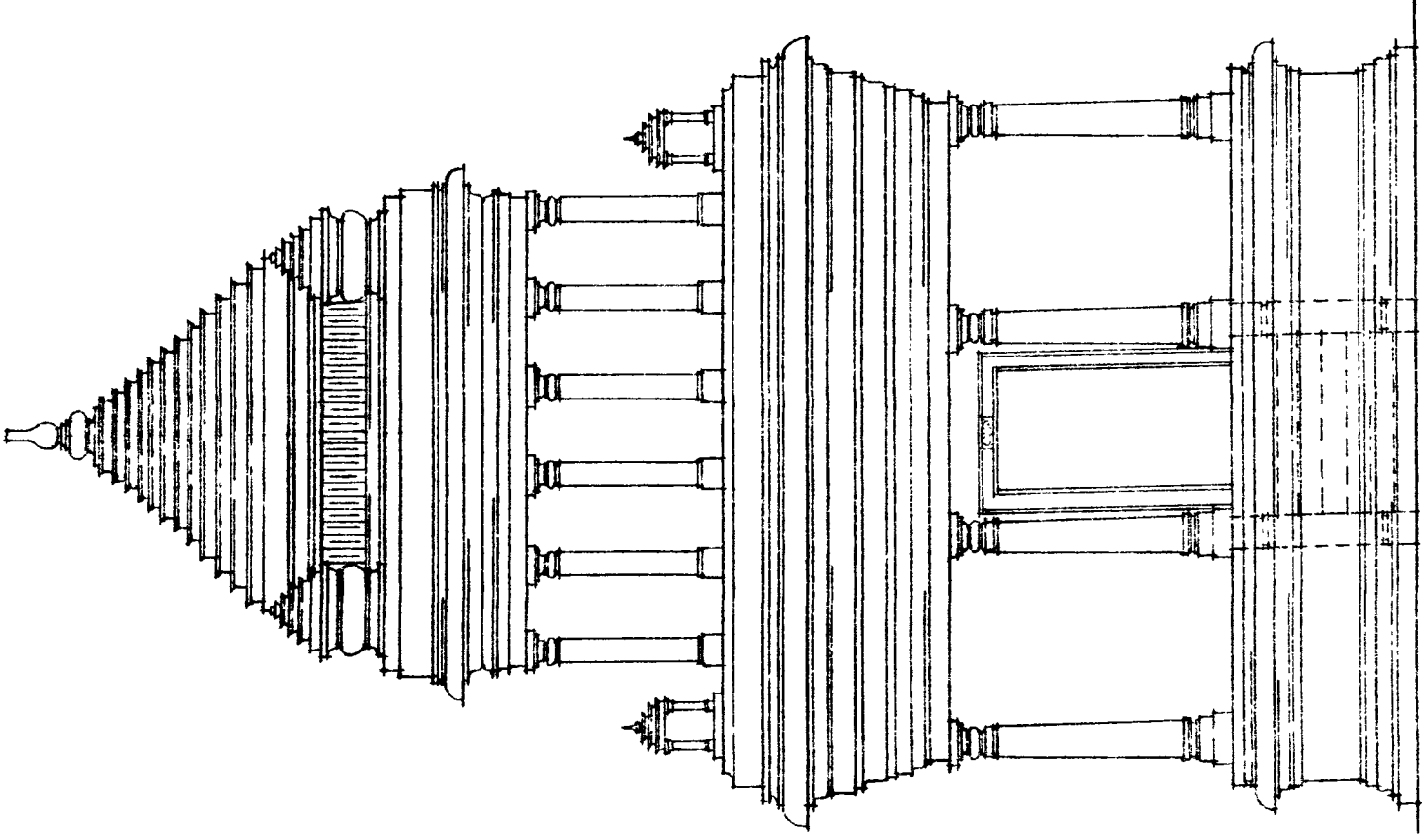
THE ONE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS TO BE
INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE REMAINING FOUR TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



THE LAST TYPE
OF LARGE PROPORTION

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
= 32 PARTS.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS
SHOULD BE 30 AND NOT
32 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

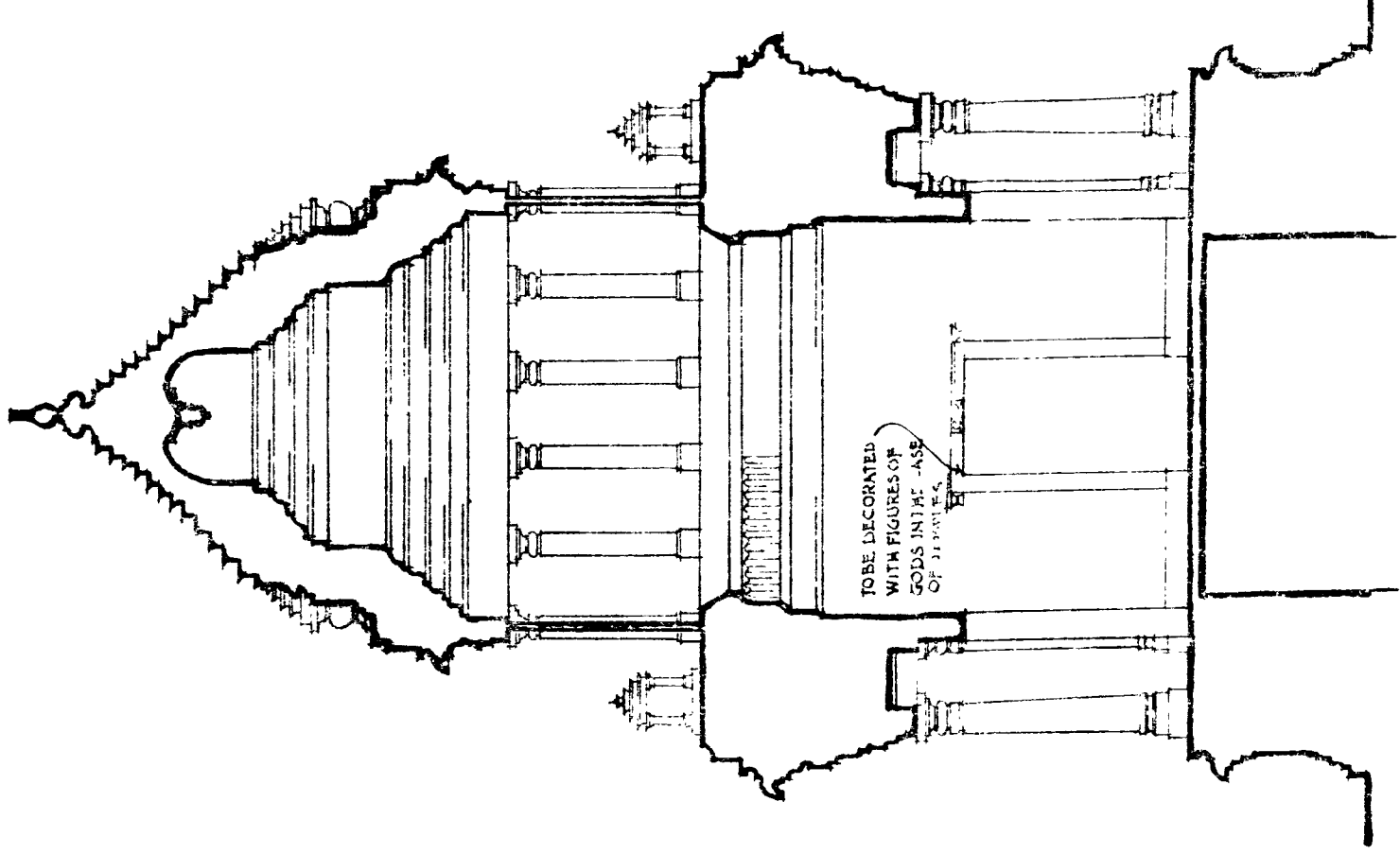
SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS.

THE ONE-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XIX.

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD
ALSO BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES
OF GODS.



HEIGHT = 2 BARATHA
= 60 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS.

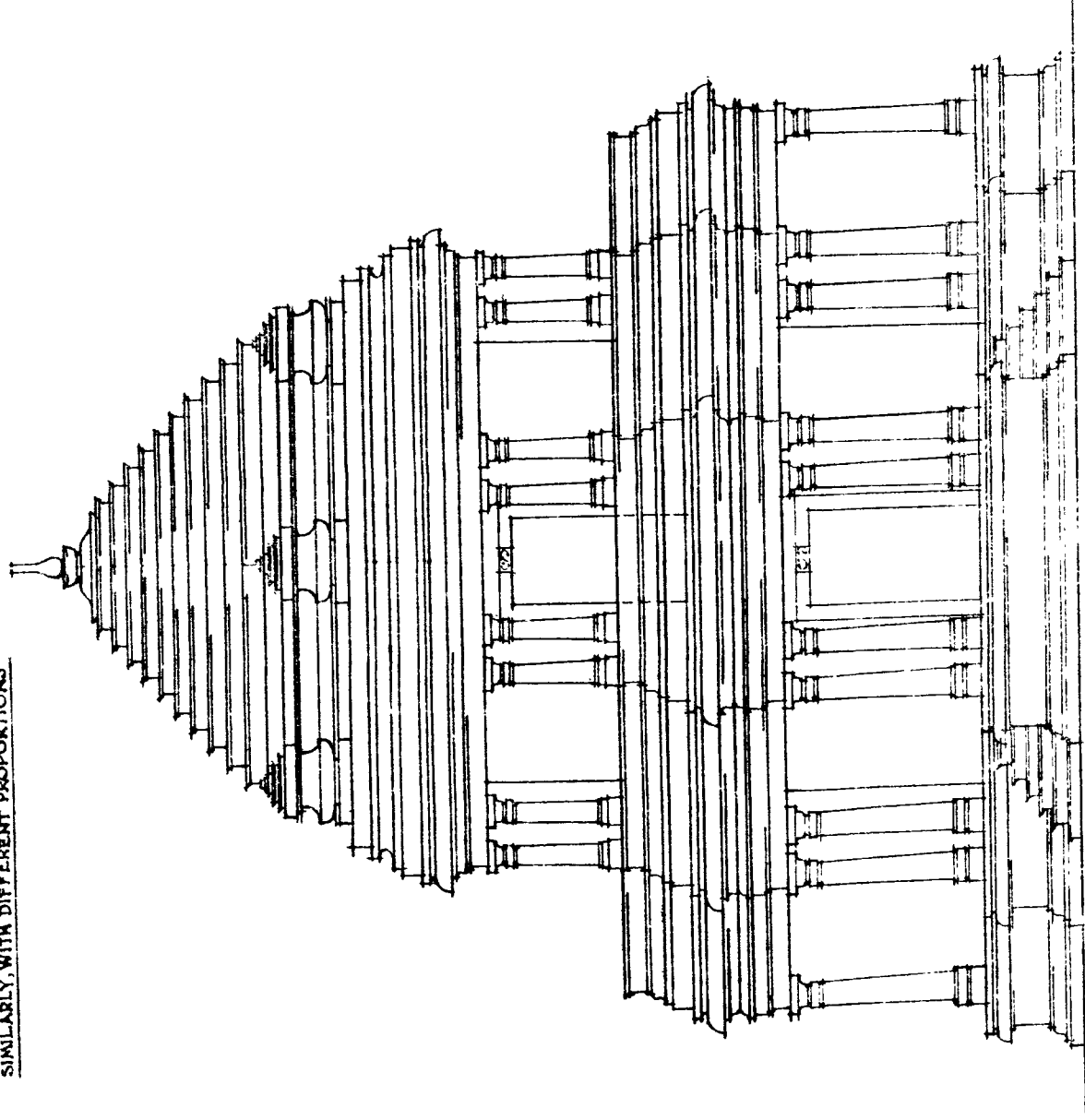
CROSS SECTION
OF THE EAST TYPE

THE TWO-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH
SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TONE INDICATED
IN THE SECTION.

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN
SIMILARLY, WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS.



SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 16 PARTS

SCALE 1" = 16' 0" PARTS

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses.

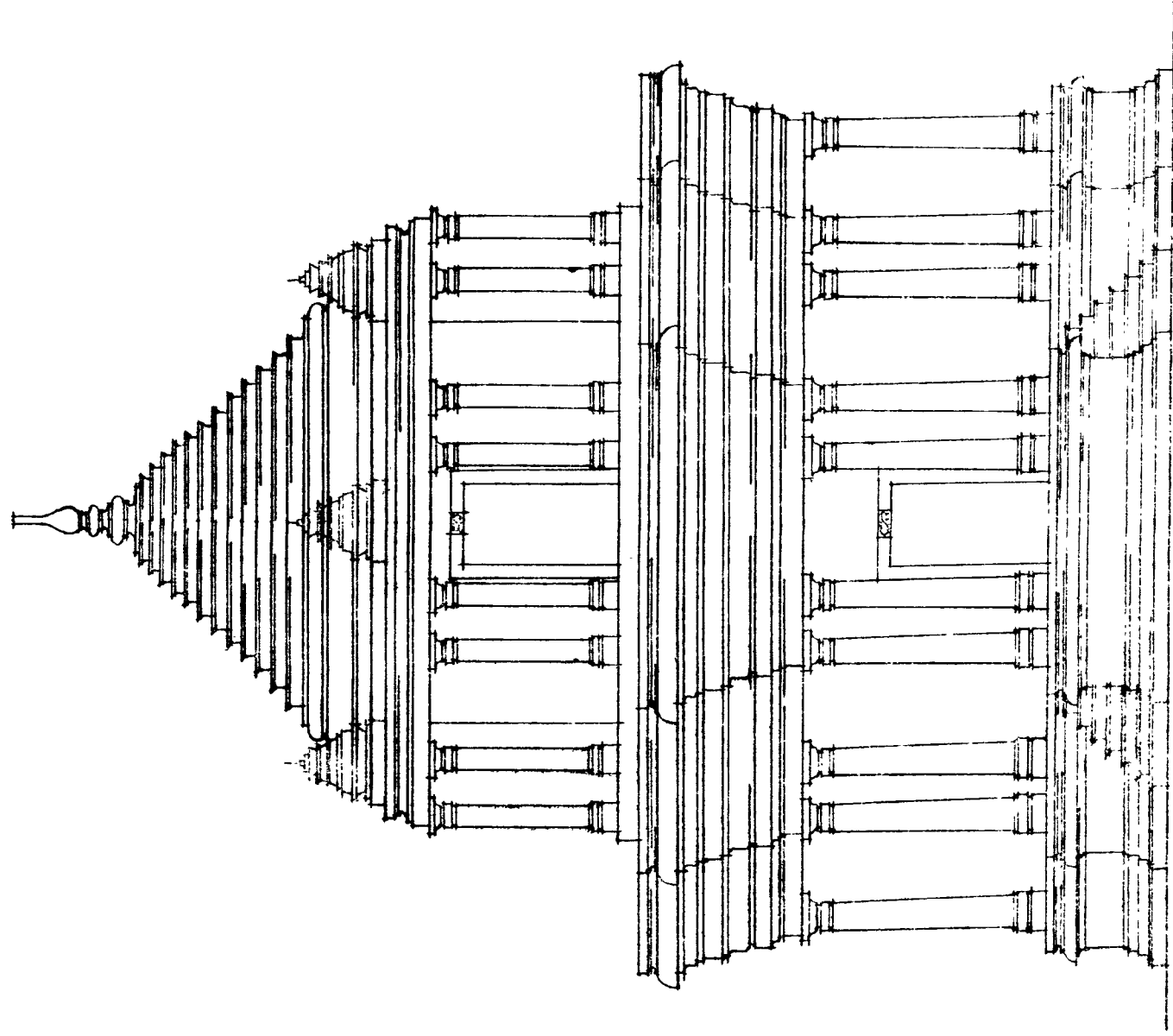
THE TWO-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES ARE TO BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



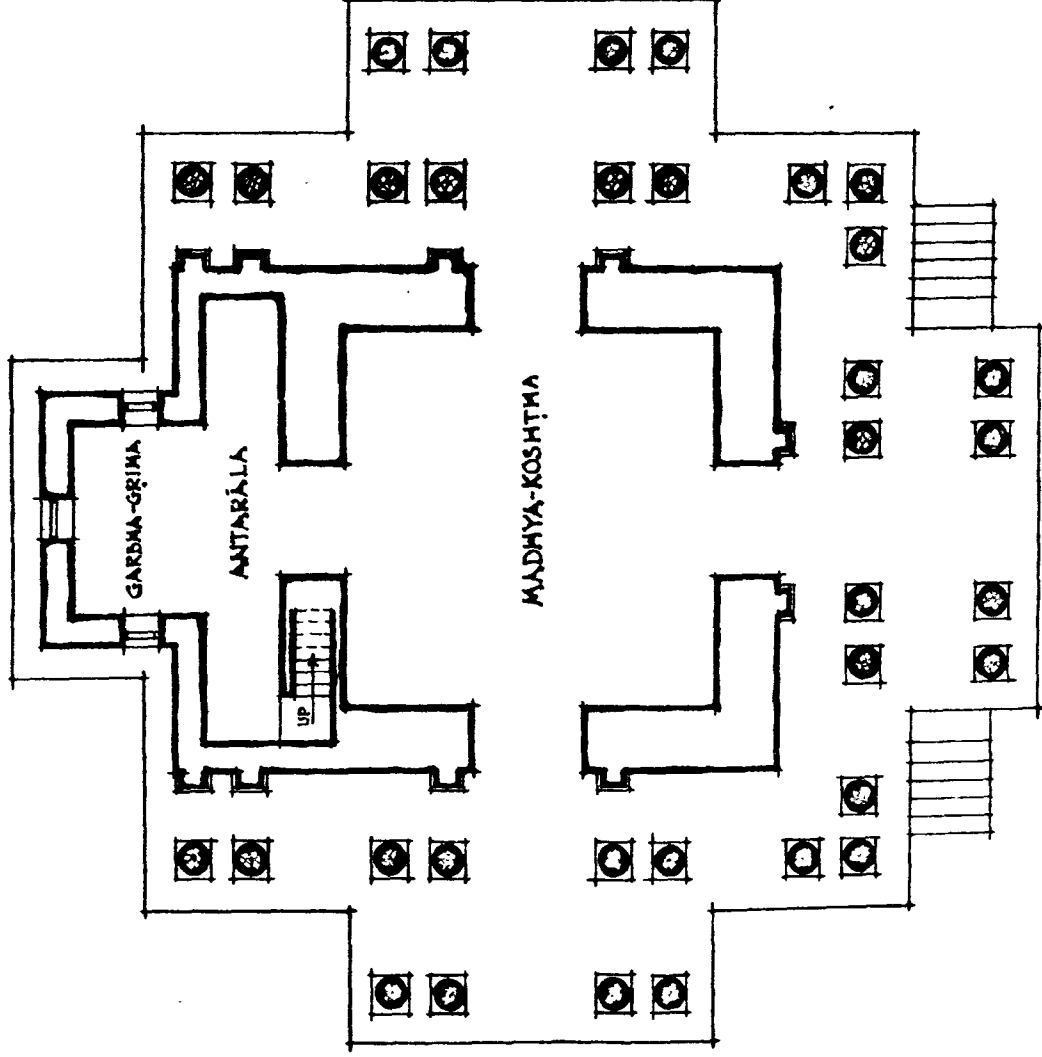
INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{3}{4}$ TH BREADTH 10 15 PARTS
= 28 PARTS

THE TWO-STORIED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



SUGGESTED PLAN
BASED ON INTERMEDIATE TYPE

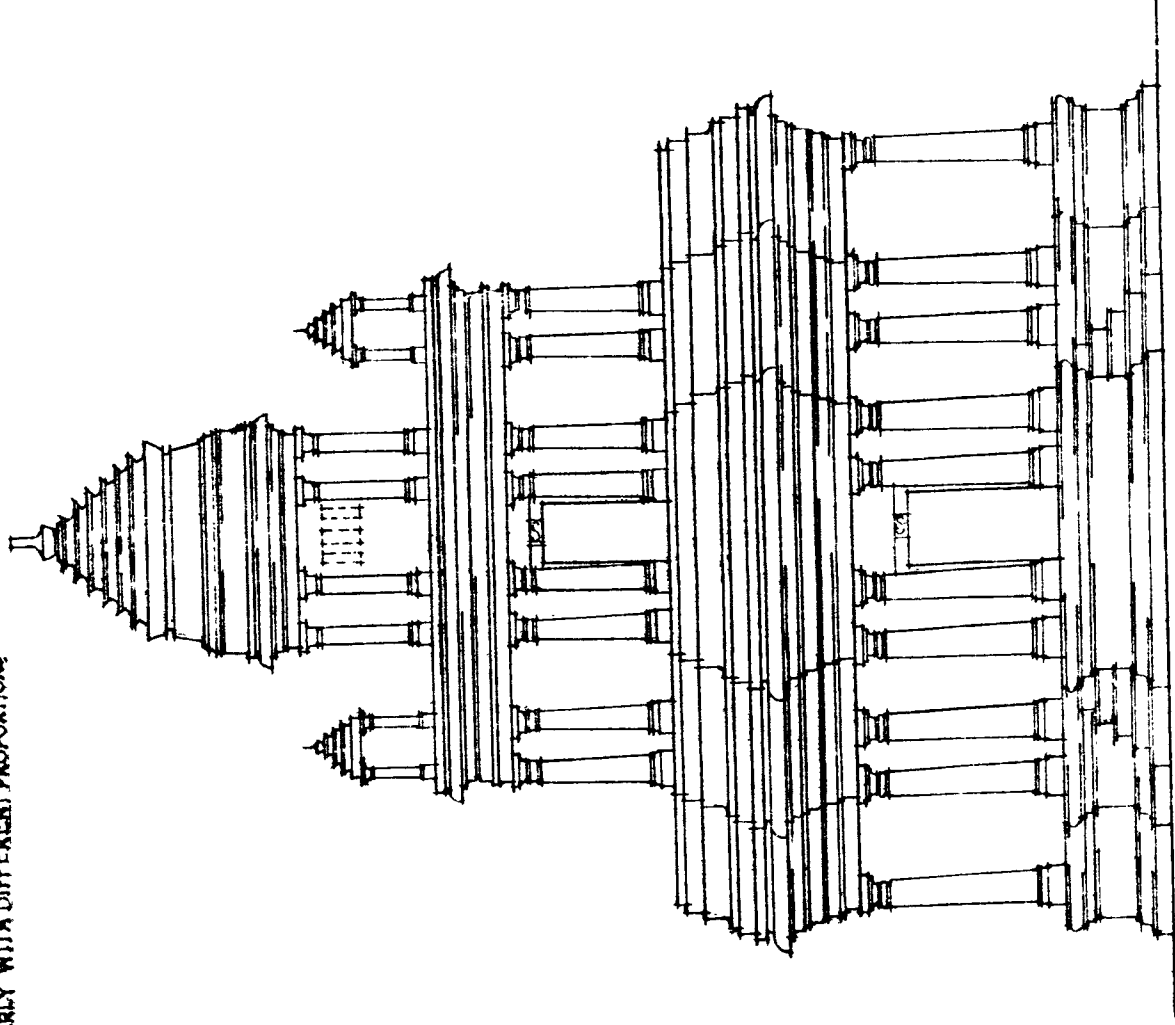
SCALE OF 1" = 5' 15" PARTS.

THE TWO-STORIED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE REMAINING FIVE TYPES MAY BE DRAWN SIMILARLY WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS



LARGE TYPE

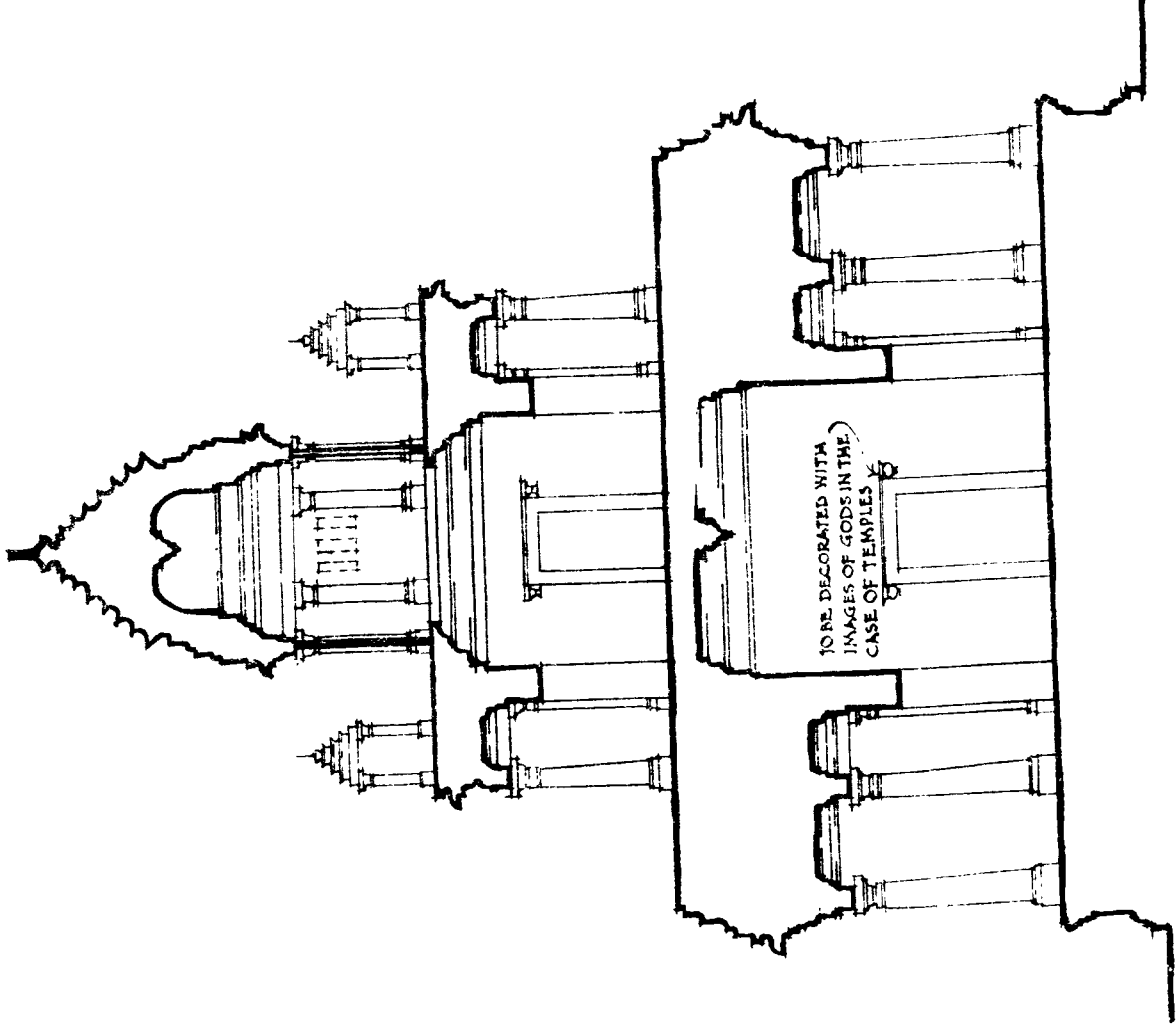
HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
= 11 PARTS

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 PARTS

THE TWO-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XX THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE,
THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO
BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS.



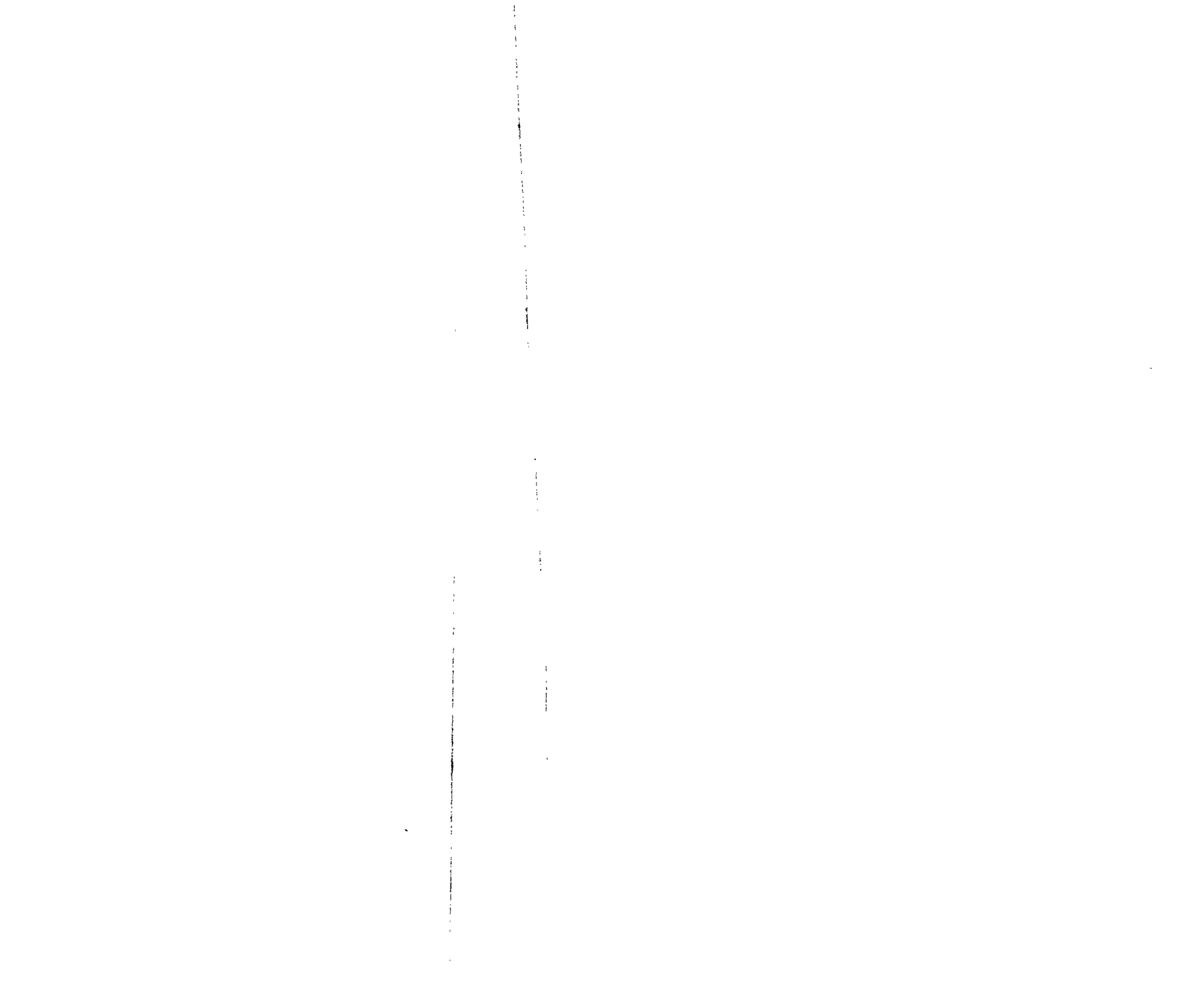
CROSS SECTION
BASED ON LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
= 11 PARTS

SCALE OF

6 PARTS

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THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

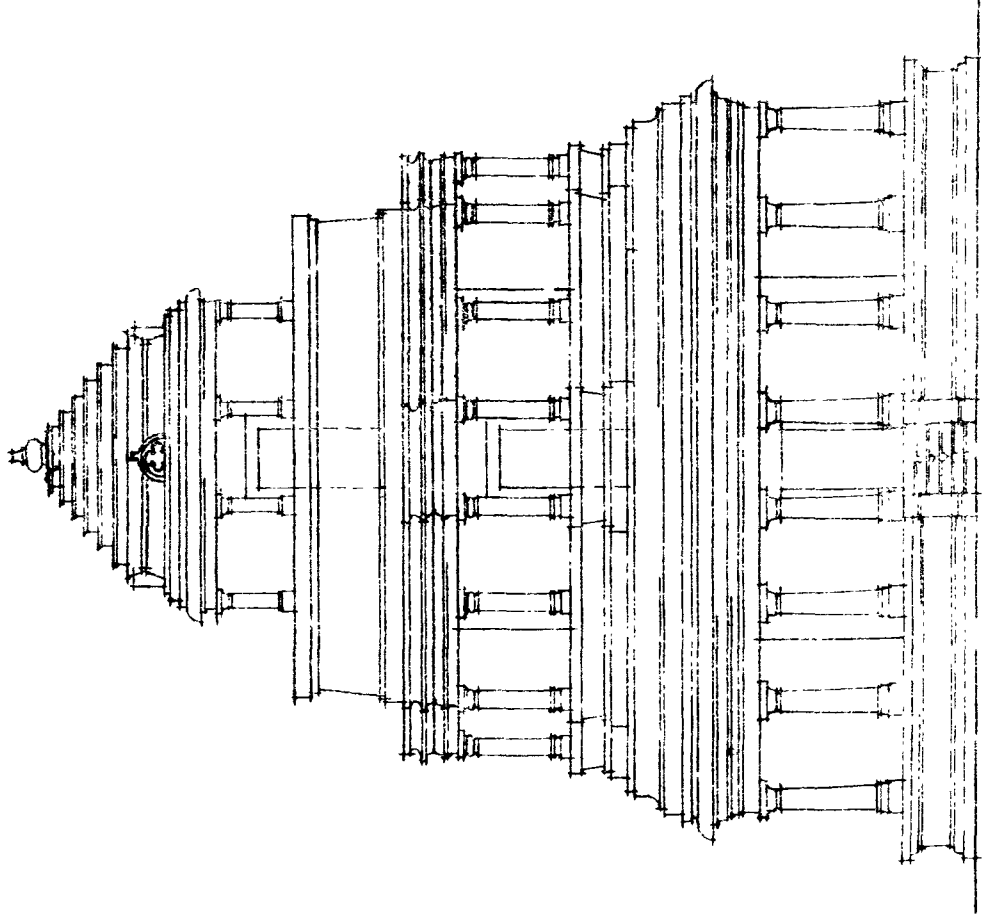
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW:-

SRI KANTA = 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT. NESARA = 13
KAMALANGALA AND BRAHMA KANTA = 24
MERU KANTA = 30 PARTS



SUKHALAYA OR SVALI TYPE

HEIGHT = 120 IN BREADTH
= 12 PARTS

SCALE OF 1" = 10' 0"

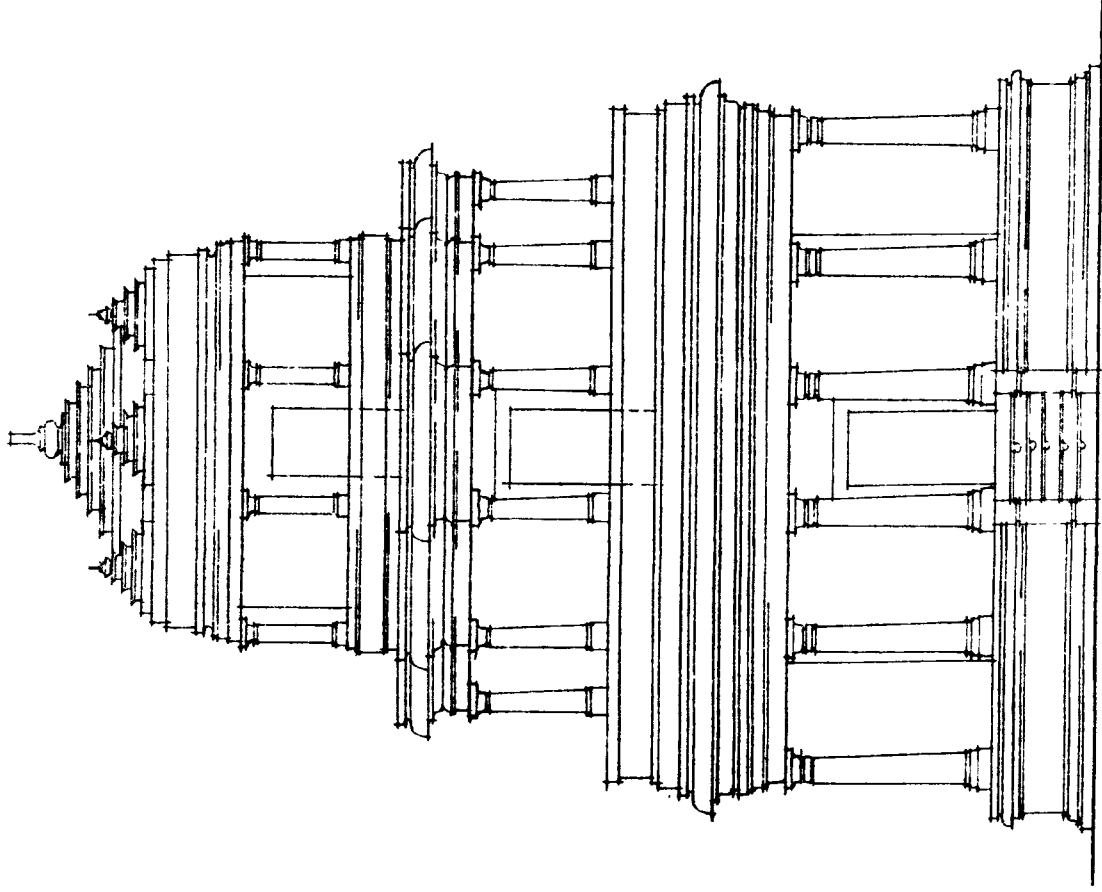
THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS—CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW—
 SRI-KANTA = 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT, KESARA = 13
 KAMALANGA AND BRAHMA-KANTA = 24
 MERU-KANTA = 30 PARTS



KAILĀSA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
 = 31 PARTS

17½ PARTS OF MERU-KANTA + 12 PARTS
 OF KAILĀSA + 1½ PARTS FOR FINIAL MAKE
 UP 31 PARTS.

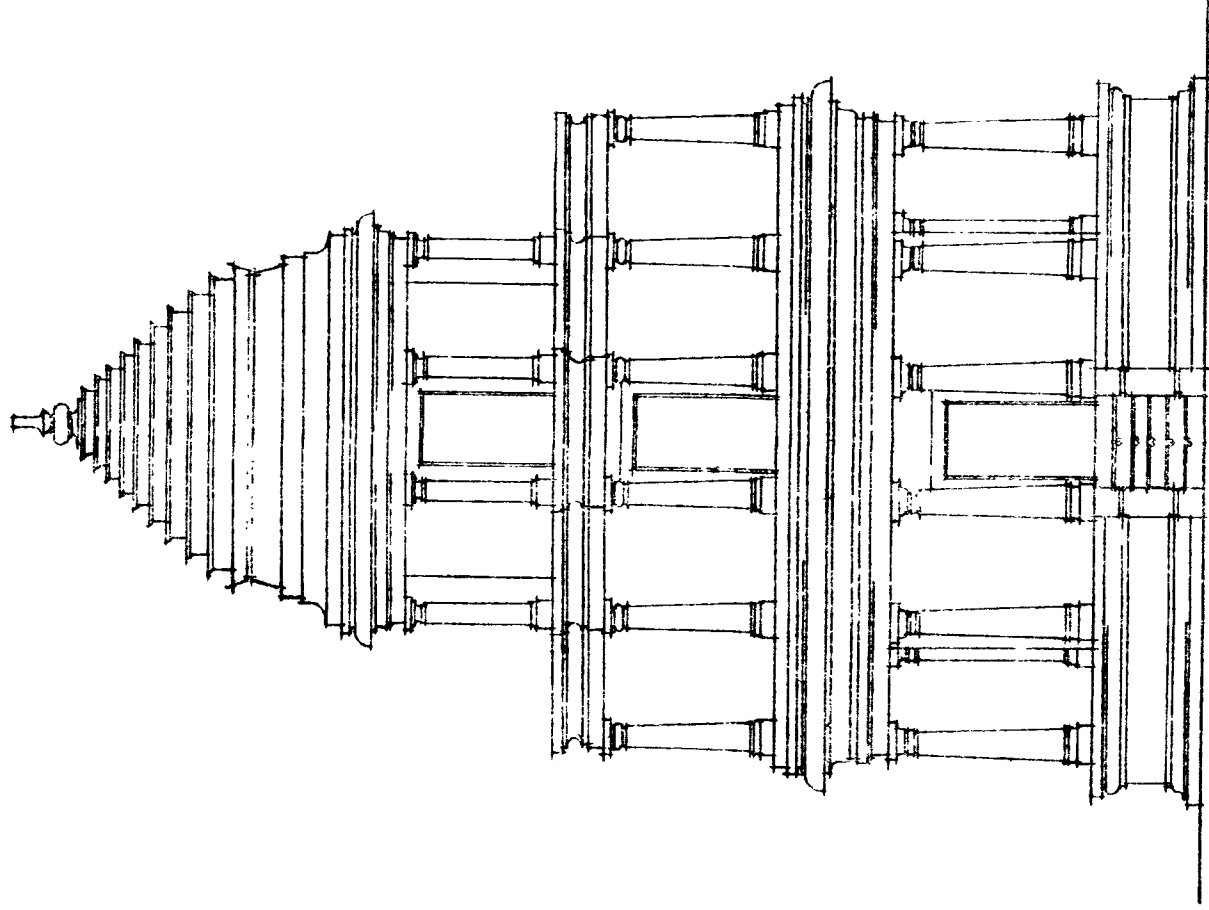
THE THREE-STOURED BUILDINGS—CHAPTER XXI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW :-
 ŚRĪ-KĀNTA = 6 PARTS AS HEIGHT, KESARA = 15.
 KAMALĀNGA AND BRAHMA-KĀNTA = 24
 MERU-KĀNTA = 30 PARTS



ĀSANA OR LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = $13\frac{3}{4}$ TH BREADTH
 = 49 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE 47½ AND NOT 49 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

SCALE OF FEET

0	5	10	15	20
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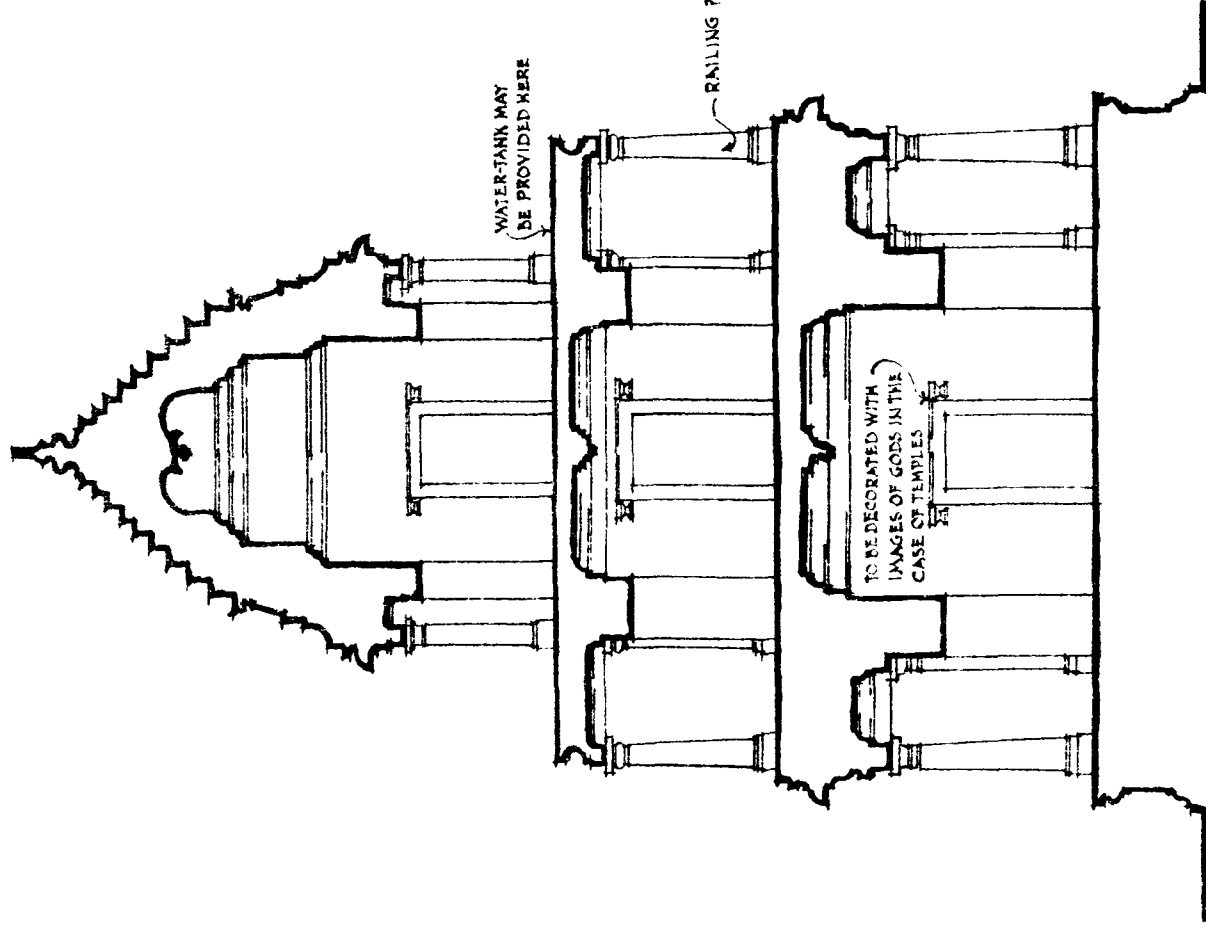
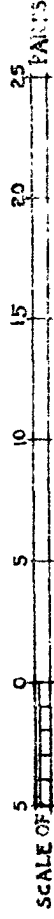
PARTS

THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO
BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION
BASED ON ĀSANA OR LARGE TYPE

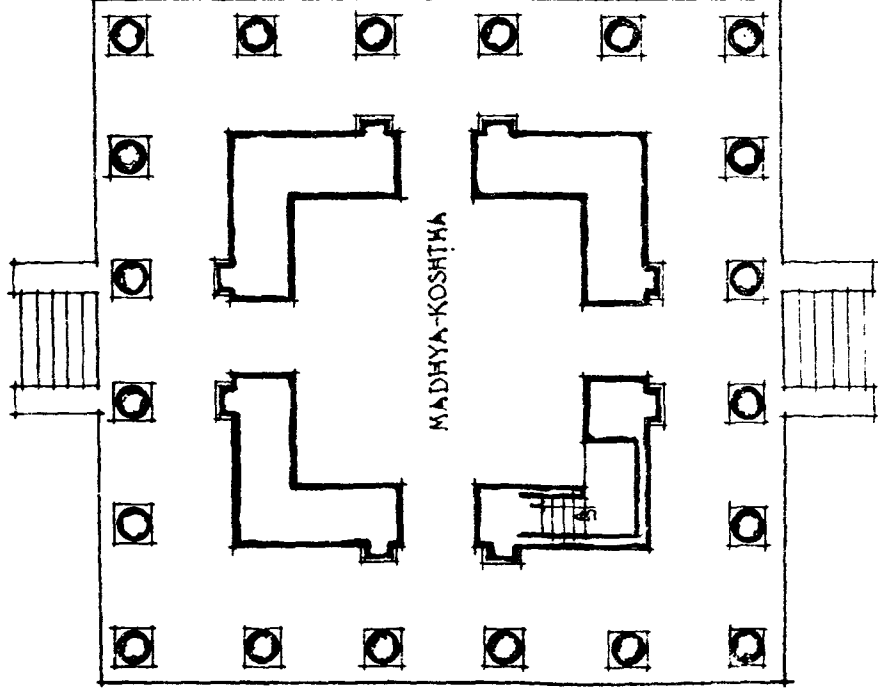
HEIGHT = 13 1/4 TH BREADTH

THE THREE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXI THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:~

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED
BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS

SCALE OF 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)
BASED ON LARGE TYPE

THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

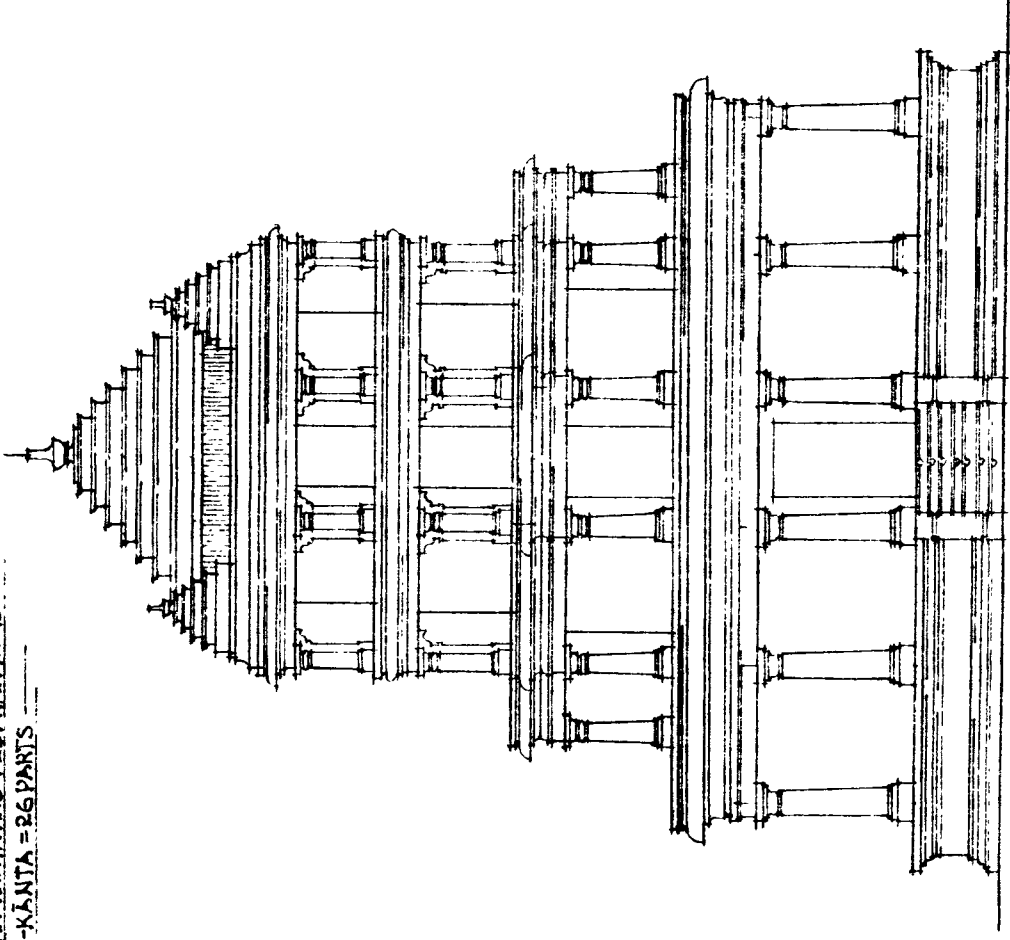
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 1" = 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW - SADA-SIVA = 41 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ISVARA-KANTA = 32 — MANCHA-KANTA AND VEDI-KANTA = 15 — — — — — INDRA-KANTA = 26 PARTS — — — — —



VISHNU-KANTA OR SMALL TYPE

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
= 19 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE $18\frac{1}{4}$
AND NOT 18 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT.

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THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

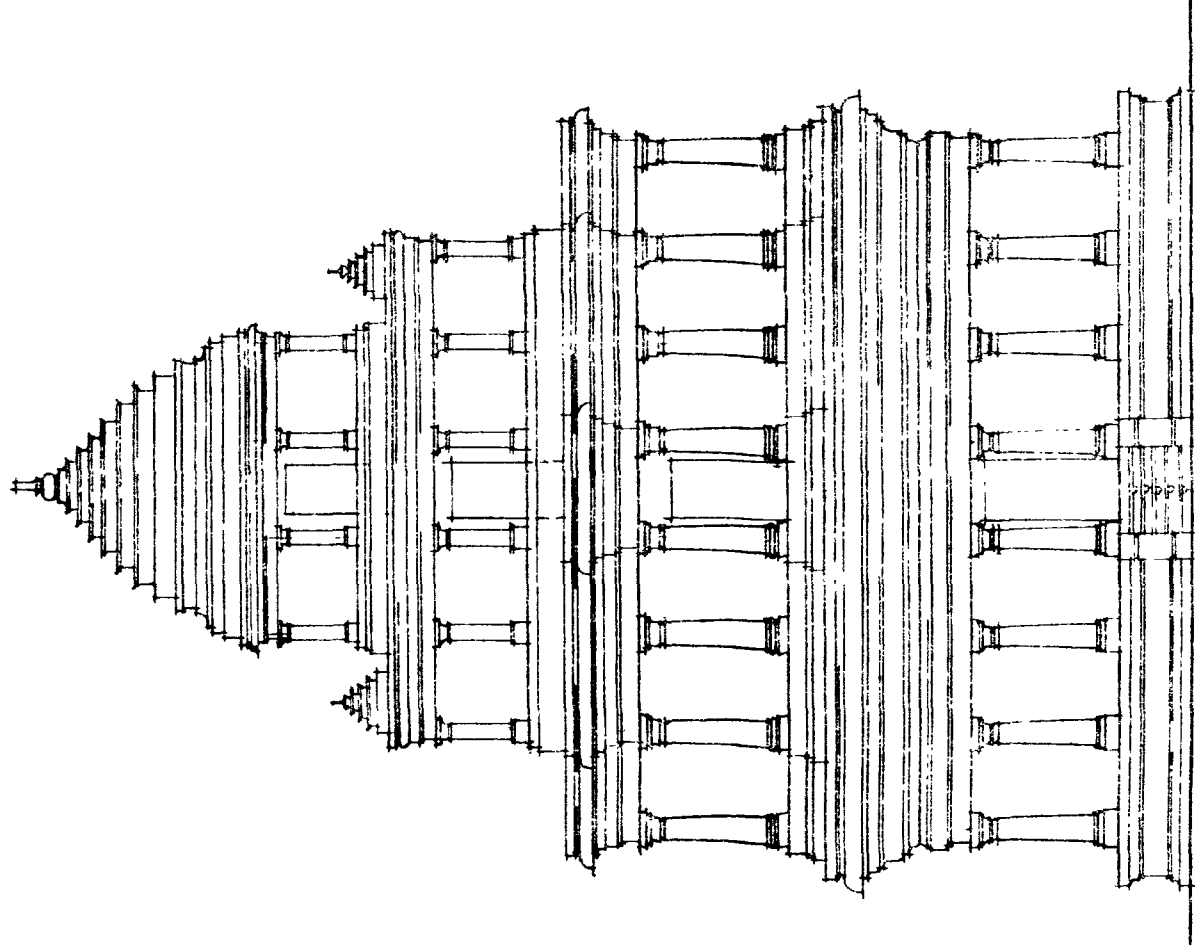
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW —
 —SADĀŚIVA = 41 PARTS AS HEIGHT.
 —ĪŚVARĀKĀNTA = 52 —
 —MĀRCHAKĀNTA AND VEDĪKĀNTA = 15 —
 —RUDRĀKĀNTA = 26 PARTS. —



RUDRĀKĀNTA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE.

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
 = 32 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE $52\frac{1}{4}$
 AND NOT 32 AS GIVEN IN THE TEXT.

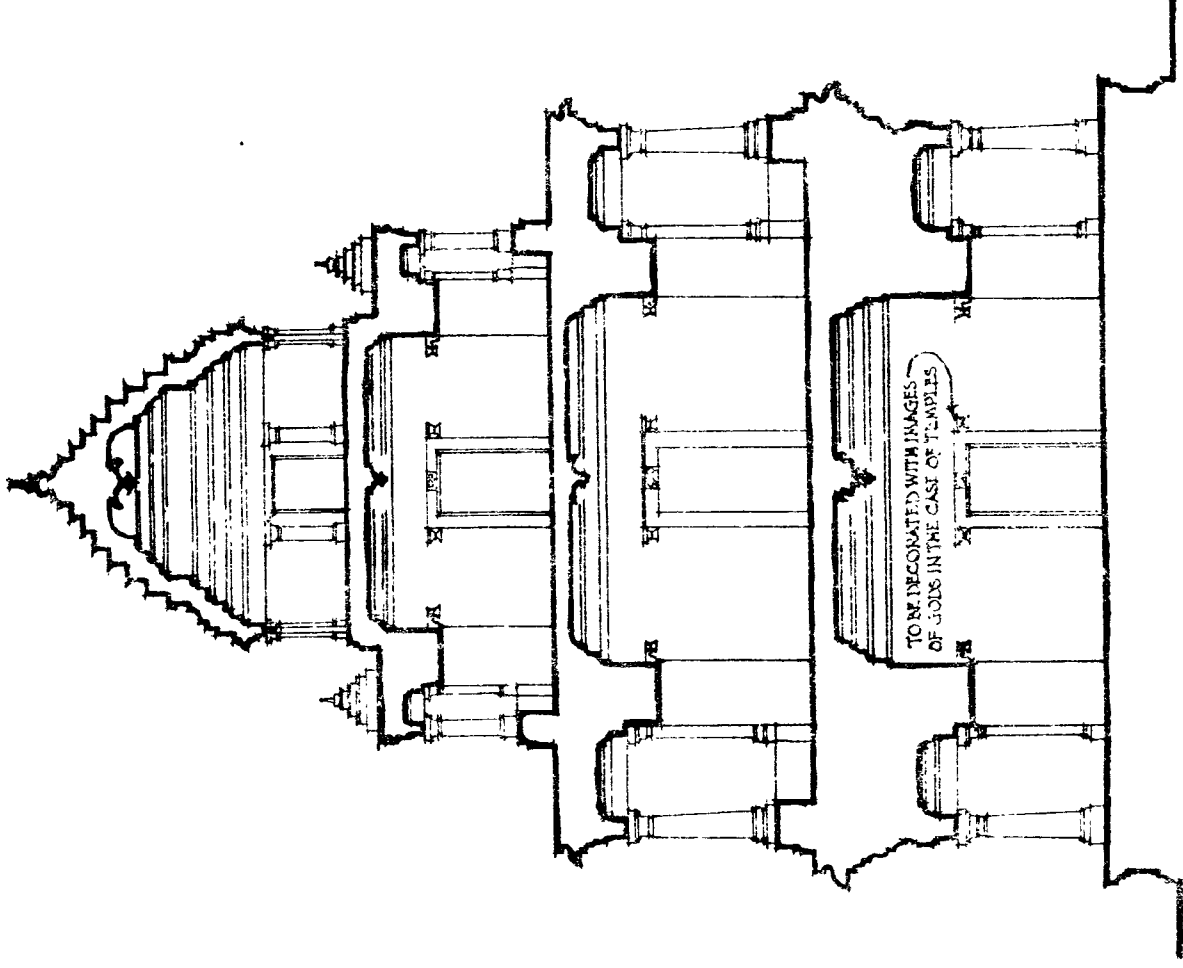
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE TYPICAL SECTION



NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE TRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

BASED ON RUDRA-KANTA OR INTERMEDIATE TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH

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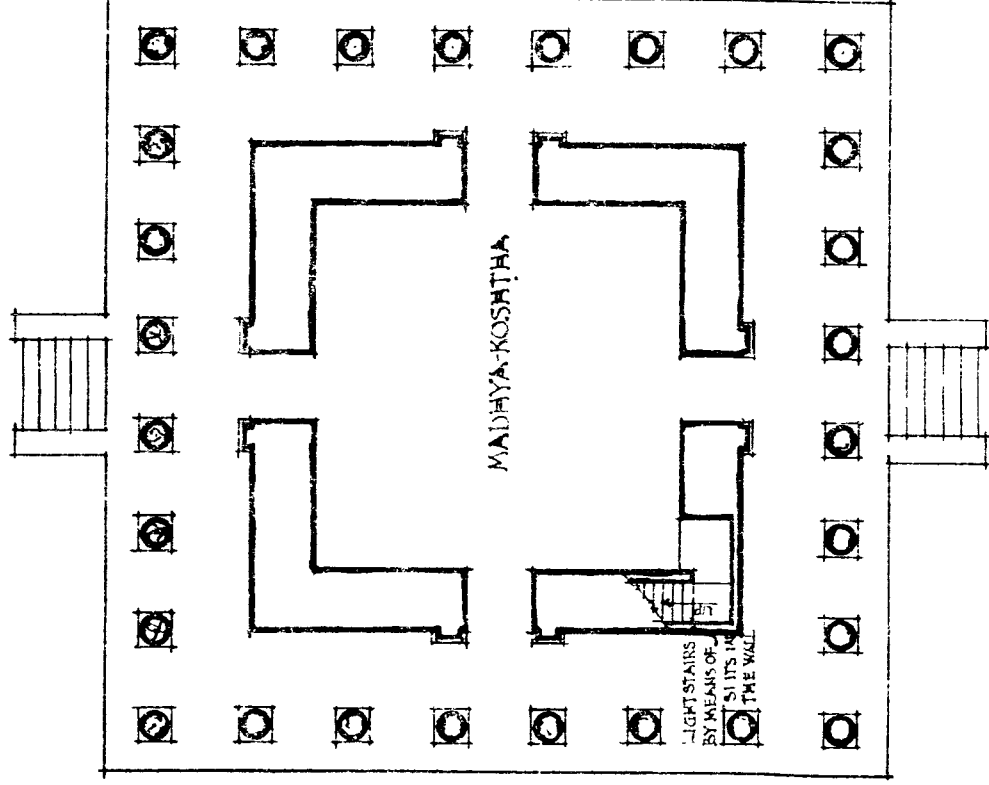
THE FOUR-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII THE TYPICAL PLAN

SCALE OF 1" = 0' 5" 10' 15' PARTS

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED

BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAILS



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)
BASED ON RUDRA-KANTA OR INTER-MEDIATE TYPE

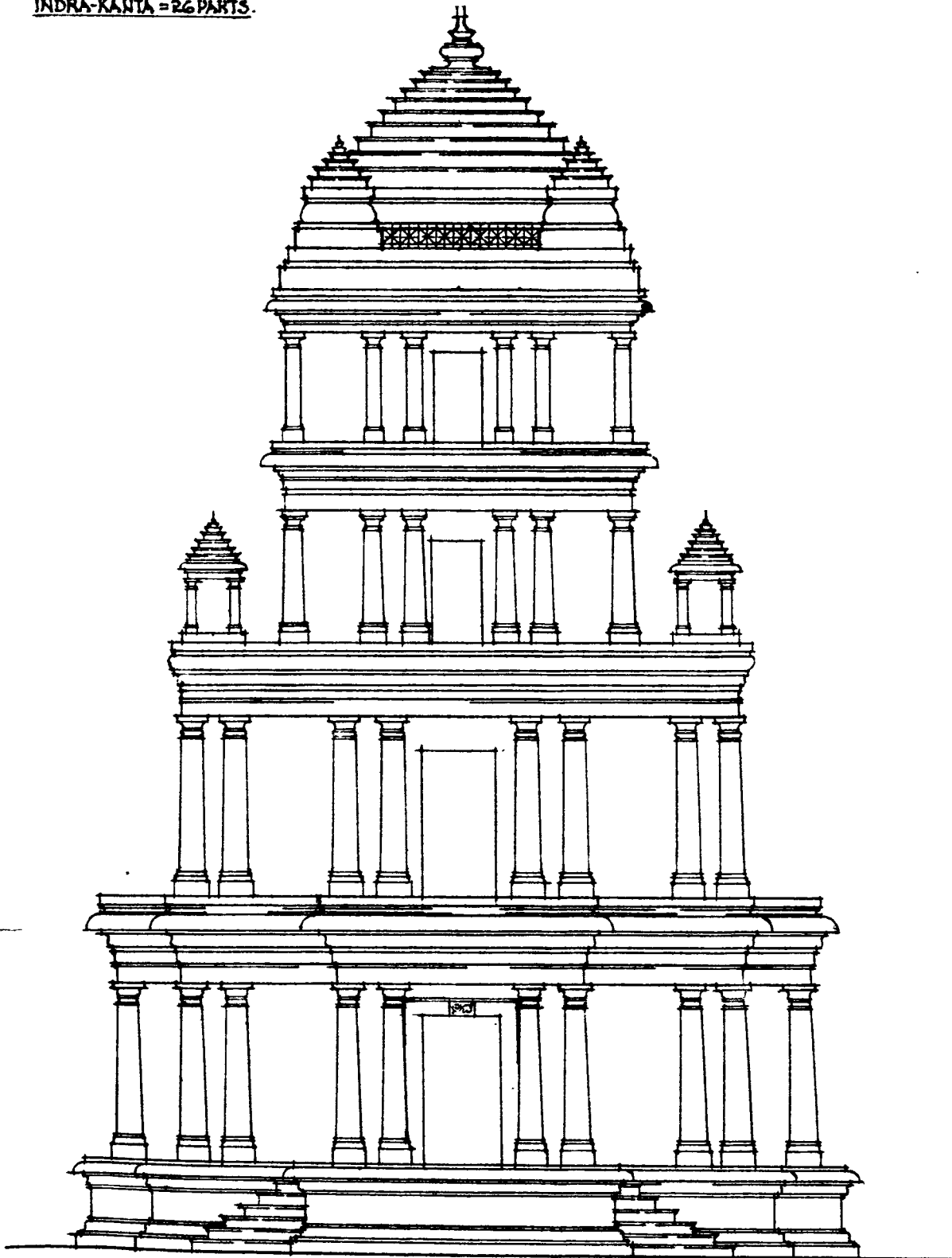
THE FOUR-STOUREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER FIVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH PROPORTIONS AS FOLLOW —
 SADA-SIVA = 41 PARTS AS HEIGHT, ISVARA-KANTA = 32 — — —
 MANCHA-KANTA AND VEDI-KANTA = 15 — — —
 INDRA-KANTA = 26 PARTS.



CHATUR-MUKHA OR LARGE TYPE

HEIGHT = 2 BREADTH
 = 42 PARTS.

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

THE FIVE-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIII

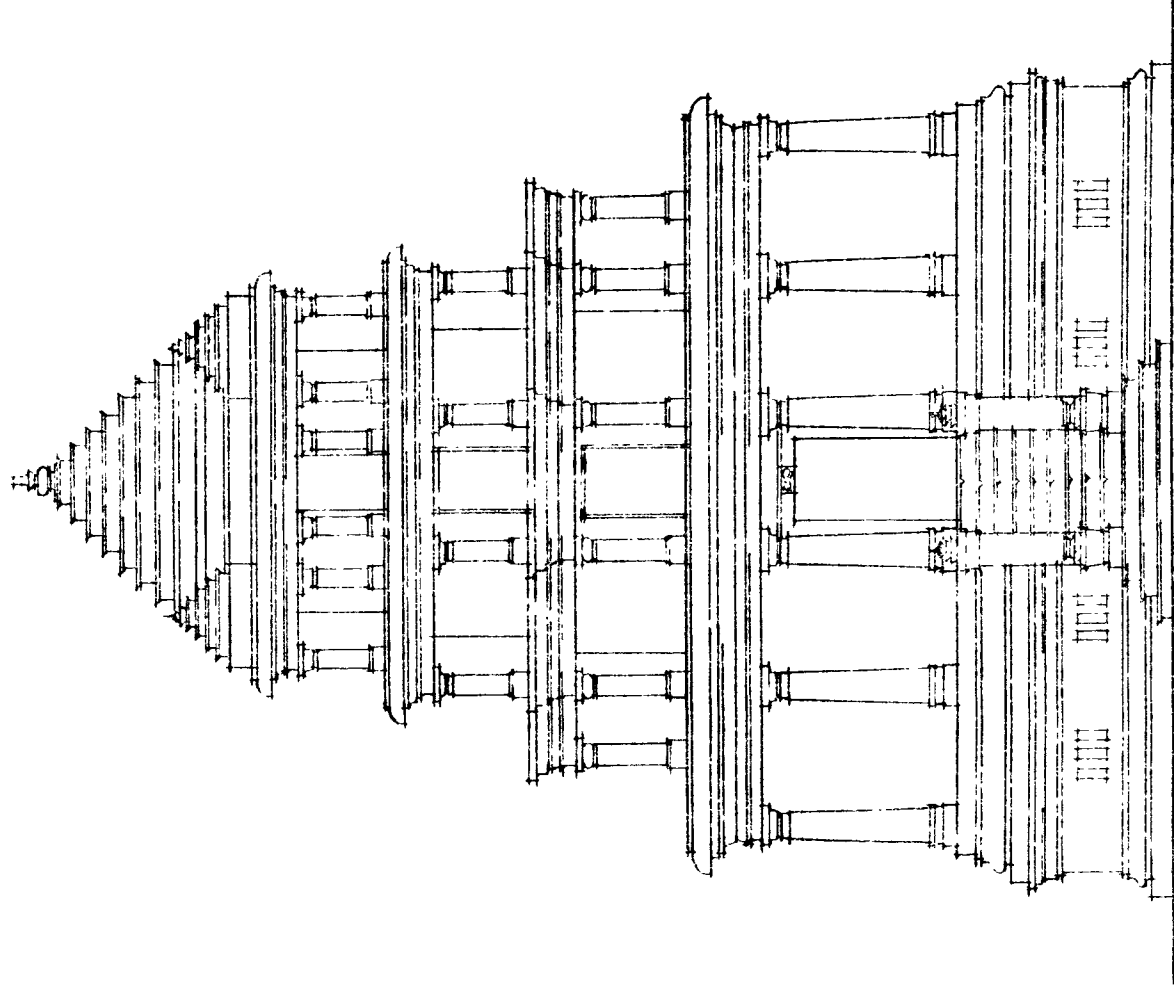
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF $\frac{1}{16}$ PARTS

NOTE :-

ALL THE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.

THE OTHER SEVEN TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT, BUT THEY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



AIRĀVATA TYPE

HEIGHT = $\frac{1}{16}$ BREADTH
= 24 PARTS

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF
20 PARTS ONLY.

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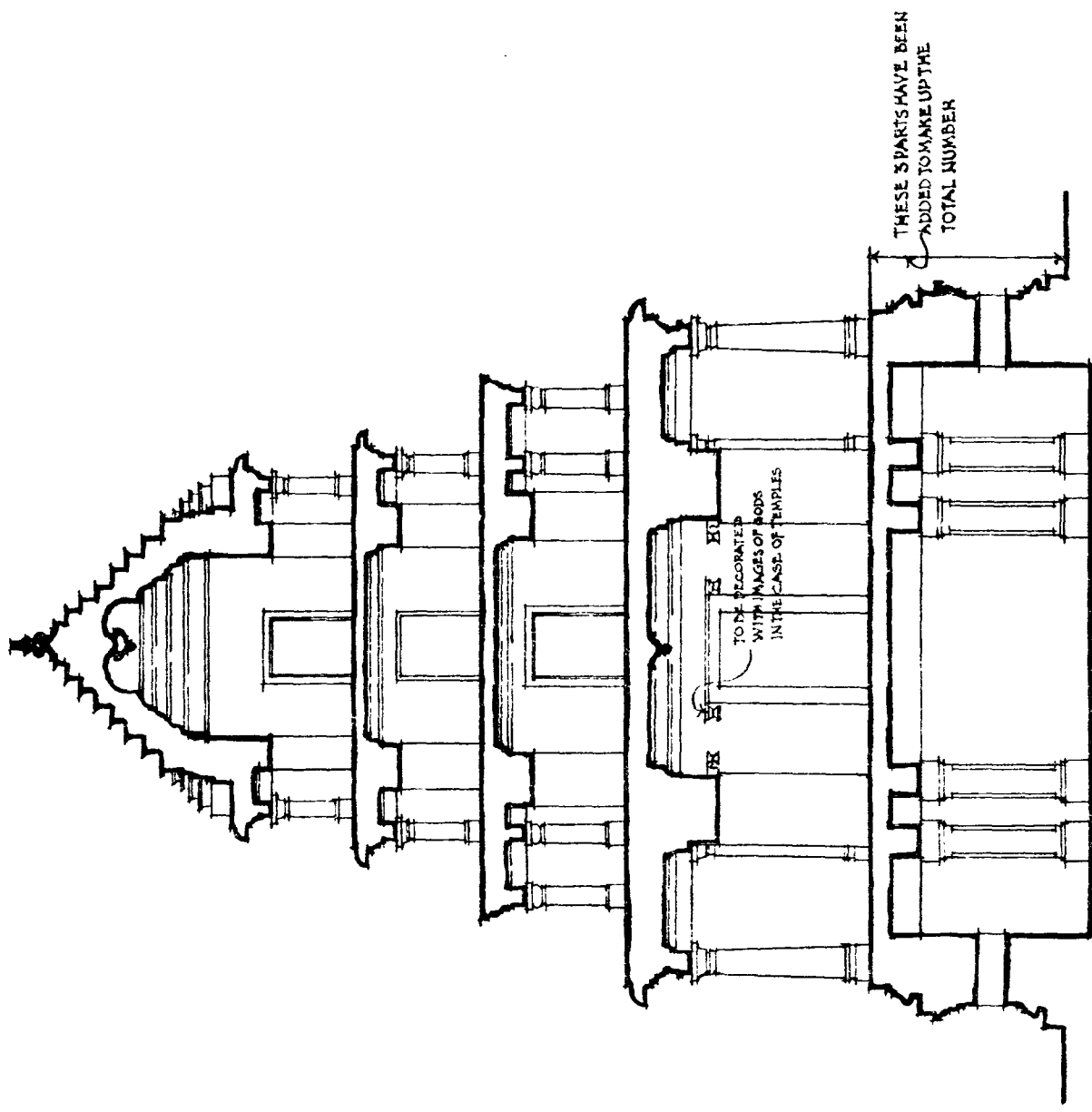
THE FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIII

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 1" = 0 5 10 15 PARTS

NOTE :-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE
THE FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO
BE DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS.



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 2.4 PARTS

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF 20 PARTS
WITH FOUR SETS OF COLUMNS. OF THE REMAINING
FOUR PARTS, 1 FOR FINIAL AND 3 FOR BASEMENT HAVE
BEEN USED

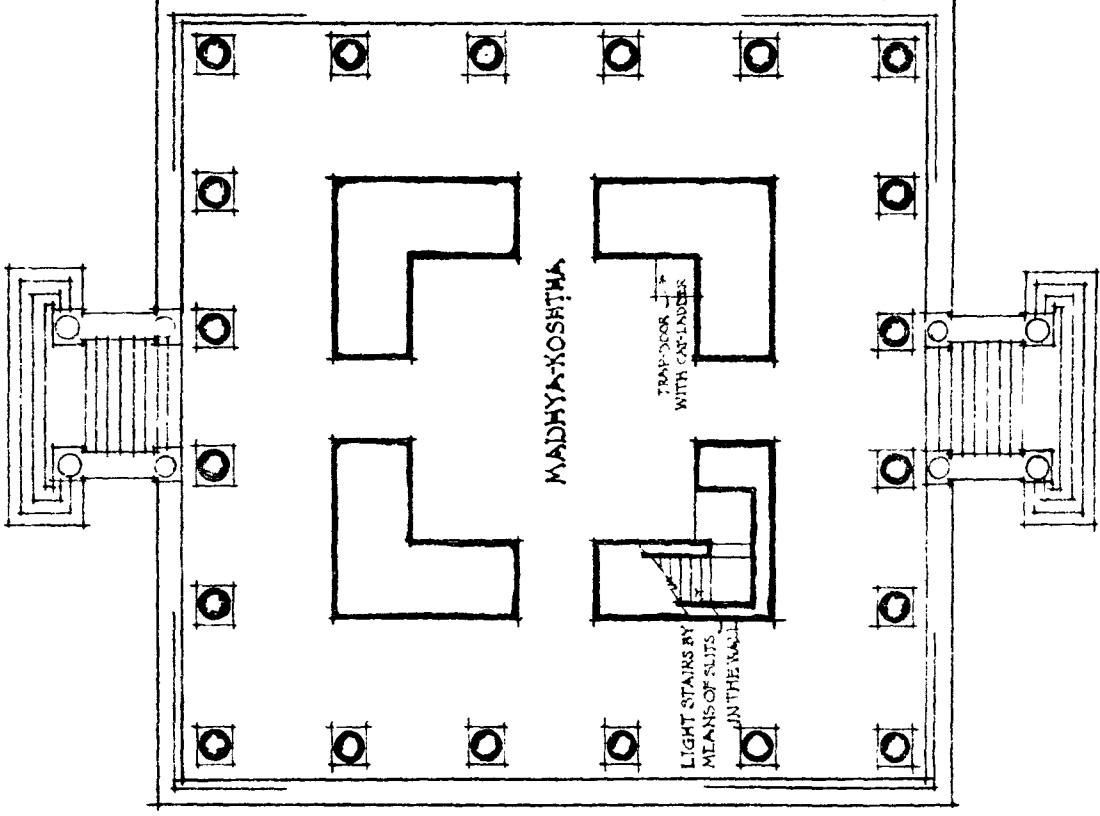
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THE FIVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS—CHAPTER XXIII THE TYPICAL PLAN.

SCALE OF 1" = 15' PARTS

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR.)

THE SIX-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

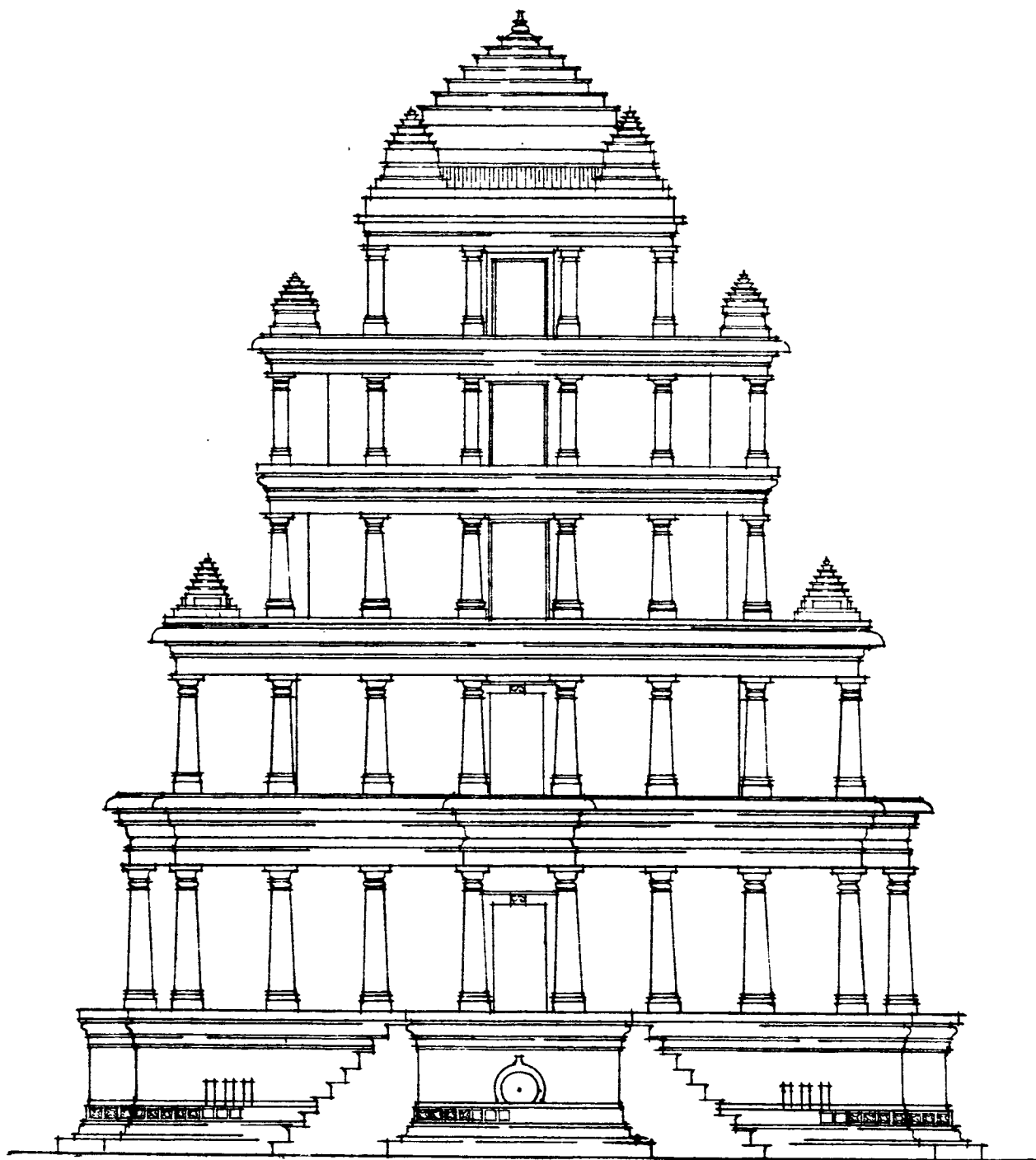
THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER TWELVE TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH
THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT, BUT THEY DIFFER
FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



PADMA-KĀNTA TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 57 PARTS.

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT
54 PARTS ONLY.

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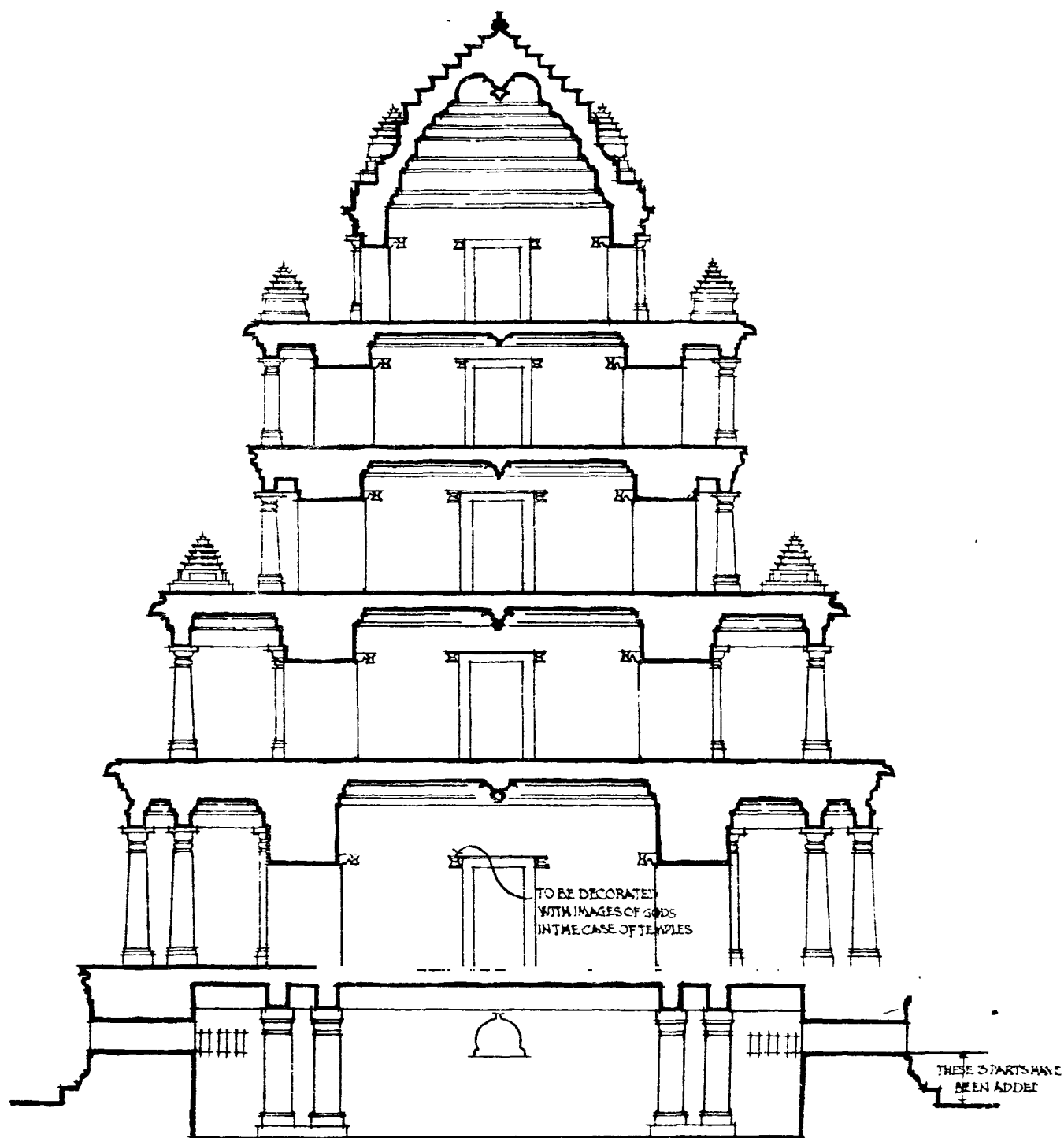
THE SIX-STOREYD BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 57 PARTS.

THE TEXT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF 54 PARTS ONLY WITH
FIVE SETS OF COLUMNS. OF THE REMAINING 4 PARTS, 1
FOR FINIAL AND 3 FOR EXTRA PLINTH HAVE BEEN USED

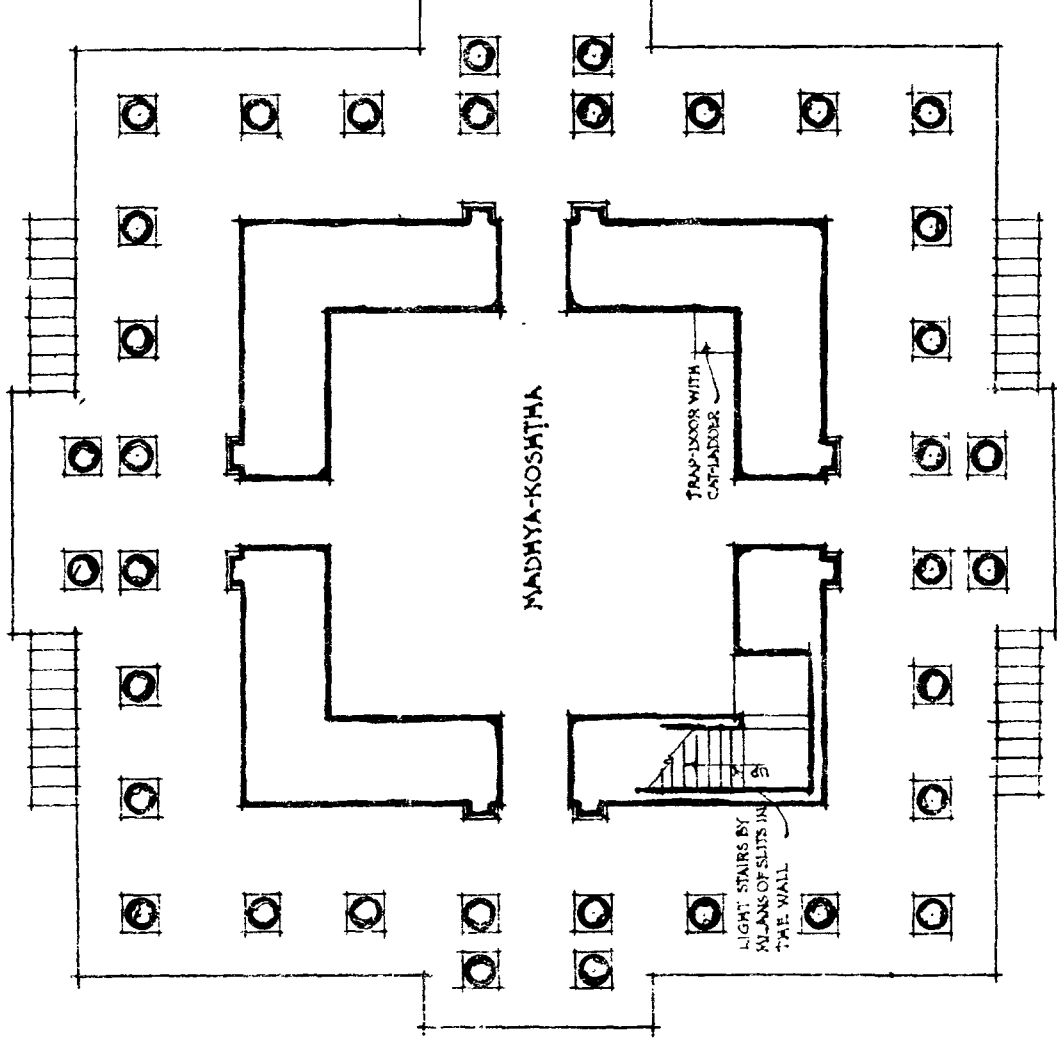
THE SIX-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIV

THE TYPICAL PLAN

SCALE OF 1" = 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS
WITH SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

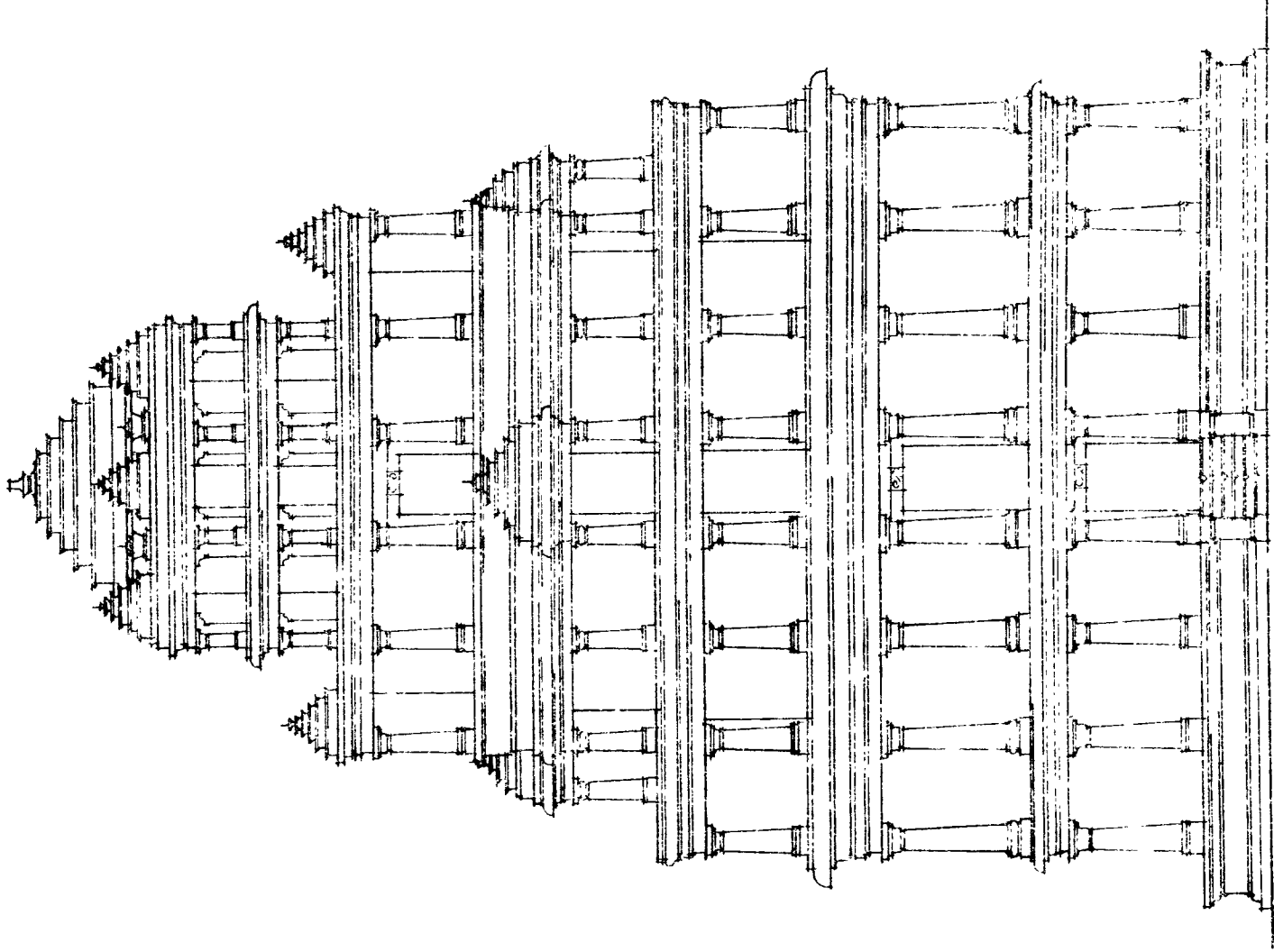
THE SEVEN-STOURED BUILDINGS—CHAPTERXXV

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES,
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER SEVEN TYPES SHOULD BE DRAWN WITH
THE SAME NUMBER OF PARTS AS HEIGHT, BUT THEY DIFFER
FROM EACH OTHER ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



PUNDARIKĀ TYPE

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 33 PARTS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD BE
37½ AND NOT 33 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

SCALE OF 1" = 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

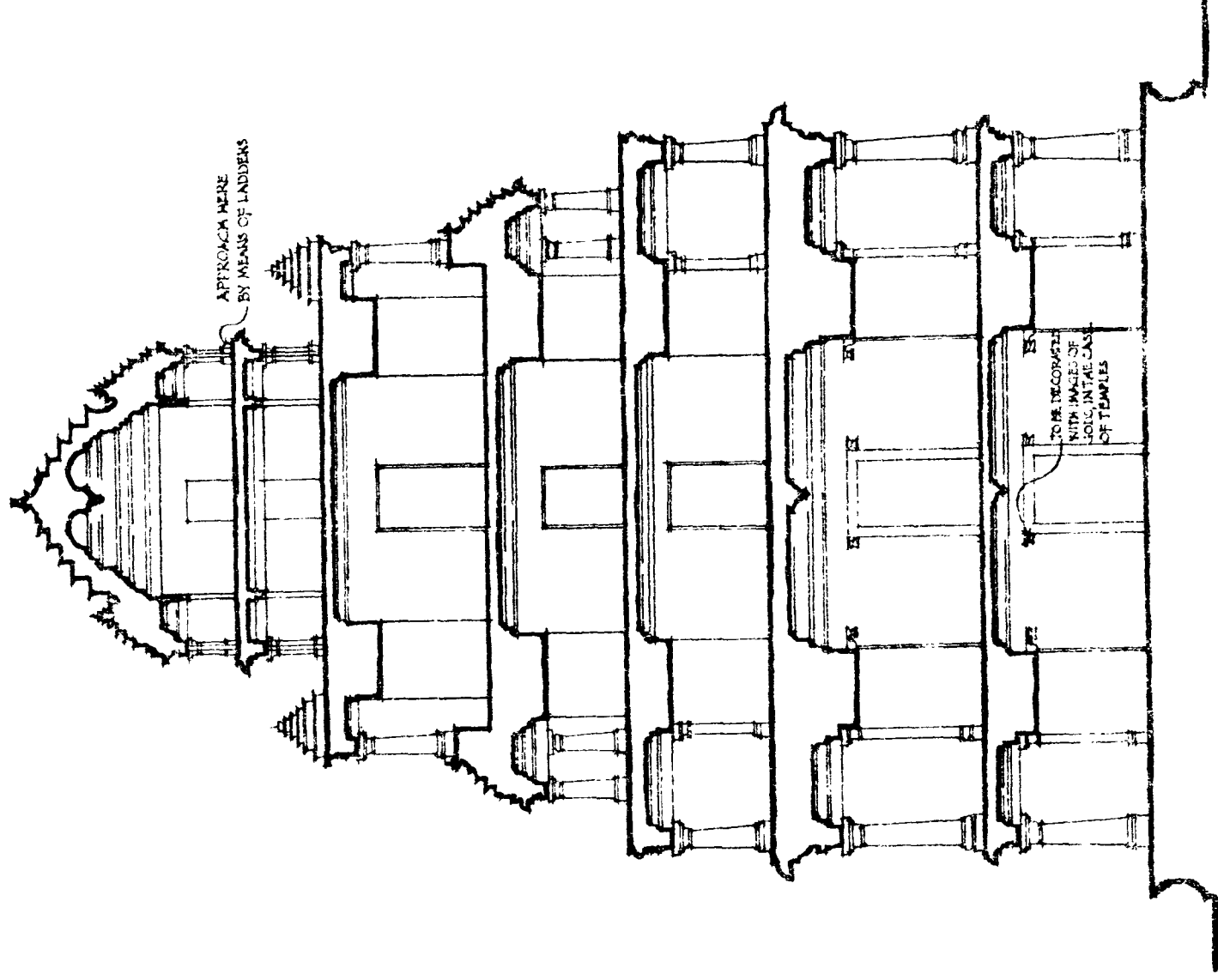
THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

THE TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
TRIEBE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

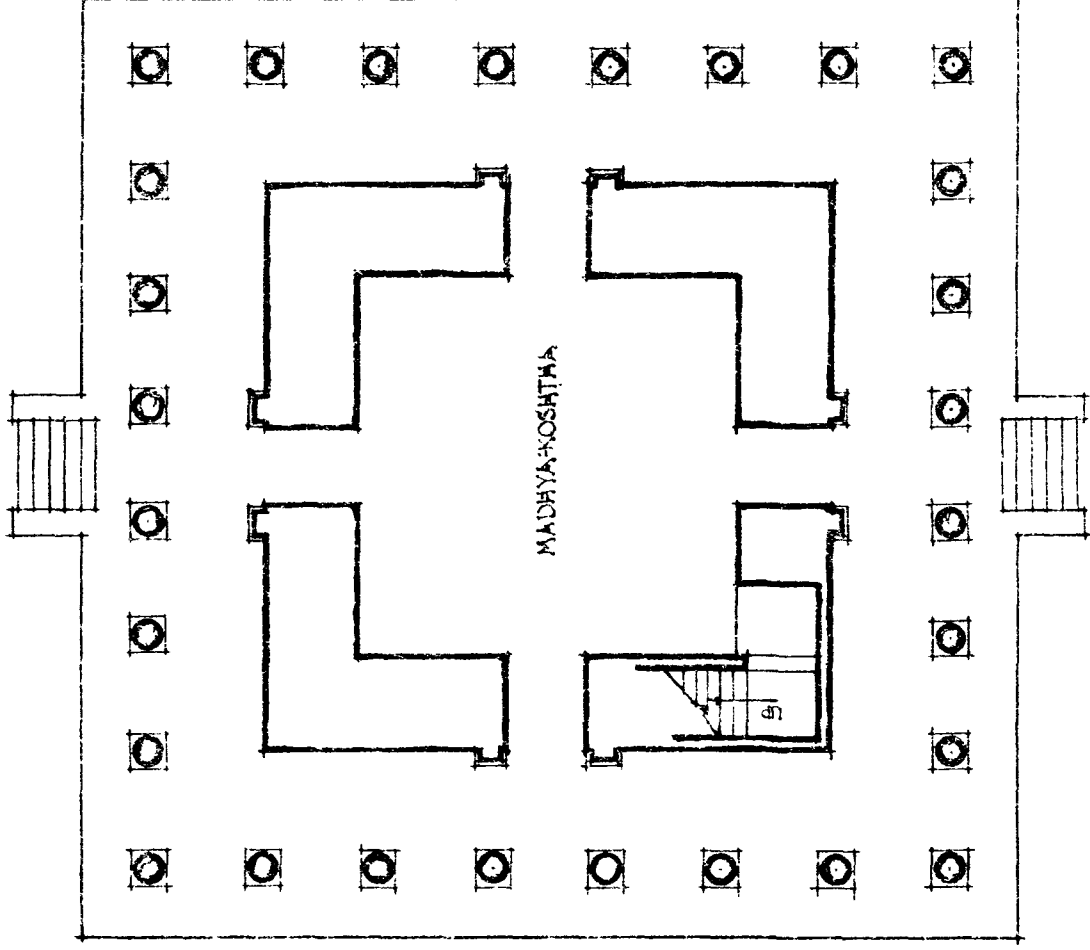
HEIGHT = 1 1/2 BREATH
= 25 PARTS 2

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTS SHOULD
BE 128, NOT 55 AS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT.

THE SEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS—CHAPTER XXV THE TYPICAL PLAN

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH
AS TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH
SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL.



SUGGESTED PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

SCALE OF 1" = 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

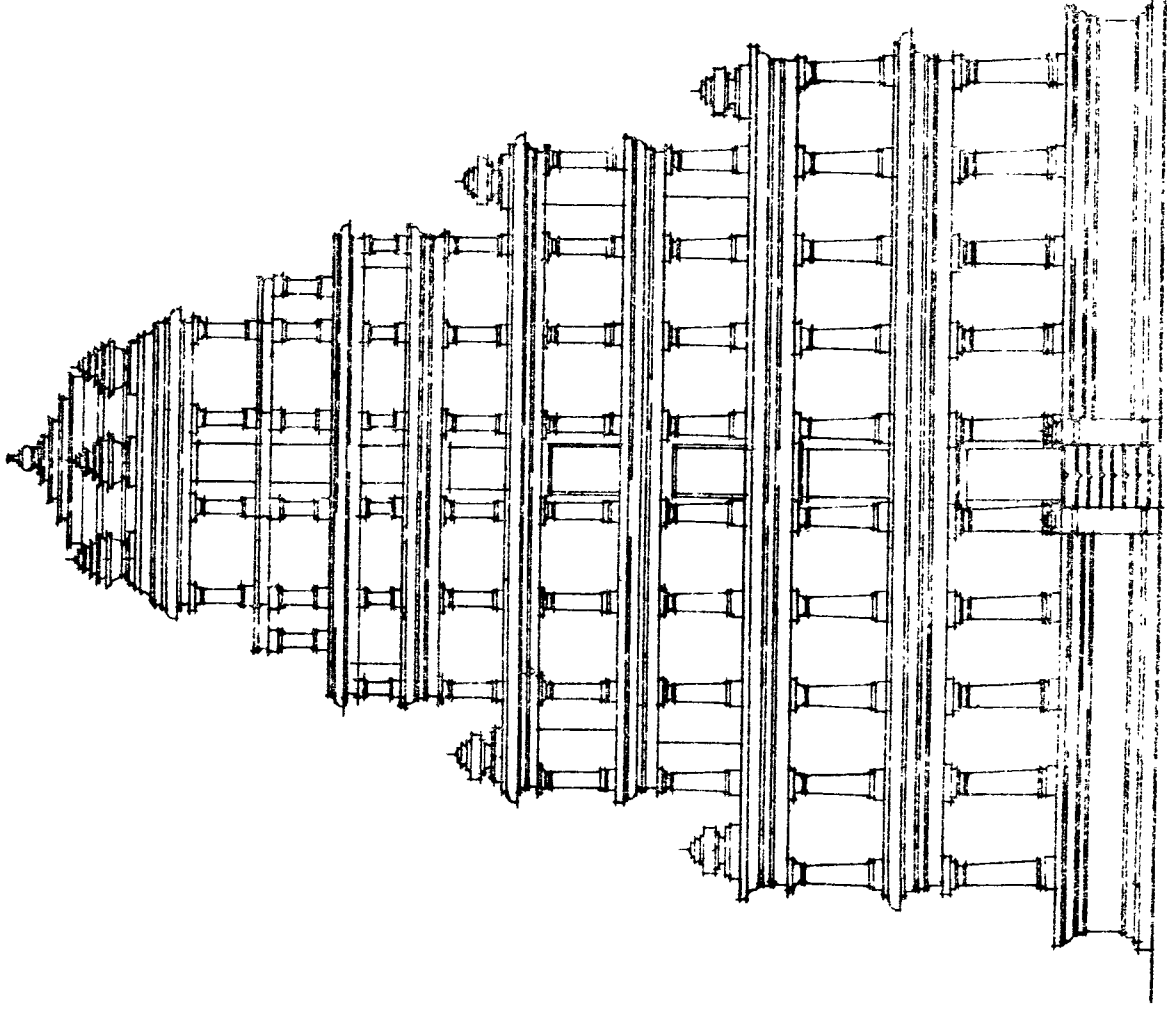
THE EIGHT-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

THE OTHER TYPE NOT DRAWN SHOULD HAVE 48 PARTS
AS HEIGHT. IT DIFFERS FROM THIS ONE IN MINOR DETAILS.



ELEVATION

HEIGHT $1\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH
= 41 PARTS

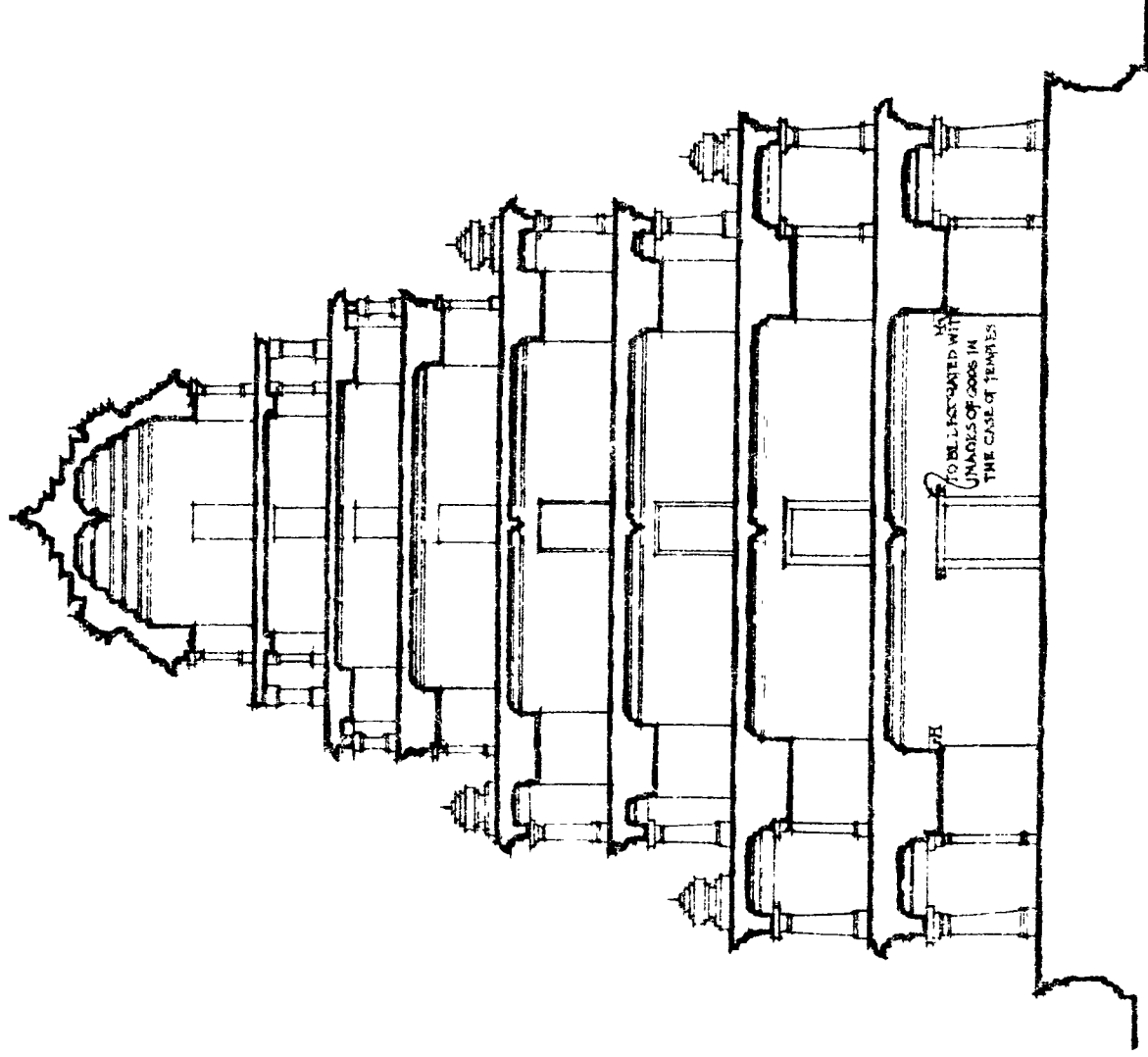
SCALE OF 1" = 5' 0" PART

THE HEIGHT OF THE PLINTH HAS BEEN TAKEN
TO BE $\frac{1}{8}$ OF THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF PARTS.

THE EIGHT-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI. THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:—

IF THIS STORE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION.

HEIGHT $\approx 1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
 $\approx 4\frac{1}{2}$ PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

THE HEIGHT OF THE PLINTH HAS BEEN TAKEN
TO BE $3\frac{1}{2}$ INSTEAD OF 8 TO MAKE THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF PARTS 41

S. C. MUKHERJEE

THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVI

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL.

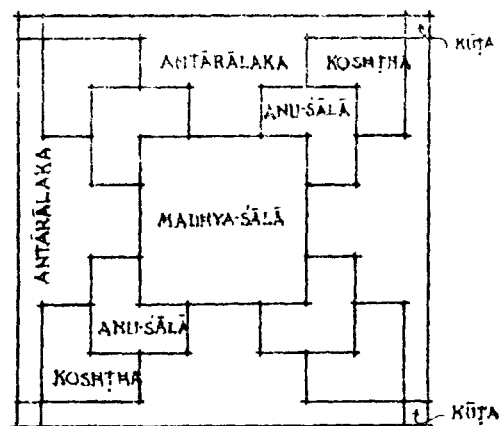
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

NOTE:—

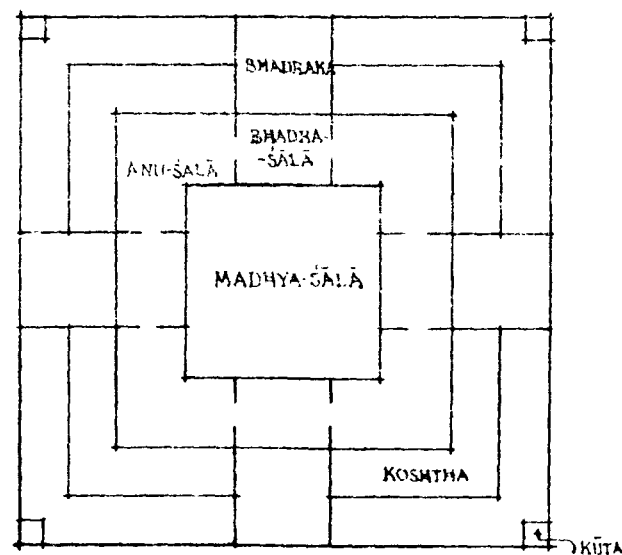
FIGS. 1 AND 2 - BHŪ-KĀNTA AND SMALL TYPE.

FIG. 3. - SVARGA-KĀNTA AND INTERMEDIATE TYPE.

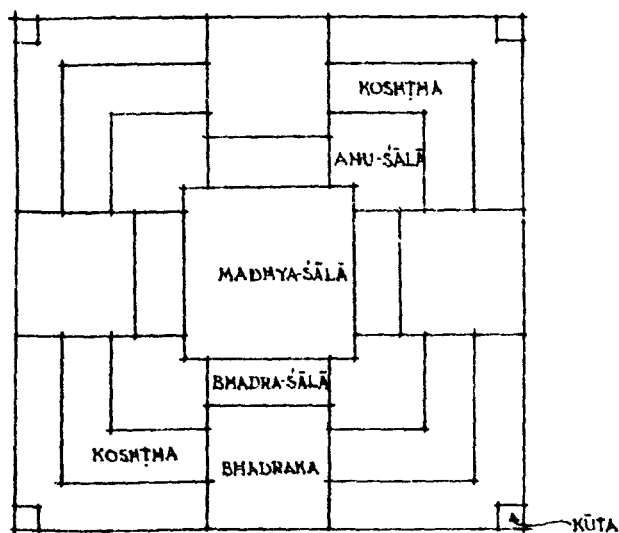
FIG. 4 - MAHĀ-KĀNTA AND LARGE TYPE.



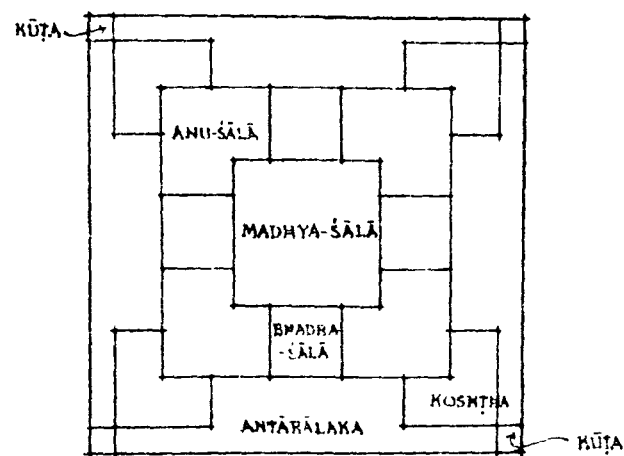
PLAN WITH 17 PARTS.
FIG. 1.



PLAN WITH 22 PARTS.
FIG. 4.



PLAN WITH 21 PARTS
FIG. 3.



PLAN WITH 18 PARTS.
FIG. 2.

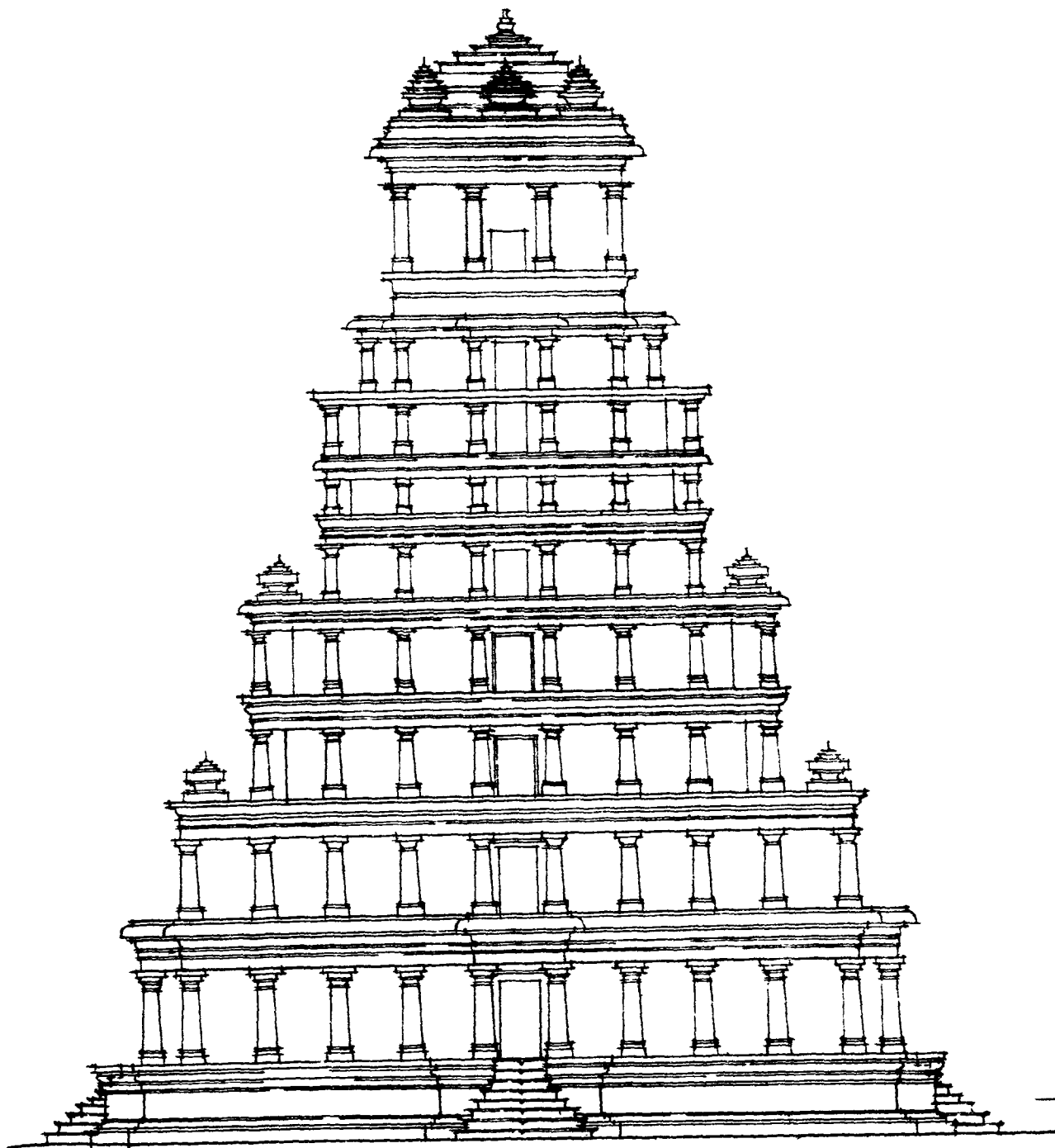
THE NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN
DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



ELEVATION.

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 51 PARTS

THE HEIGHT (51 PARTS) HAS BEEN OBTAINED
BY ADDING 10 WITH 41 PARTS (THE HEIGHT
OF THE EIGHT-STOREYED BUILDING)

S. C. MUKHERJI.

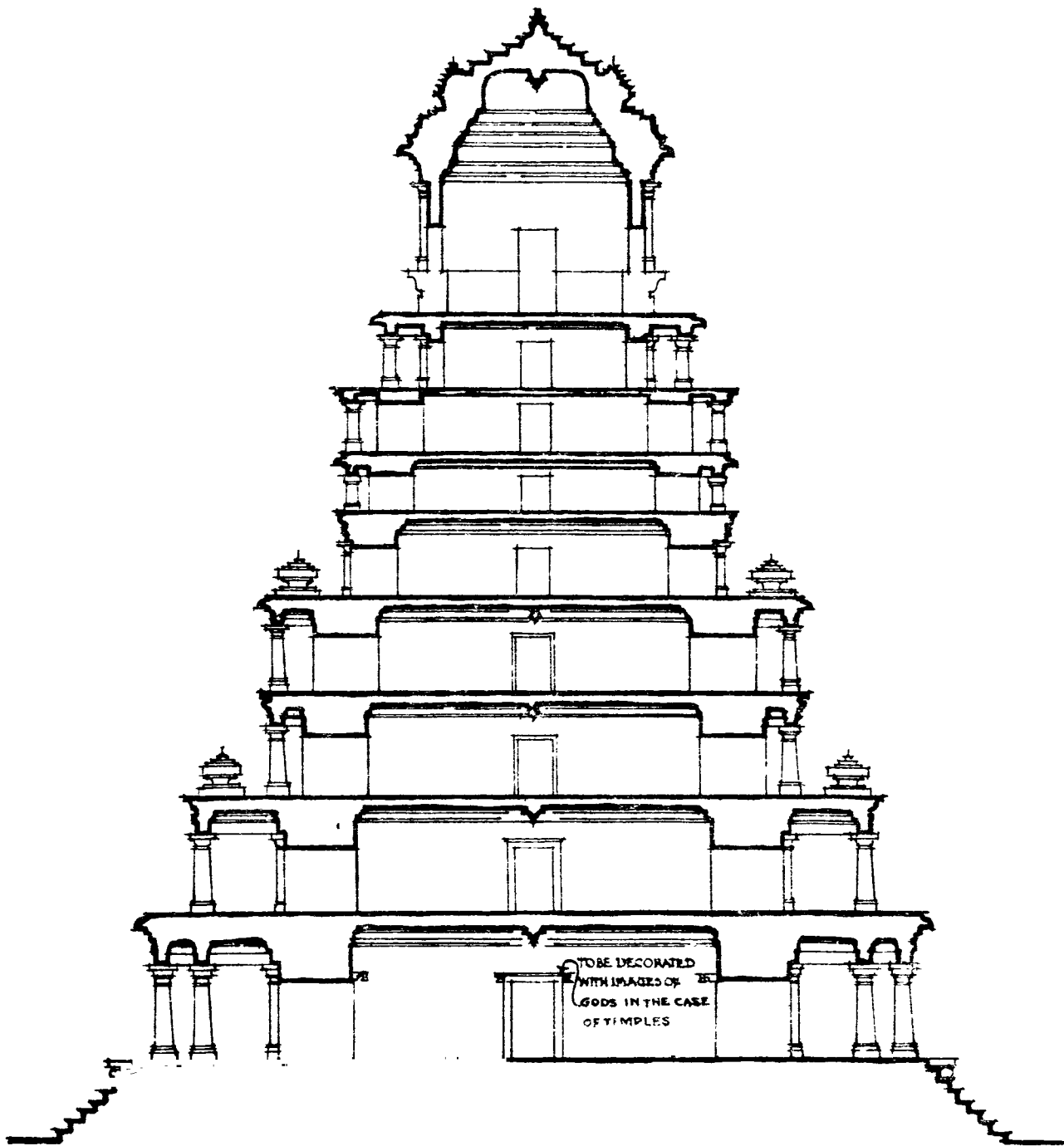
THE NINE-STOURED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE:-

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 51 PARTS

THE HEIGHT (51 PARTS) HAS BEEN OBTAINED
BY ADDING 10 WITH 41 PARTS (THE HEIGHT
OF THE EIGHT-STOURED BUILDING)

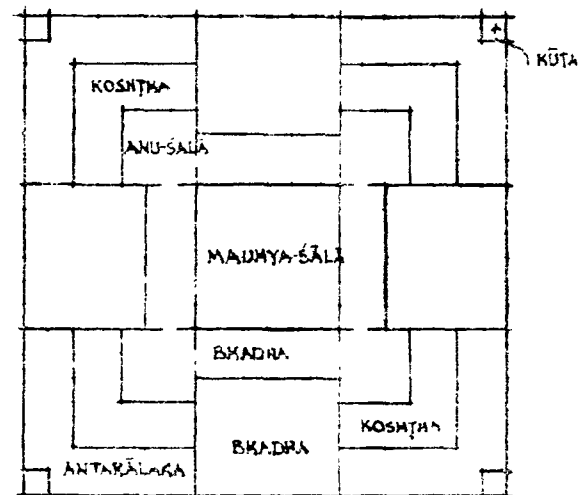
THE NINE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVII

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

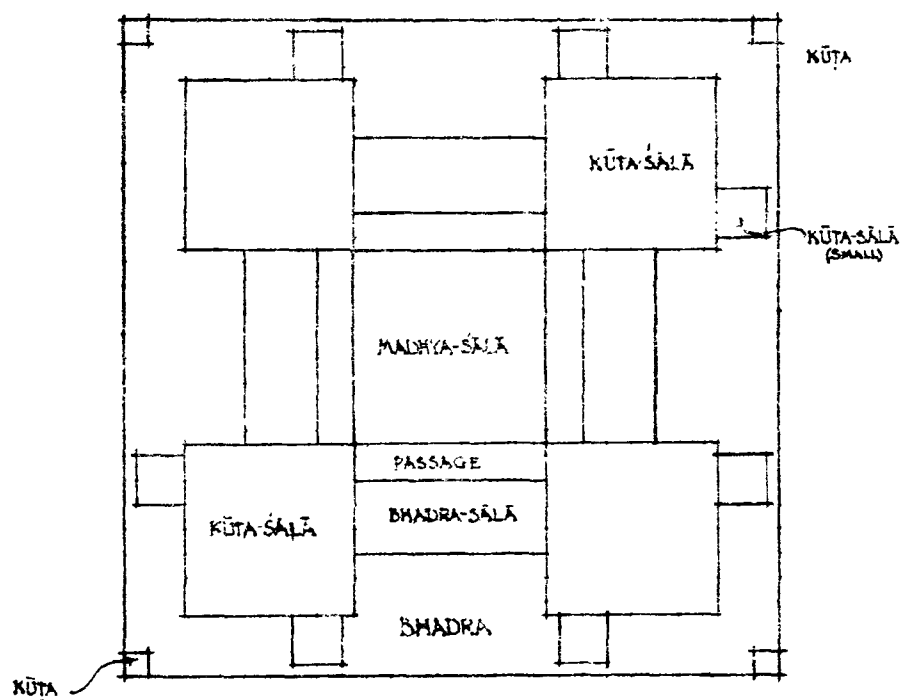
NOTE:—

FIG. 1. SAURA-KĀNTA-SMALL TYPE. FIG. 2. VIŚVA-KĀNTA-LARGE TYPE.
FIG. 3. VIVRITA-INTERMEDIATE TYPE.



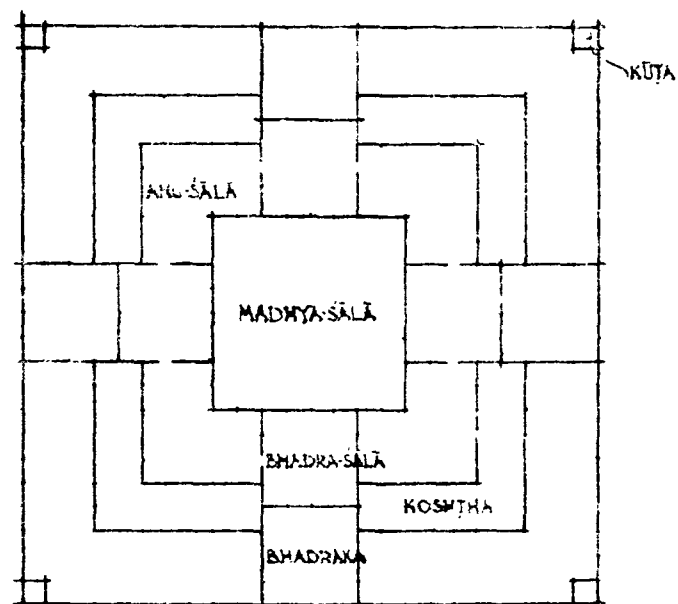
PLAN WITH 20 PARTS

FIG. 1



PLAN WITH 27 PARTS

FIG. 2



PLAN WITH 24 PARTS

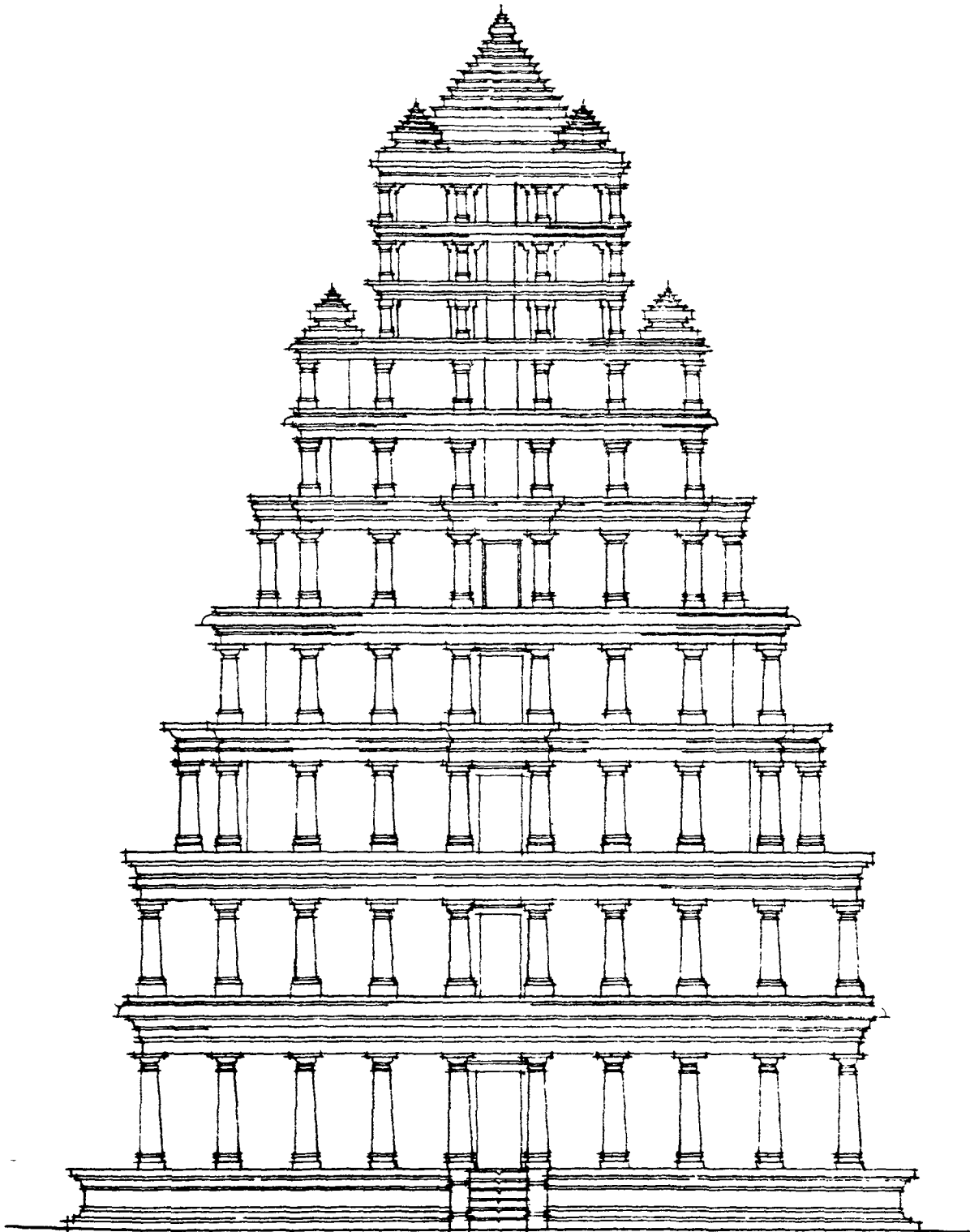
FIG. 3

THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE :-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION IN
DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.



ELEVATION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 63 PARTS

SCALE OF 1 0 5 10 15 20 PARTS

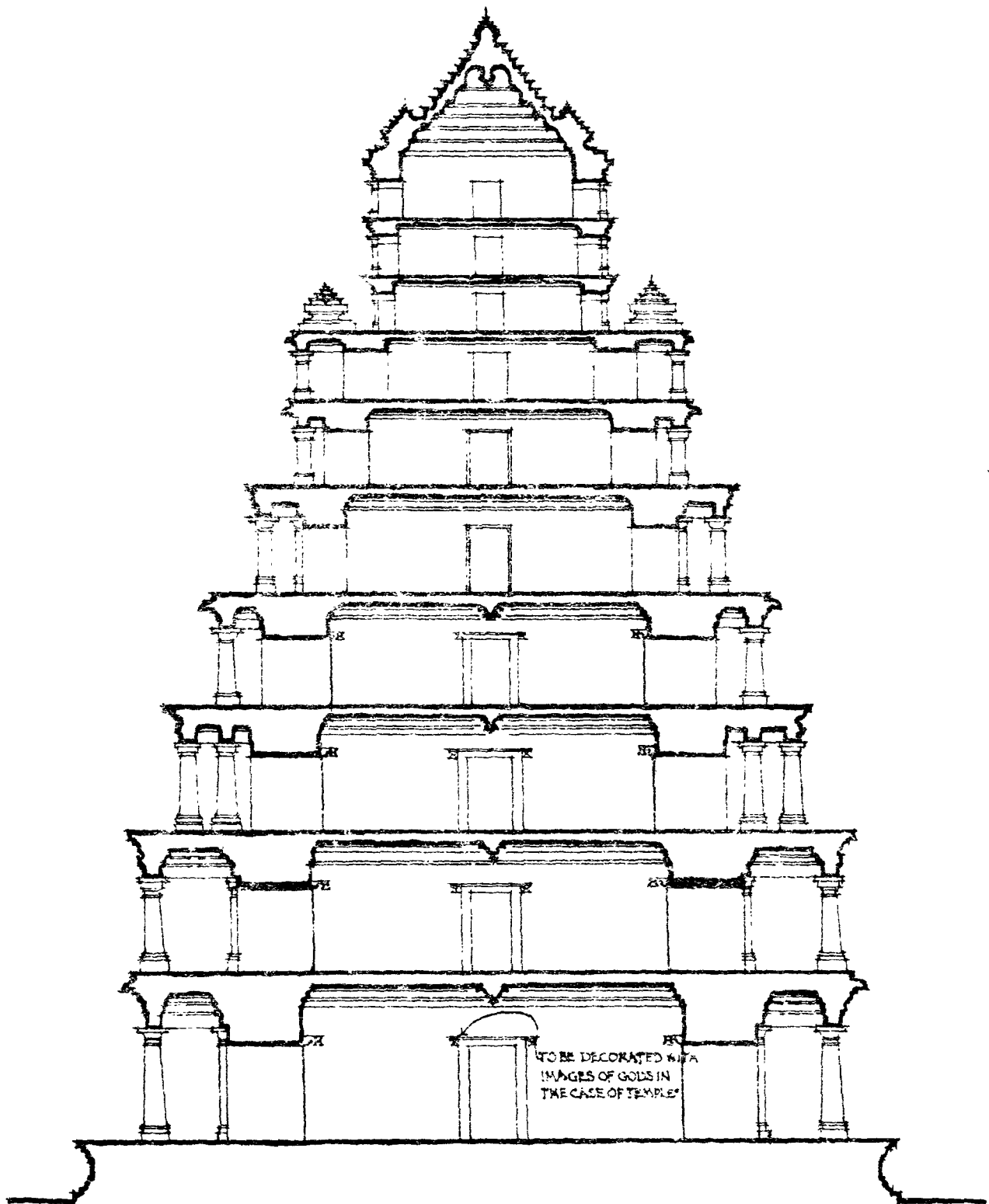
S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII

THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 63 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI

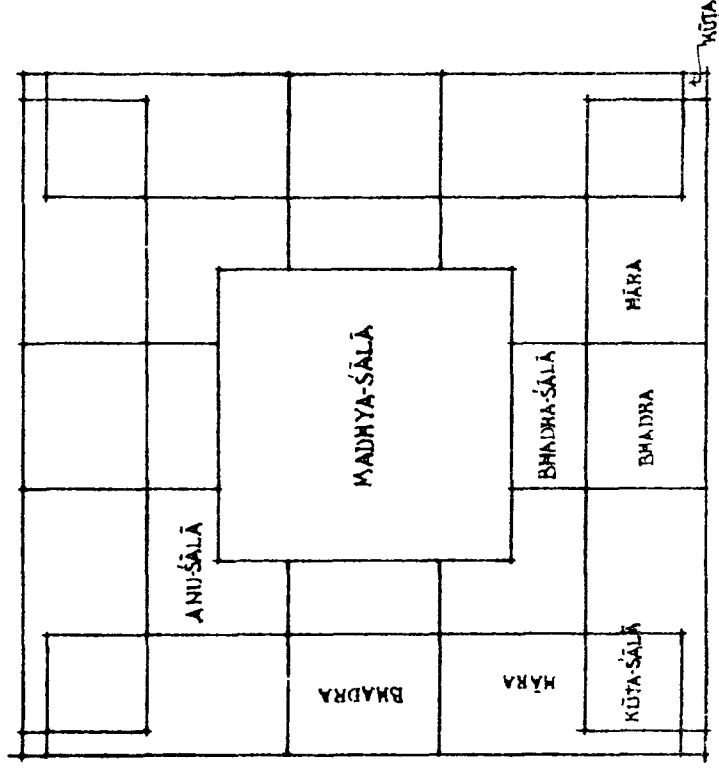
THE TEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXVIII

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

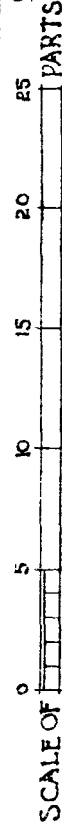
NOTE :-

THE OTHER TYPES NOT DRAWN VARY
ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

THE IDEA OF KŪTA-SĀLĀ HAS BEEN TAKEN
FROM THE PLANS OF NINE-STOREYED
BUILDINGS (CHAP: XXVII)



BHAVANA-KĀNTA TYPE
OF 28 PARTS ONLY

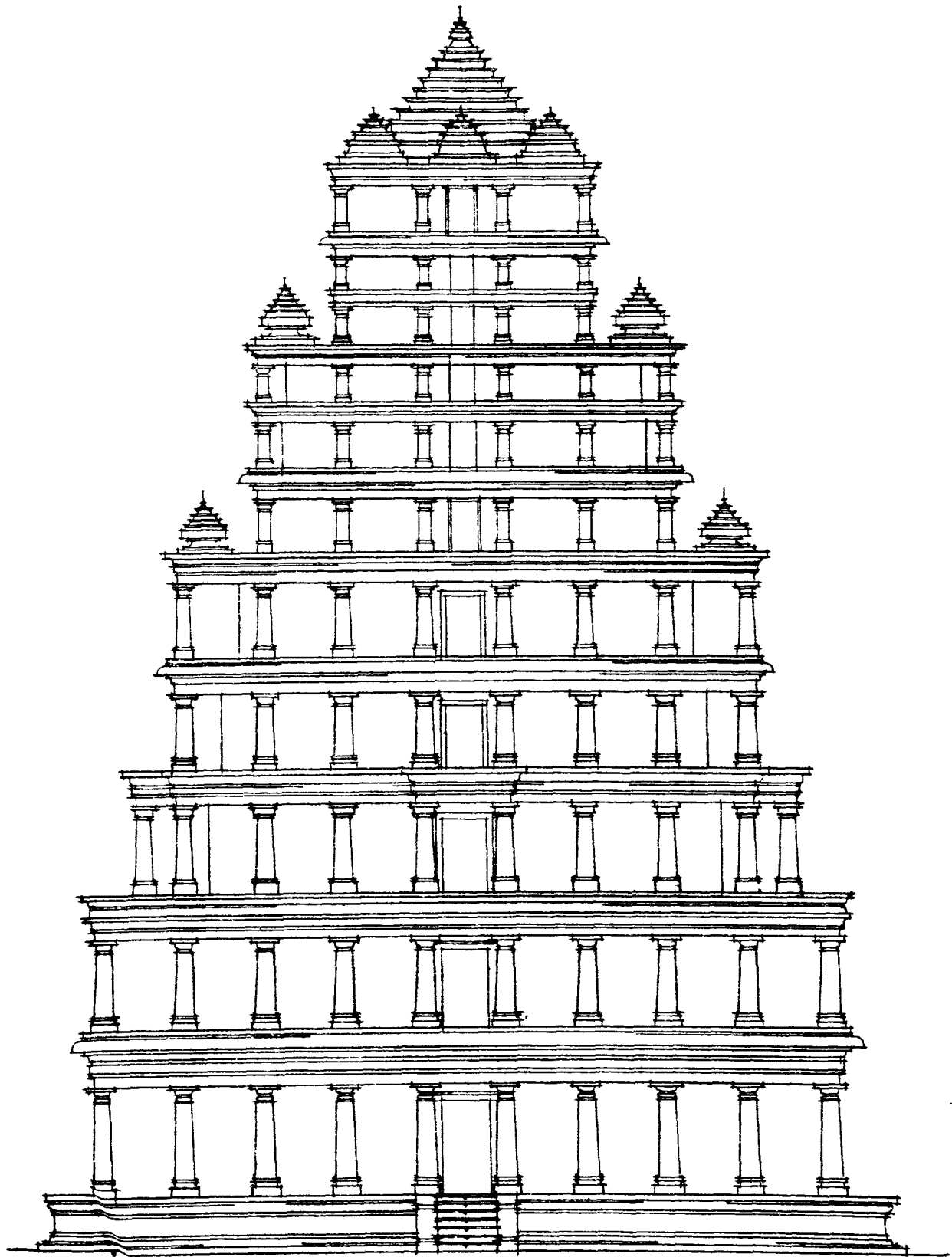


THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS TEMPLES
AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION
IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION.



ELEVATION.

HEIGHT $\approx 1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 74 PARTS

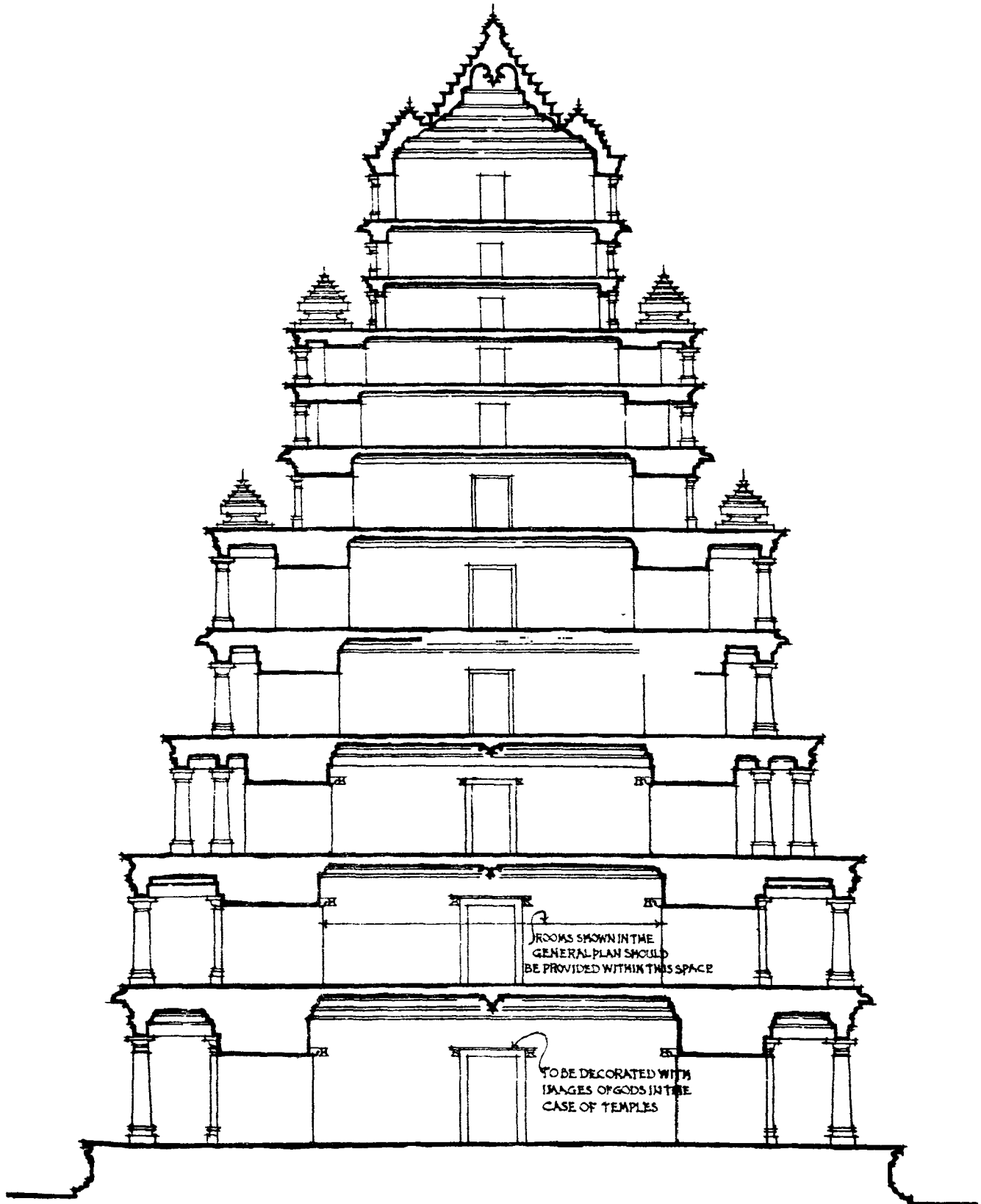
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX

THE TYPICAL SECTION.

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE THE
FRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE
DECORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 74 PARTS

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

S. C. MUKHERJI.

THE ELEVEN-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXIX

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE:-

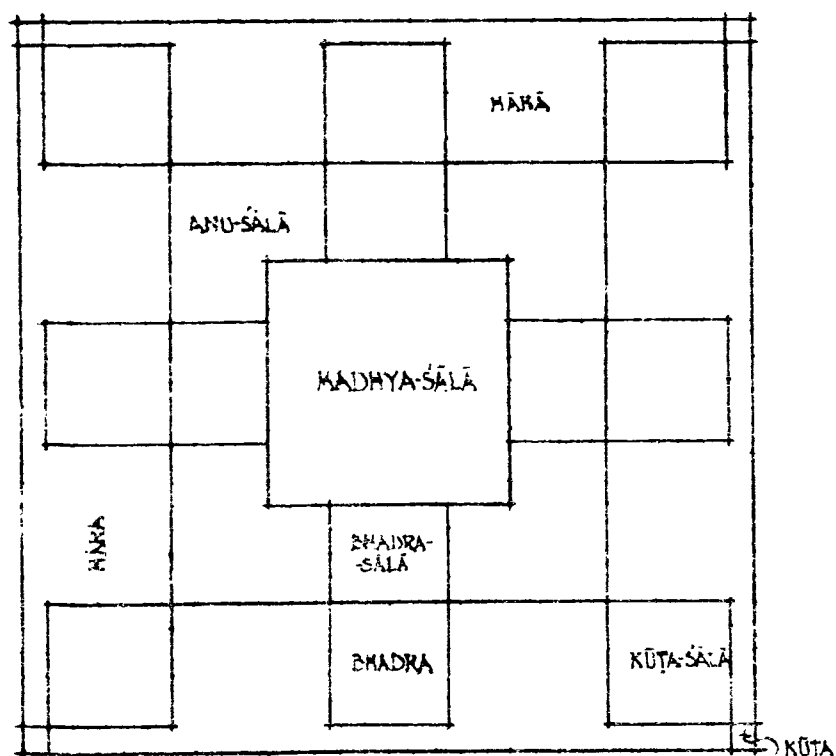
FIG. 1 - SAMBHU-KĀNTA, SMALL TYPE

FIG. 2 - VĀJRA-KĀNTA, INTERMEDIATE TYPE

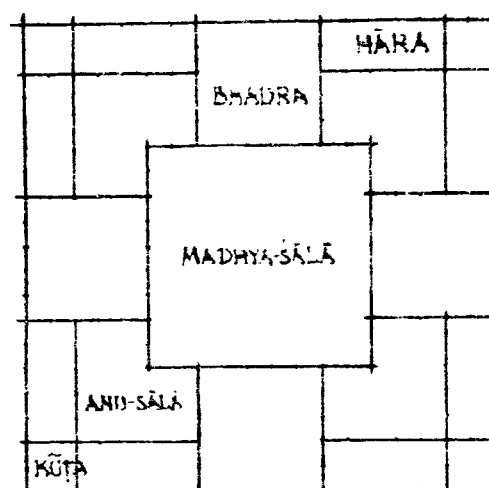
FIG. 3 - CHAKRA-KĀNTA, LARGE TYPE

OTHER TYPES NOT DRAWN VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS

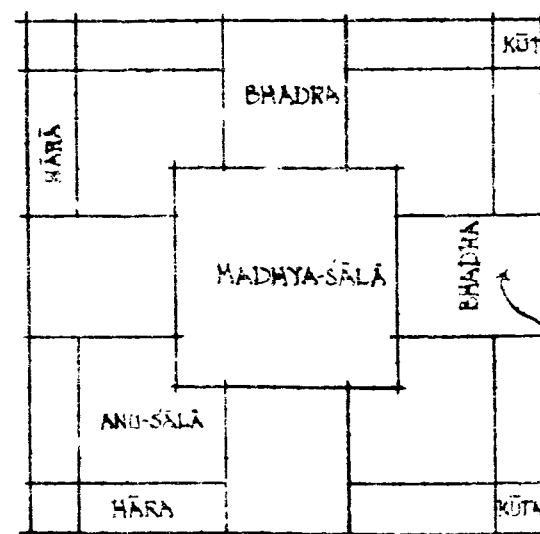
SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 PARTS



PLAN WITH 30 PARTS
FIG. 3



PLAN WITH 19 PARTS
FIG. 1



PLAN WITH 21 PARTS.
FIG. 2

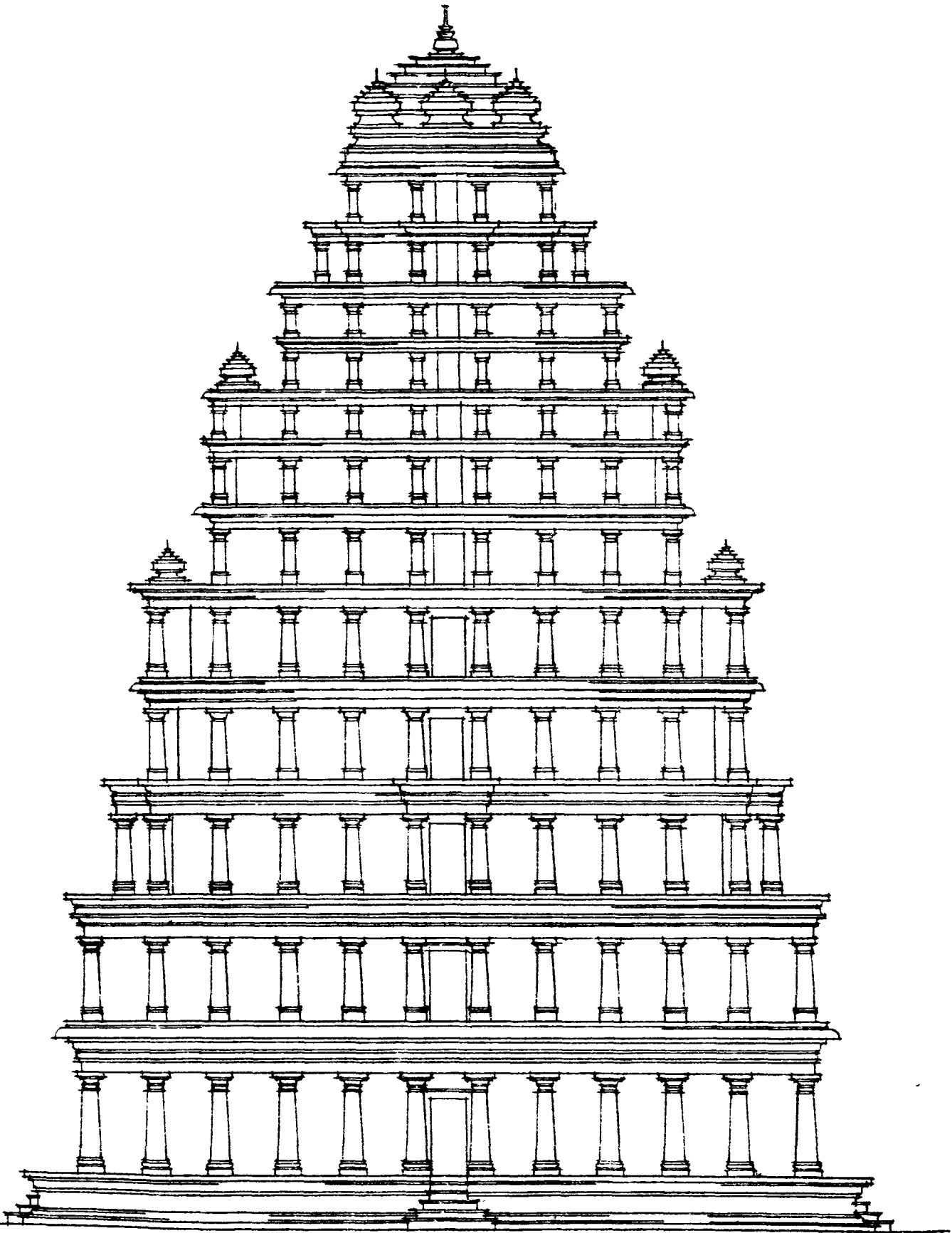
THE TEXT PRESCRIBES TWO BHADRAS AND A BHADRA-SĀLĀ WHICH CANNOT POSSIBLY BE PROVIDED IN THIS FIGURE WITHOUT DIMINISHING THE SIZES OF OTHER ROOMS

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

THE ELEVATION TOWARDS THE BREADTH

NOTE:-

ALL THESE TYPES MAY BE UTILISED BOTH AS
TEMPLES AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH SLIGHT
DIFFERENCE IN DETAIL TO BE INDICATED IN THE SECTION



ELEVATION.

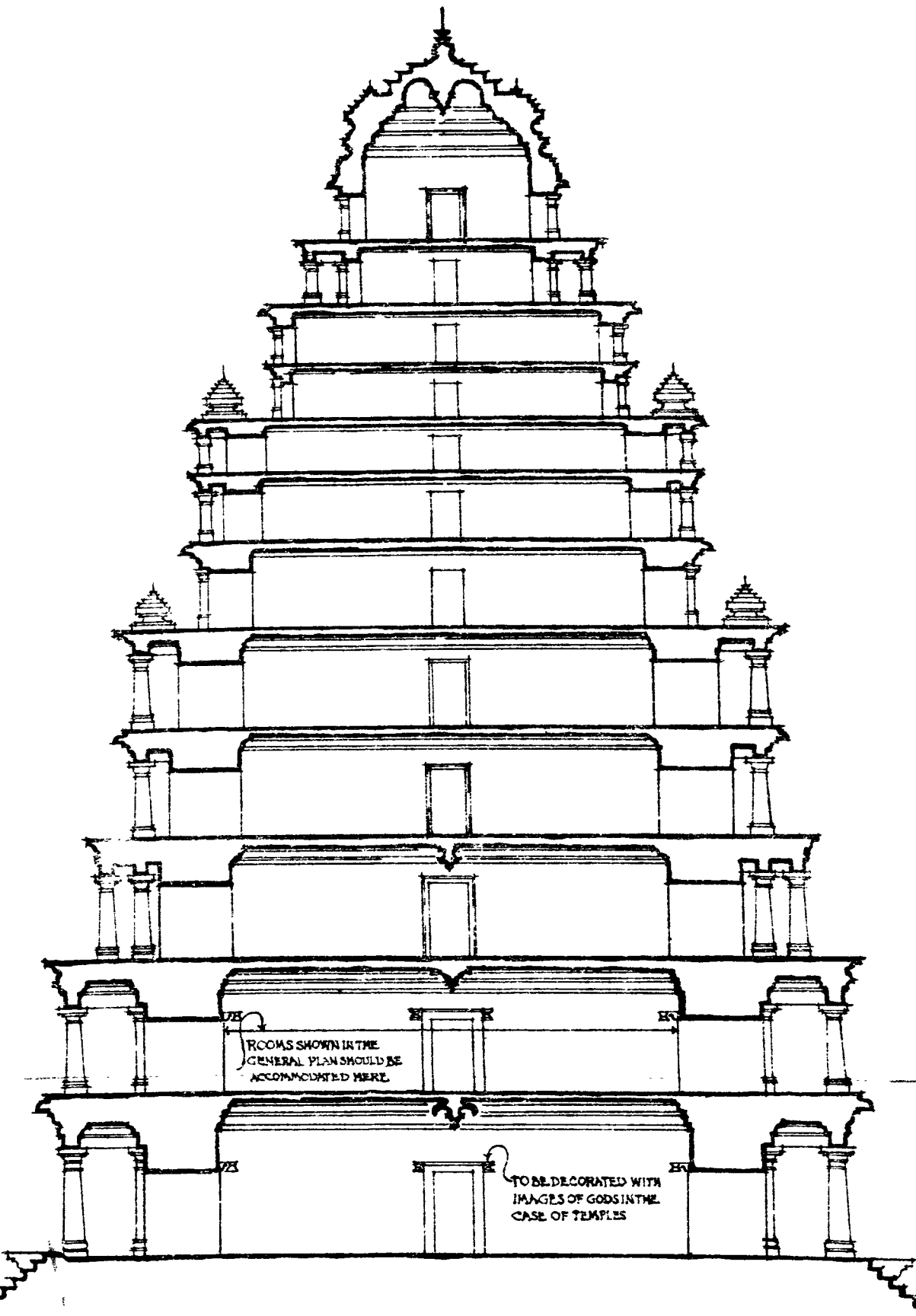
HEIGHT = $1\frac{1}{2}$ BREADTH
= 75 PARTS.

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 PARTS

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX
THE TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:—

IF THIS IS TO BE USED AS A TEMPLE, THE
TRIEZE AND PARAPET SHOULD ALSO BE DE-
CORATED WITH IMAGES OF GODS



CROSS SECTION

HEIGHT = 1 1/2 BREADTH
= 75 PARTS

SCALE OF 10 5 15 20 25 30 PARTS

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

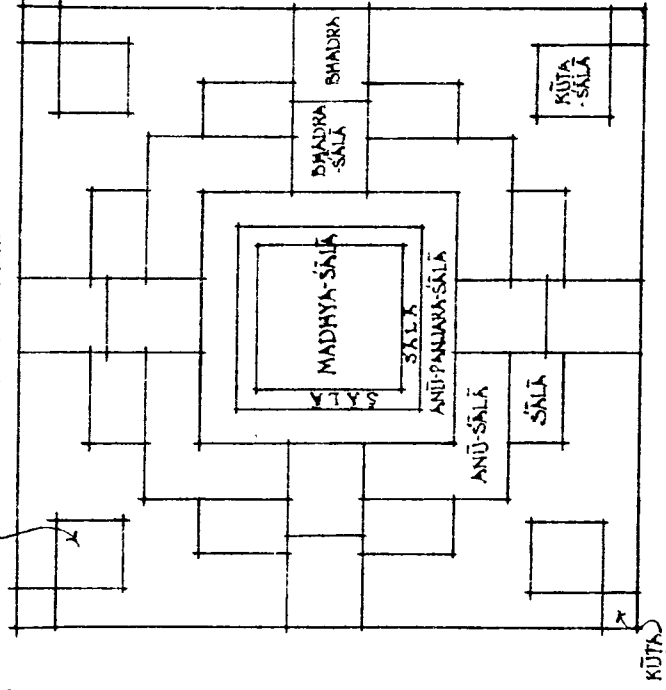
NOTE:—

FIG. 1 SMALL SIZE — 28 PARTS

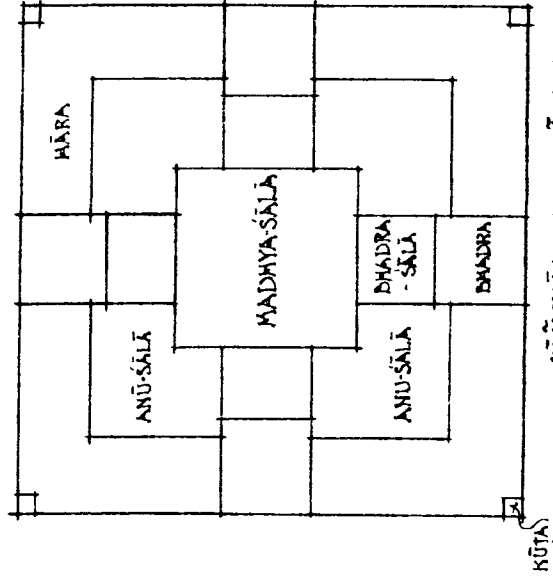
FIG. 2 INTERMEDIATE SIZE — 34 PARTS

SCALE 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 OF PARTS

THE IDEA OF KŪṬA-SĀLĀ HAS BEEN
TAKEN FROM PREVIOUS PLANS



VIRĀṬA-KĀṆṬHA
FIG. 2



PĀṆCHĀḶĀ AND DRĀṆVĪḌA
FIG. 1

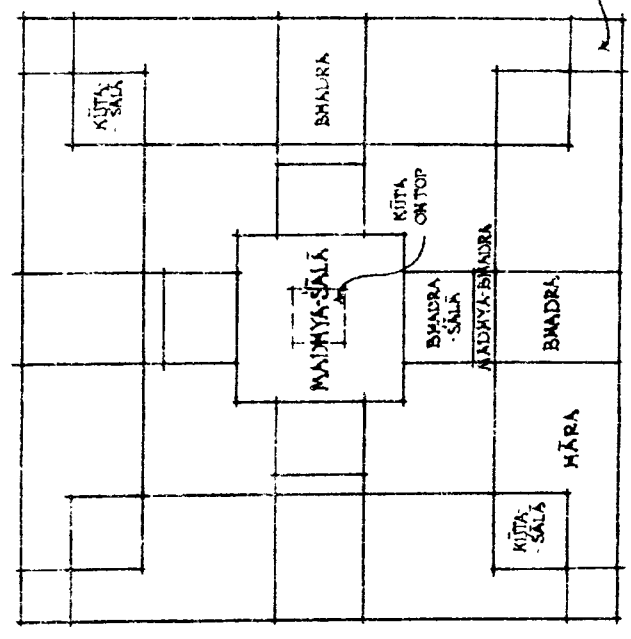
THE TWELVE-STOKEYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

NOTE:—

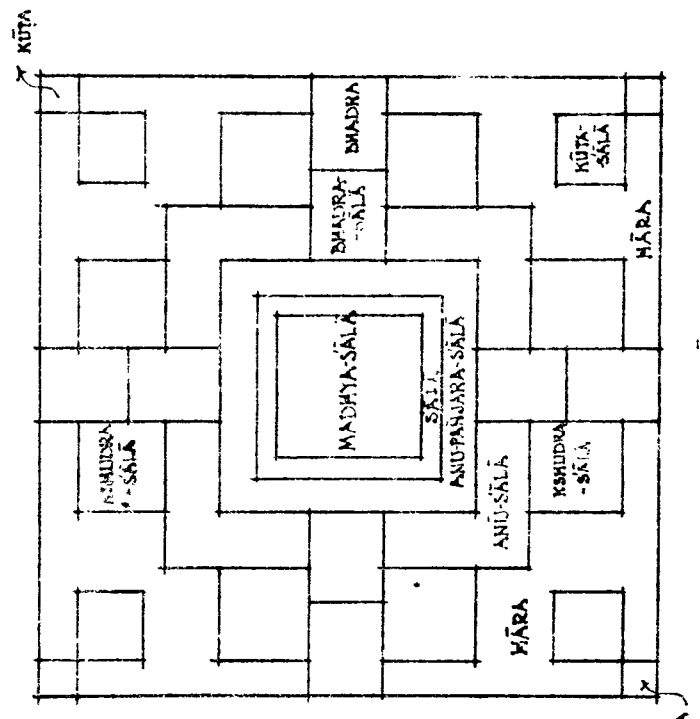
FIG. 1. INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 3 PARTS.

FIG. 2. INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 3 PARTS.

SCALE: 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 OF PARTS



MADHYA-KANTA
FIG. 1.



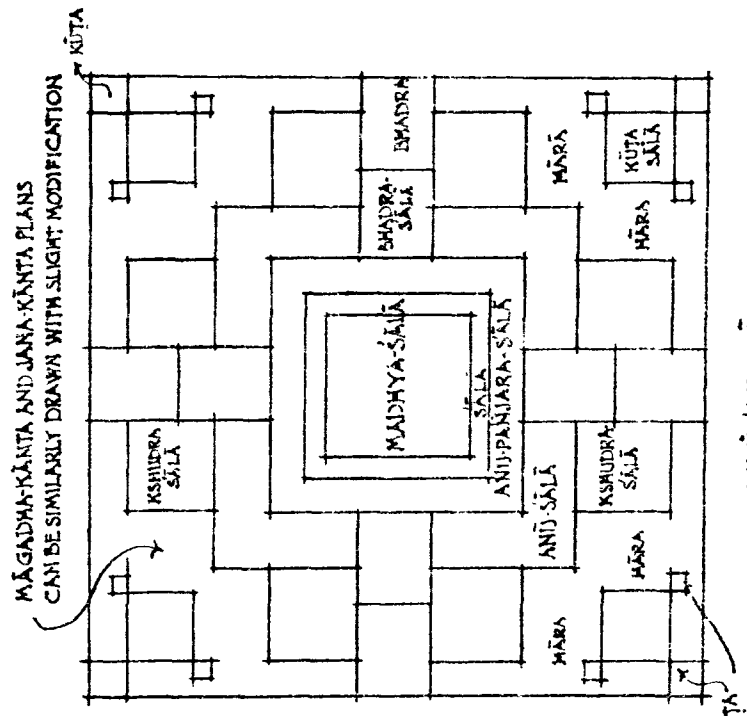
KERALA-KANTA
FIG. 2.

THE TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS, — CHAPTER XXX — SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANS IN GENERAL

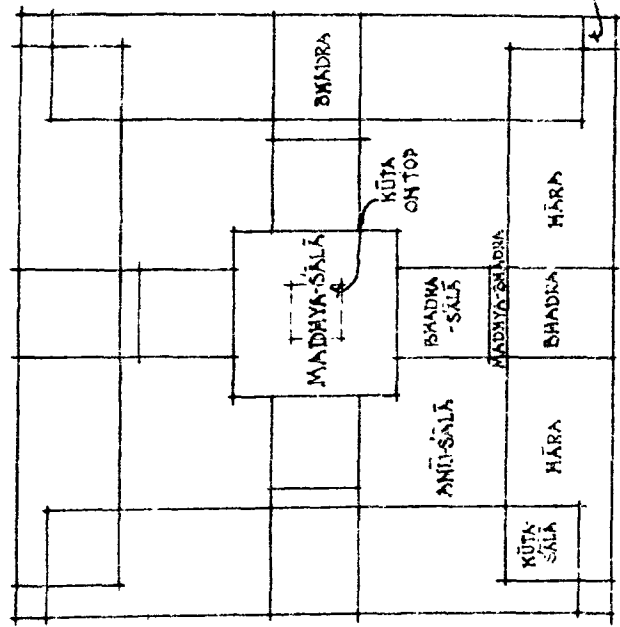
NOTE:—

FIG. 1. INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 33 PARTS

FIG. 2. INTERMEDIATE SIZE, 34 PARTS



VAMSAKA-KANTA
FIG. 2.



KALINGA-KANTA
FIG. 1.

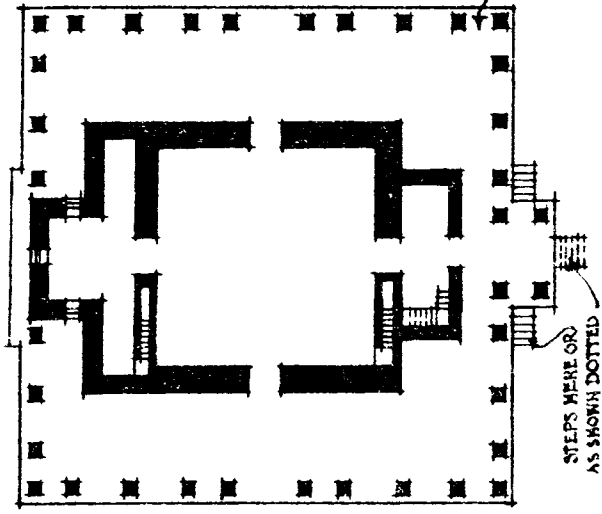
TWELVE-STOREYED BUILDINGS — CHAPTER XXX

STEPS AND STAIRCASES

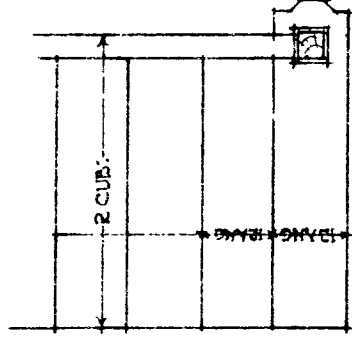
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

NOTE 1

THERE ARE OTHER TYPES OF STAIRS
SUCH AS THOSE FOR TANKS AND MOUNTAINS
THEY ARE TO BE DESIGNED SIMILARLY



PLAN SHOWING VARIOUS POSITIONS
OF STEPS AND STAIRCASES
FIXED STAIRCASE



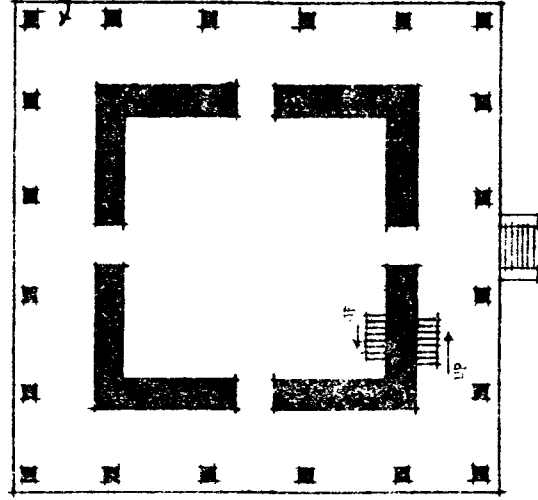
PLAN

SIDE ELEVATION

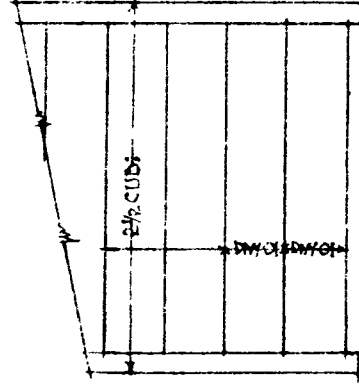
FIXED STAIRCASE

NOTE 2

THE GENERAL PLANS ARE
NOT TO SCALE



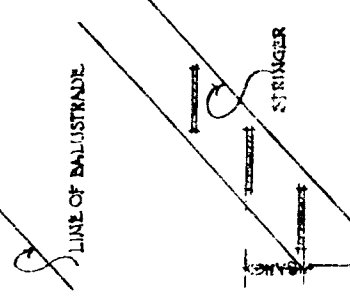
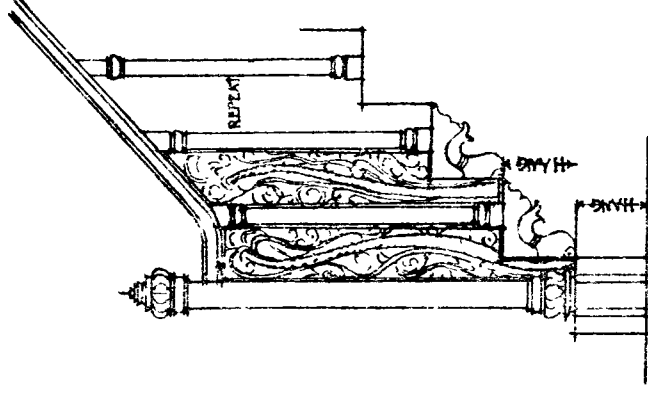
PLAN SHOWING POSSIBLE POSITIONS
OF MOVABLE STAIRCASES



PLAN

SECTION

MOVABLE STAIRCASE



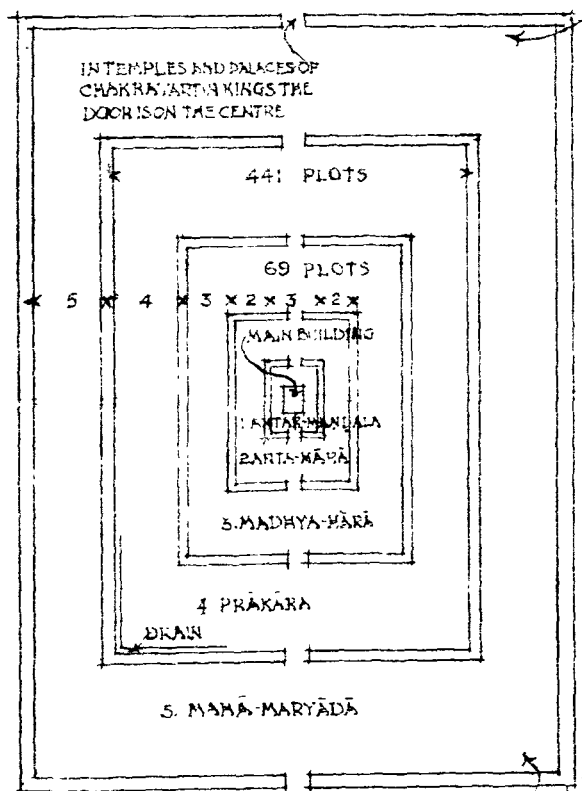
THE COURTS — CHAPTER XXXI

NOTE:~

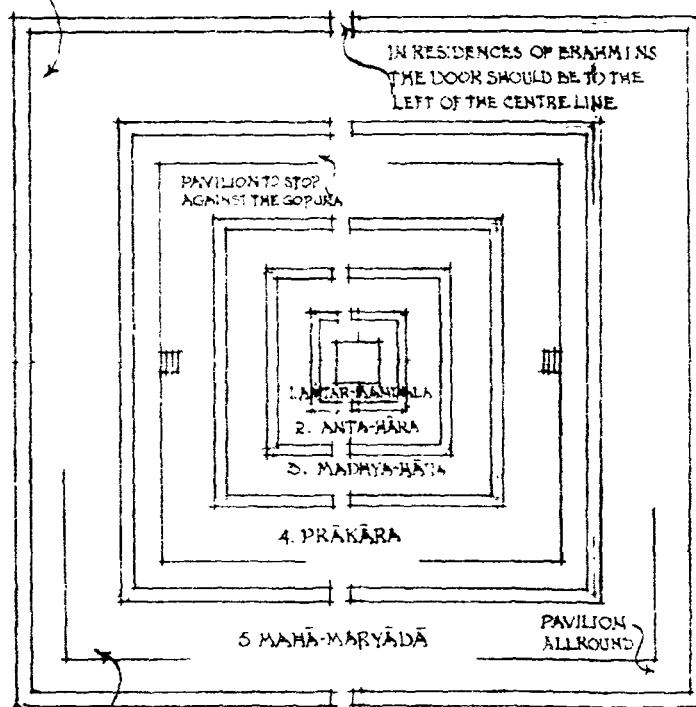
THE COURTS FOR ĀBHĀSA AND VIKALPA MAY LIKE-WISE BE DRAWN WITH THE ABSOLUTE MEASUREMENT GIVEN IN THE TEXT

THE HEIGHT OF A COURT WALL SHOULD EXTEND UP TO THE NECK OF THE MAIN EDIFICE, OR OTHERWISE, IF SPECIFIED

THE NUMBER OF COURTS MAY EVEN BE SEVEN IN VERY LARGE BUILDINGS (SUCH AS PALACES (CHAP. XL.)) BUT THE TEXT DOES NOT GIVE ANY DESCRIPTION HERE



COURTS FOR JĀTI BUILDINGS



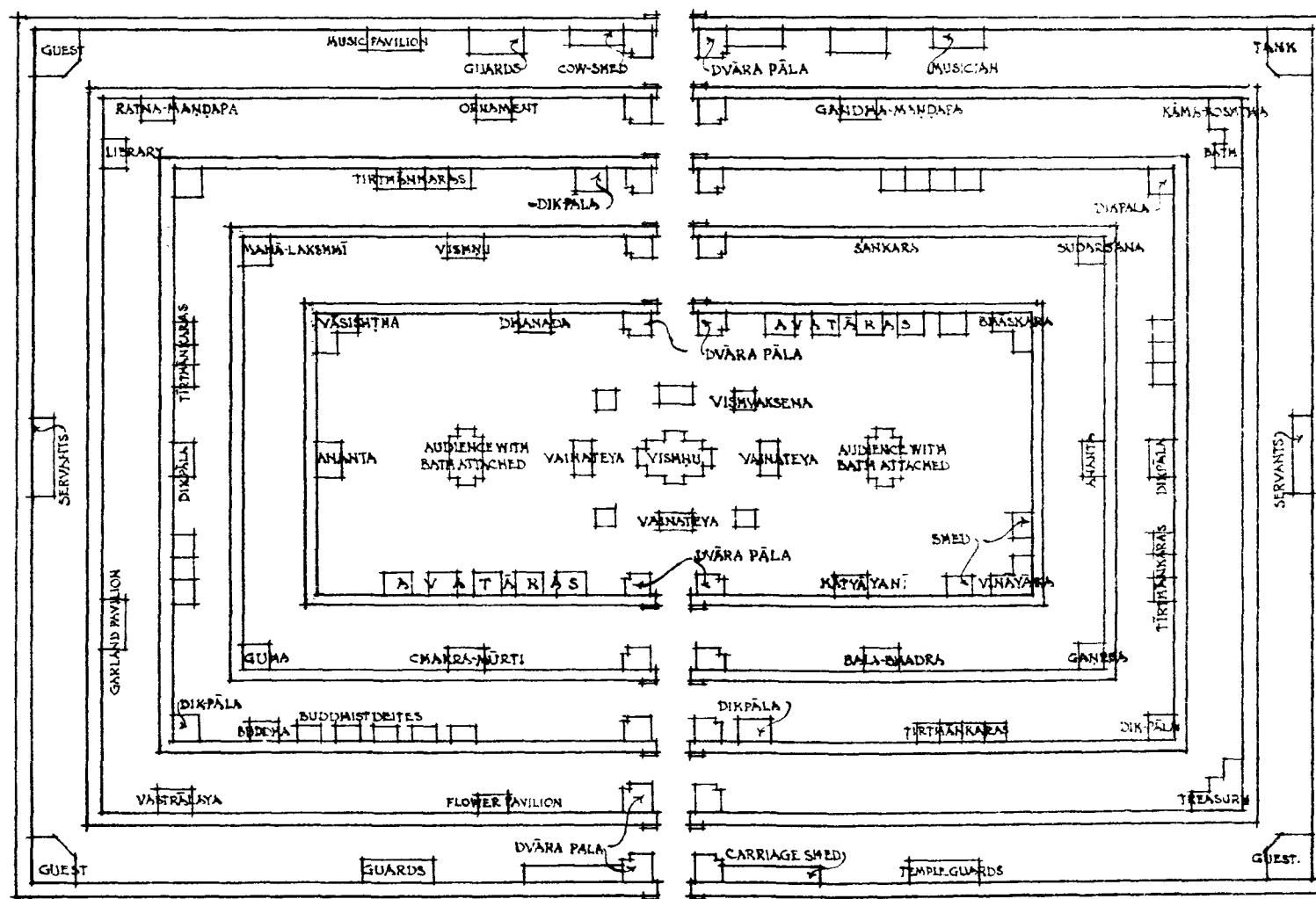
COURTS FOR CHANDA BUILDINGS

THE COURTS FOR JĀTI HAS BEEN DRAWN WITH RECTANGULAR UNITS AND THOSE FOR CHANDA WITH SQUARE UNITS.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

SHEET NO. C1

NOTE :-

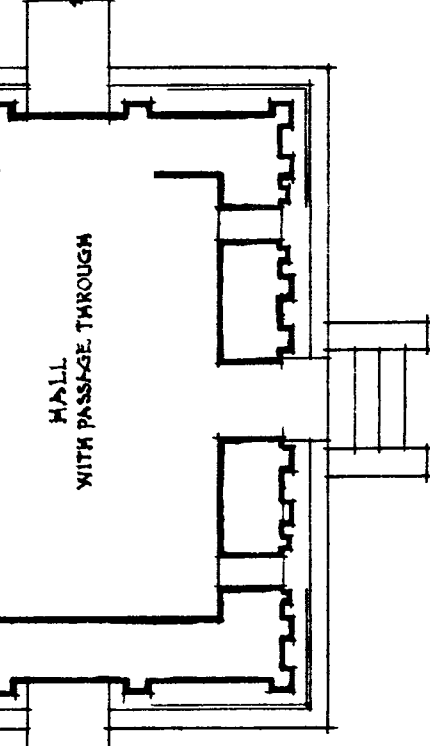


THE GATEHOUSES AND WINDOWS

CHAPTER XXXIII

NOTE:-

ALL THESE GATEHOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.
IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA
SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS
THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.



COMPOUND
WALL

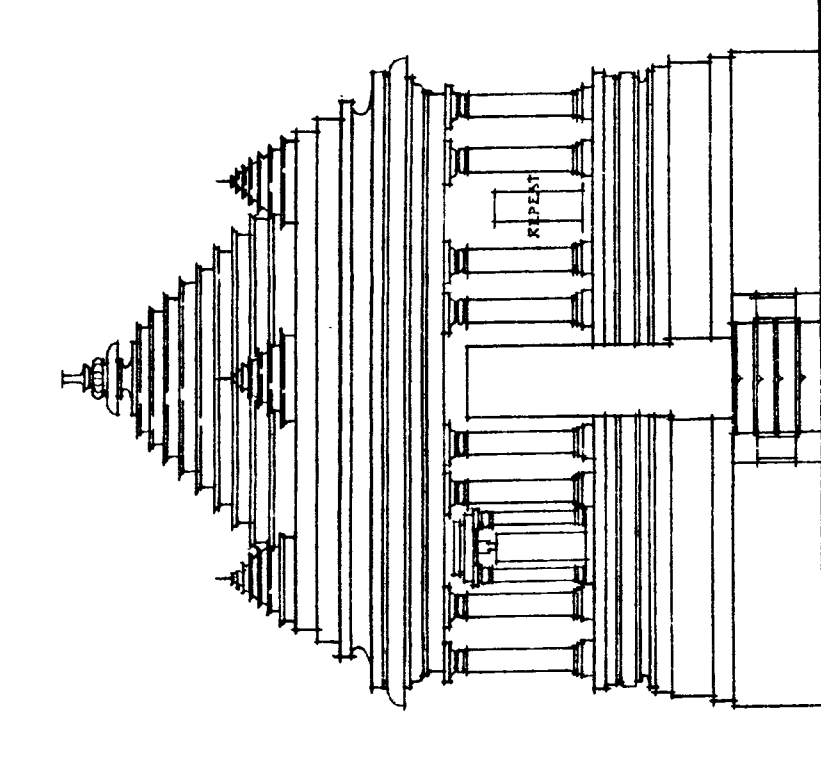
HALL
WITH PASSAGE THROUGH

PLAN

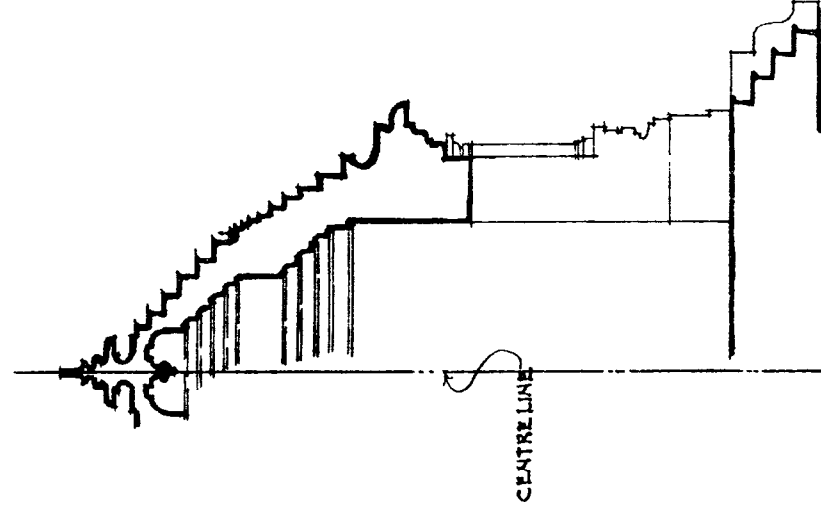
SCALE OF FEET

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = $1\frac{1}{4}$ WIDTH
HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ WIDTH

DVĀRA-SŌBHĀ TYPE OF GOPURA FOR THE INNERMOST ENCLOSURE



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS—CHAPTER XXXIII.

SHEET NO. CIII

DVĀRA-SĀLĀ TYPE FOR THE SECOND COURT.

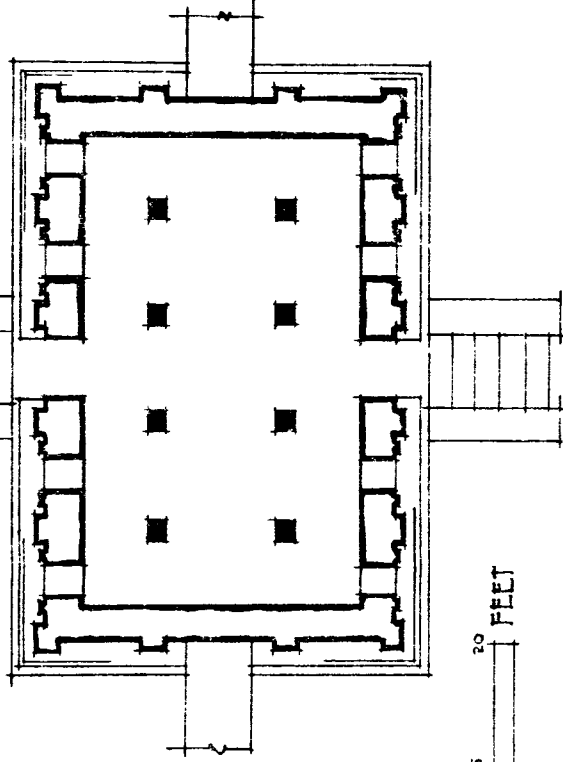
LENGTH (IN PLAN) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ WIDTH

HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = $\frac{3}{4}$ WIDTH

NOTE:—

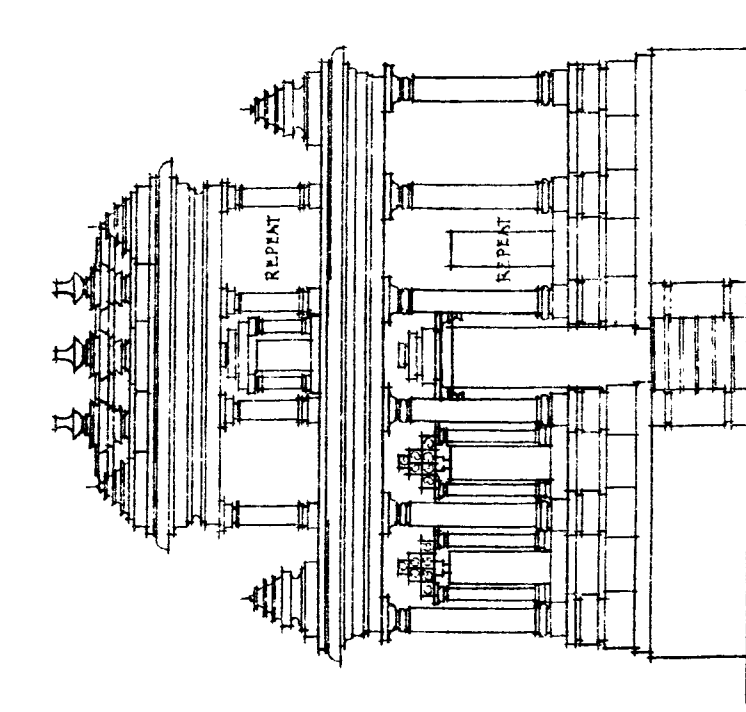
ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURAS
SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF
STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT
SO IN TEMPLES.

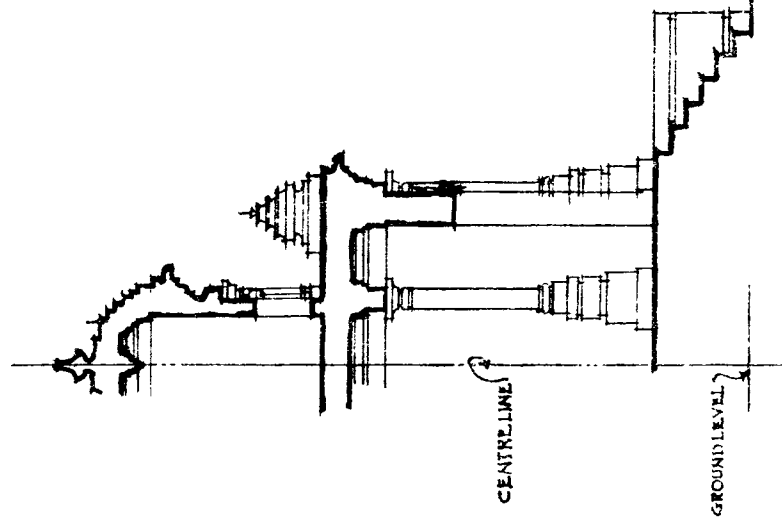


SCALE OF FEET

PLAN



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

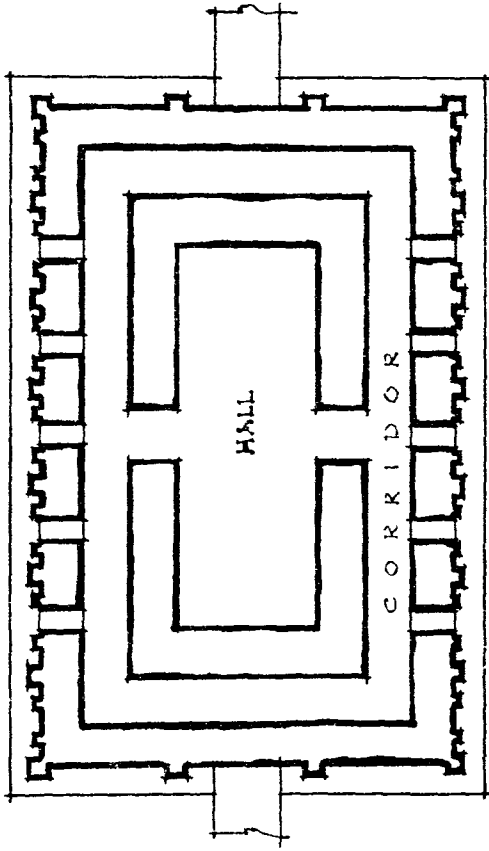
S. C. MUKHERJI.

DVĀRA-PRĀSĀDA TYPE FOR THE THIRD COURT

LENGTH (ON PLAN) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ WIDTH
HEIGHT (ON ELEVATION) = $1\frac{3}{4}$ WIDTH

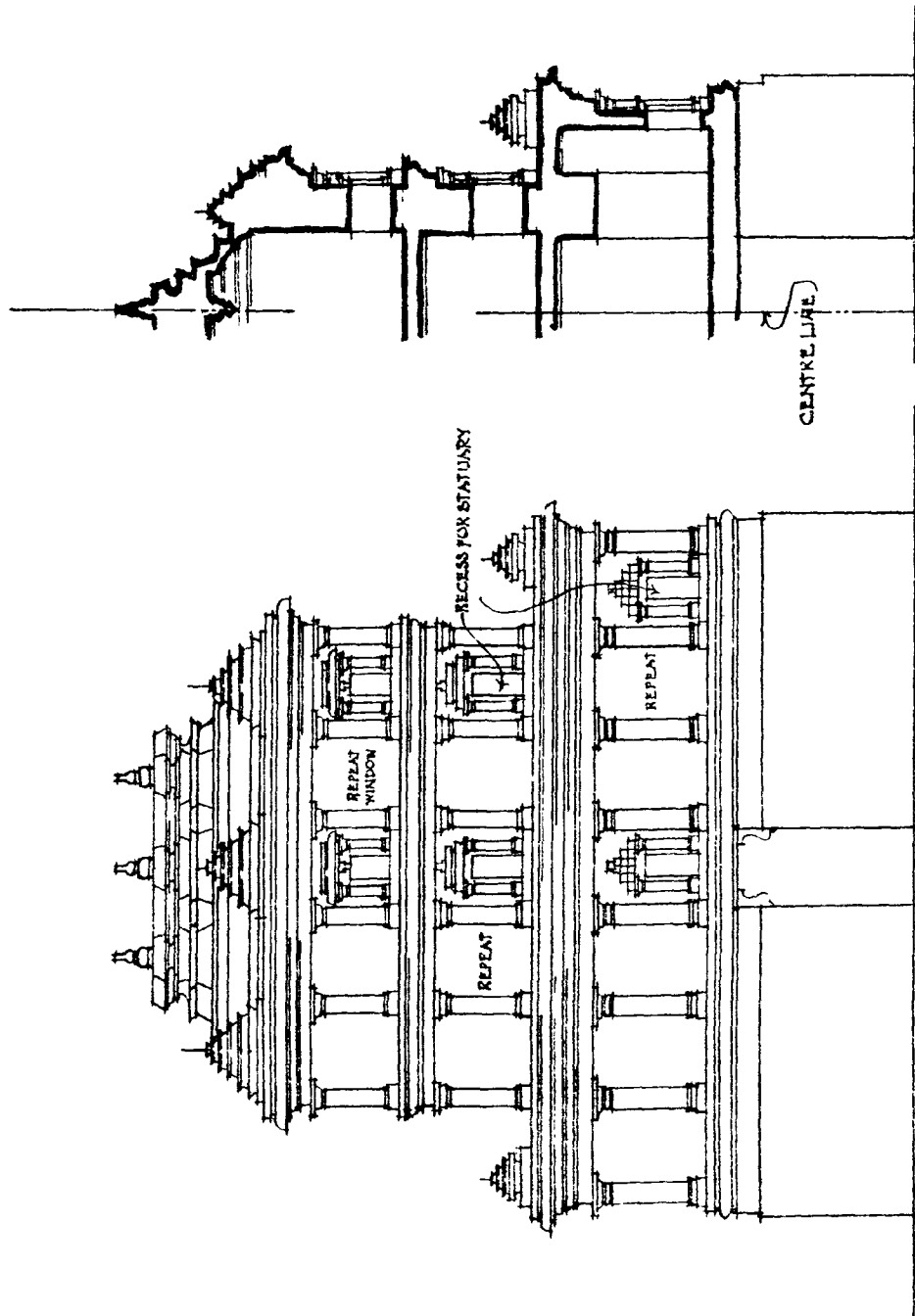
NOTE:-

ALL THESE GATE HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.
IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA
SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF
STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT
NOT SO IN TEMPLES.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH = 10 FEET



ELEVATION

CROSS SECTION

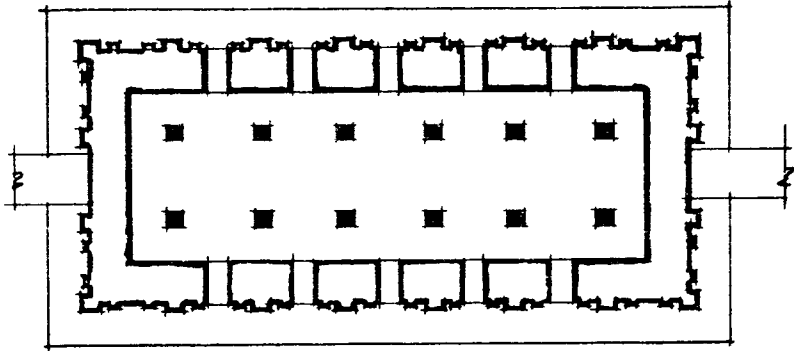
THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII

DVĀRA-HARMYA TYPE FOR THE FOURTH COURT

LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 2 WIDTH
 HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = $2\frac{1}{4}$ WIDTH

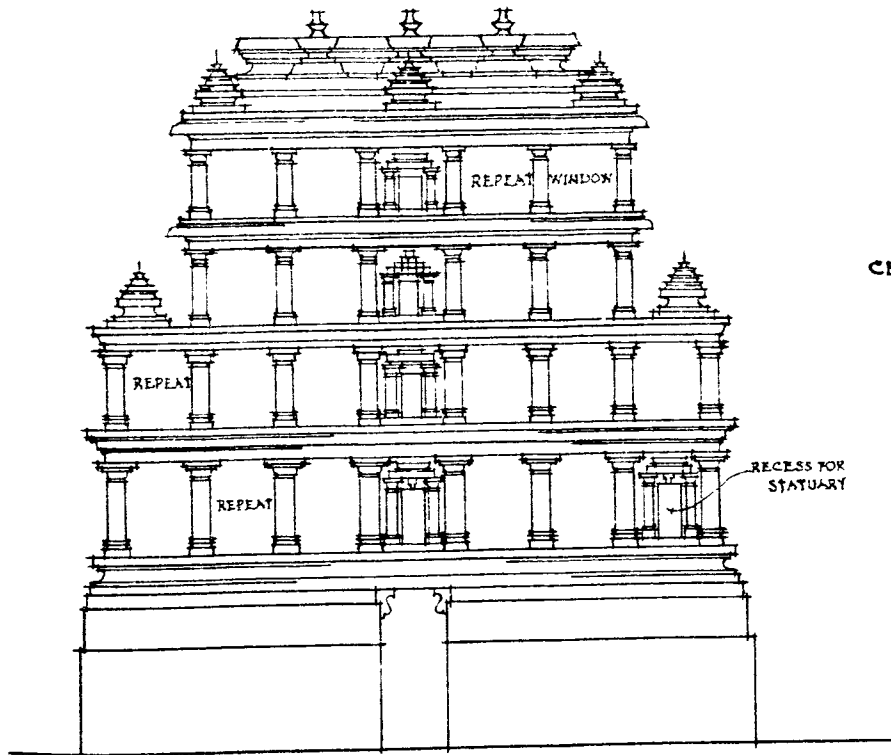
NOTE:-

ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR
 TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
 IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA
 SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF
 STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE BUT
 NOT SO IN TEMPLES

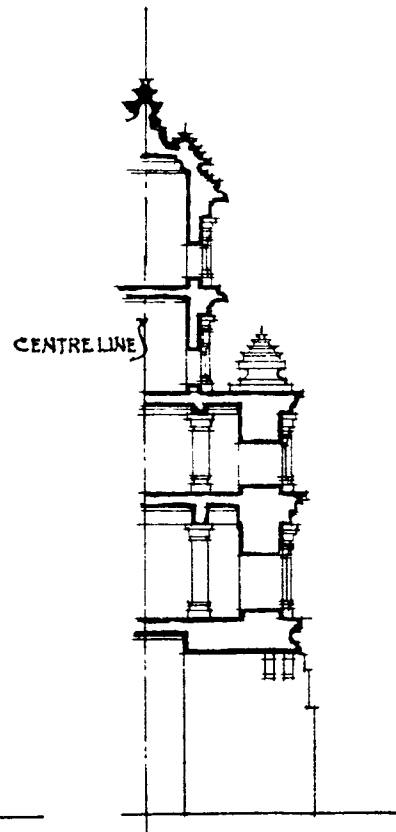


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF FEET



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS, — CHAPTER XXXIII

MAHĀ-GOPURA TYPE FOR THE FIFTH COURT

SHEET NO. CVI

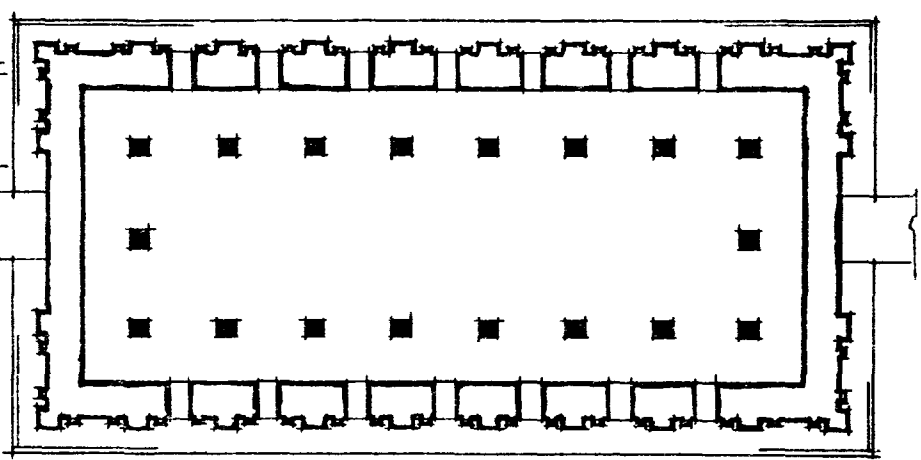
LENGTH (IN PLAN) = 2 WIDTH
 HEIGHT (IN ELEVATION) = 2 1/4 WIDTH

NOTE:—

ALL THESE GATE-HOUSES ARE BOTH FOR TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

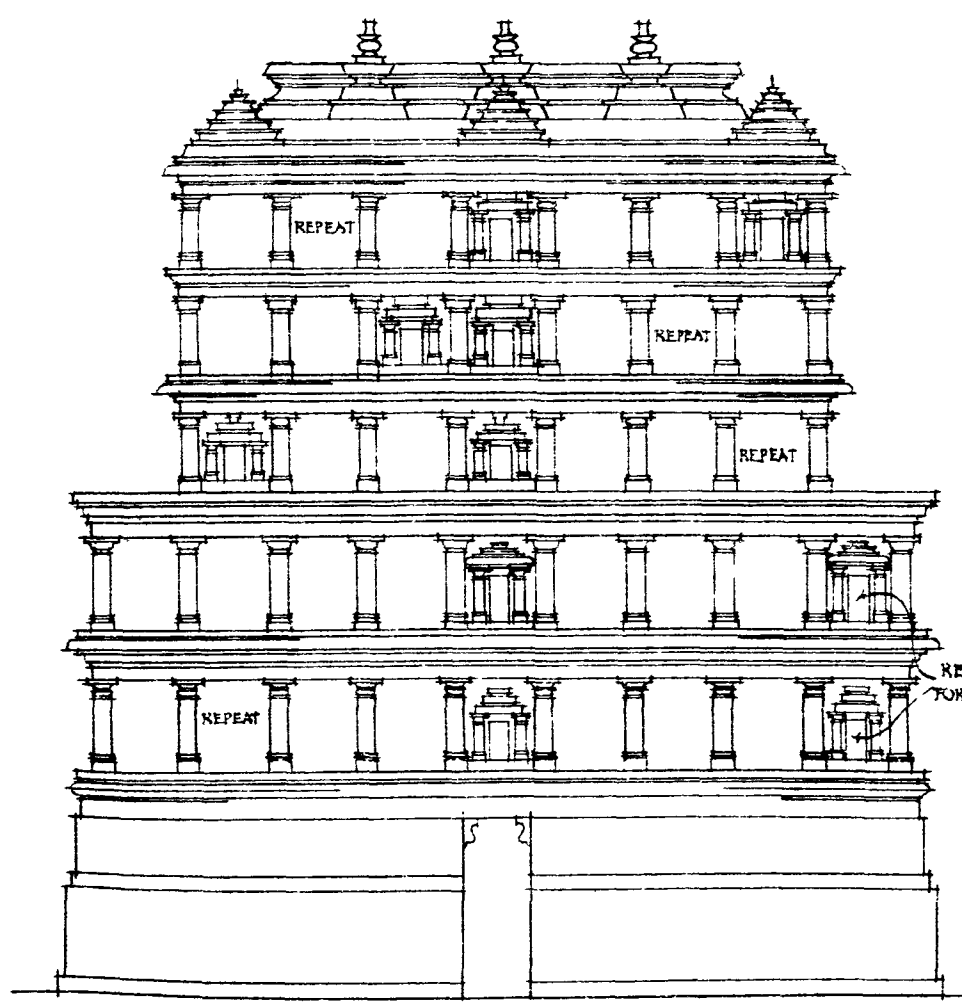
IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS THE GOPURA SHOULD ALWAYS BE LESS IN NUMBER OF STOREYS THAN THE MAIN EDIFICE, BUT NOT SO IN TEMPLES.

THE GATE-HOUSES MAY BE UP TO 17 OR 18 STOREYS IN HEIGHT

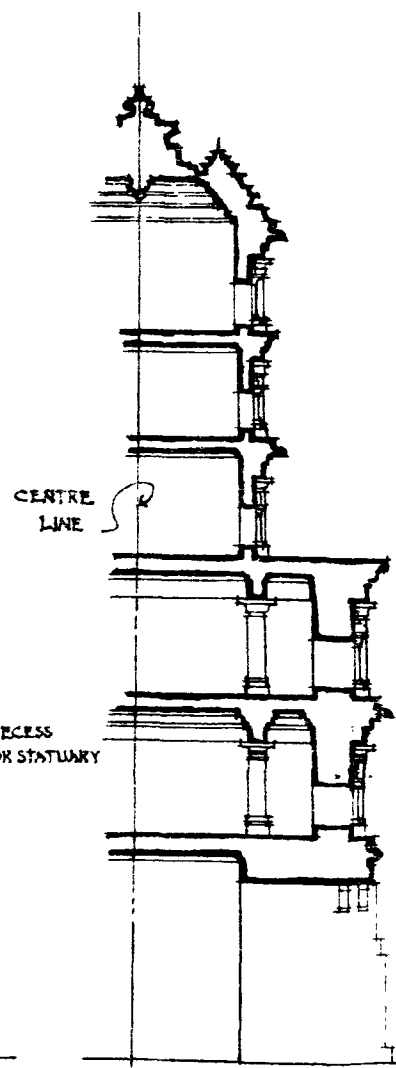


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF 1 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 FEET.



ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

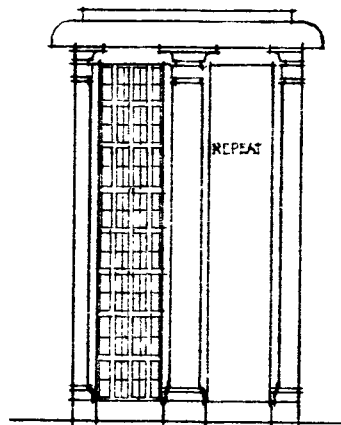
THE GATE-HOUSES AND WINDOWS — CHAPTER XXXIII.

WINDOWS FOR TEMPLES, KINGS, BRĀHMINS VAISYAS AND SŪDRAS

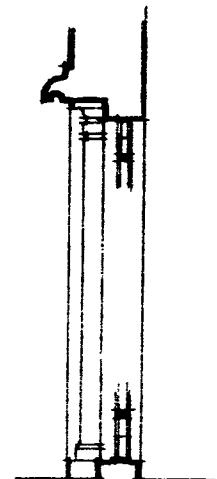
NOTE~

THE WINDOW OPENINGS HAVE BEEN DIVIDED INTO
64 RECTANGULAR UNITS AND THE JALIS HAVE MAINLY
BEEN DESIGNED ON THOSE UNITS

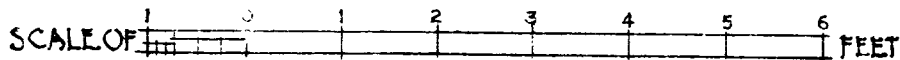
THE WINDOW JALIS FOR TEMPLES AND PALACES MAY BE OF
AN ELABORATE CREEPER PATTERN ALSO



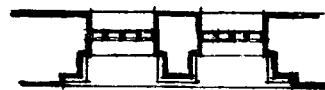
ELEVATION



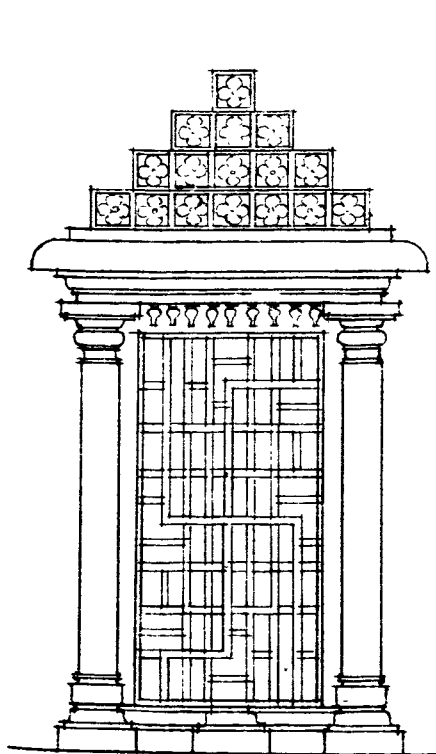
SECTION



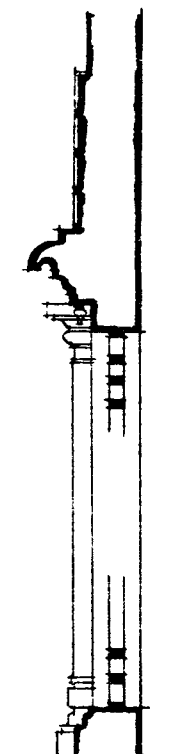
WINDOW FOR VAISYAS AND SŪDRAS



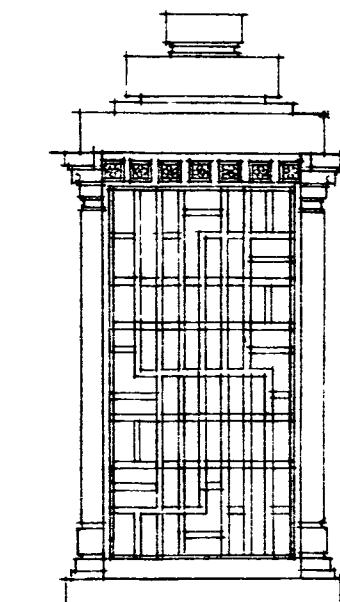
PLAN



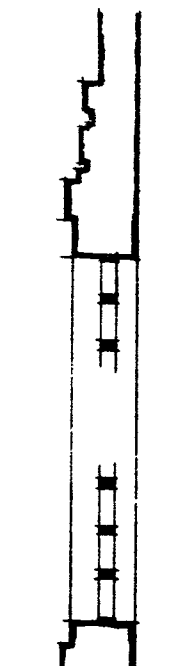
ELEVATION



SECTION

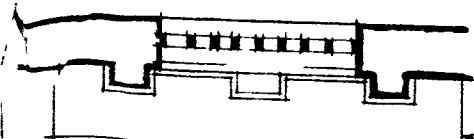


ELEVATION



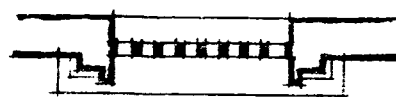
SECTION

WINDOWS FOR TEMPLES, KINGS AND BRĀHMINS



PLAN

HOOD MOULDING
ABOVE

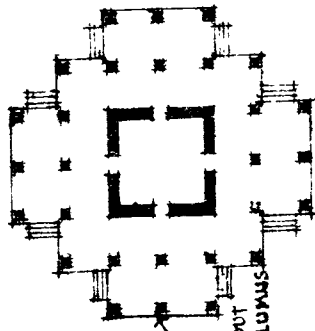


PLAN

THE PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV.

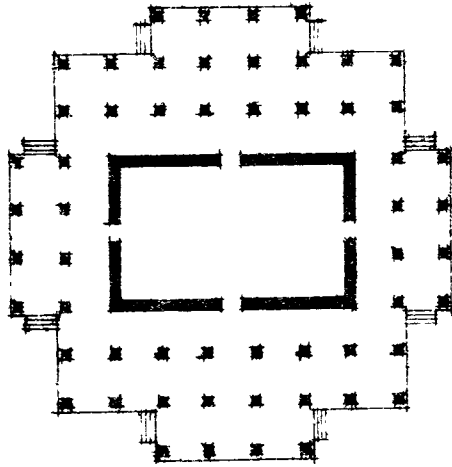
NOTE:—

THE PAVILIONS HIMAJA, NISHADAJA, VINDHYAJA SHOULD BE BUILT IN FRONT OF A MAIN EDIFICE.

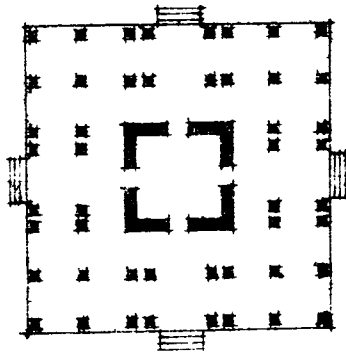


IN HIMAJA TYPE, NOTHING ABOUT THE OMISSION OF MIDDLE COLUMNS IS MENTIONED.

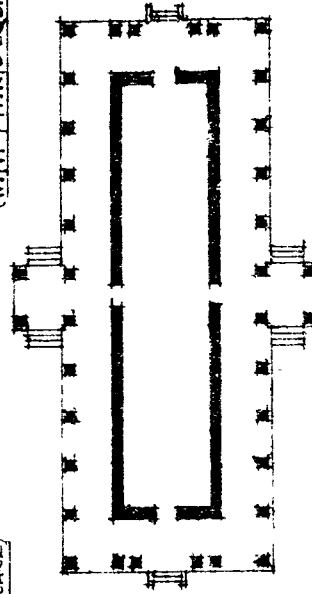
HIMAJA PAVILION
(WITH 4 PARTS SQUARE)



VINDHYAJA PAVILION
(WITH 7 PARTS SQUARE)



NISHADAJA PAVILION
(WITH 6 PARTS SQUARE)

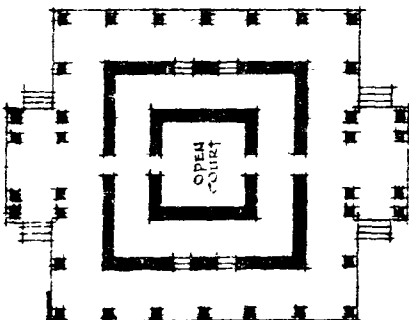


MERUJA PAVILION (SIX PARTS)
(TO BE USED AS A STACK ROOM OF A LIBRARY)

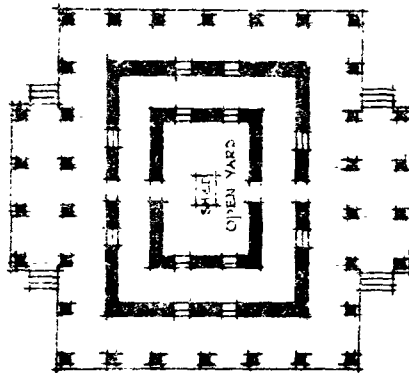
THE PAVILIONS—CHAPTER XXXIV

NOTE:—

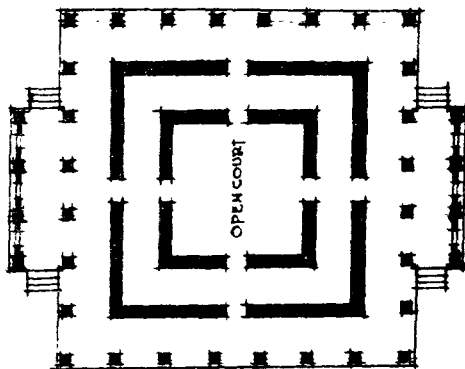
1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS
2. THE NUMBER OF PARTS GIVEN BELOW EACH PLAN GENERALLY EXCLUDE VERANDAS AND PORTICOS



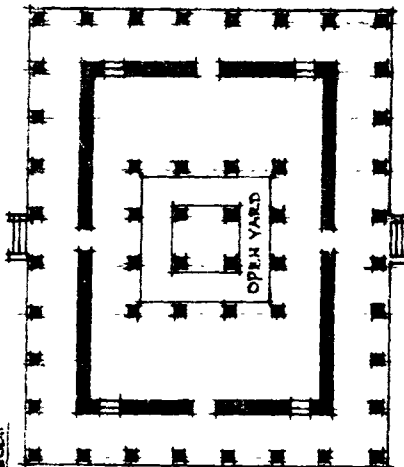
PADMAKA PAVILION
5 PARTS SQUARE—TO BE USED
AS KITCHEN FOR GODS



PUSHPA PAVILION
4 BY 5 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAH



BHADRA PAVILION
5 PARTS SQUARE, TO BE USED AS WATER-STORE.



MRITTA PAVILION
5 BY 7 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAH

THE PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV

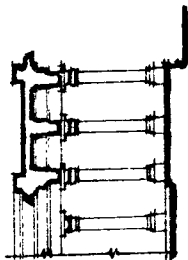
NOTE :—

1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF

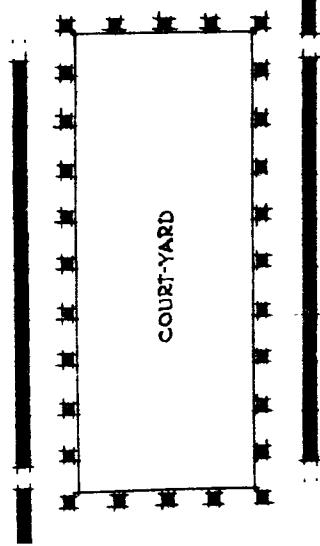
PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS

2. IN KULADHARANA PLAN

EACH UNIT OF DIVISION
REPRESENTS 2 PARTS

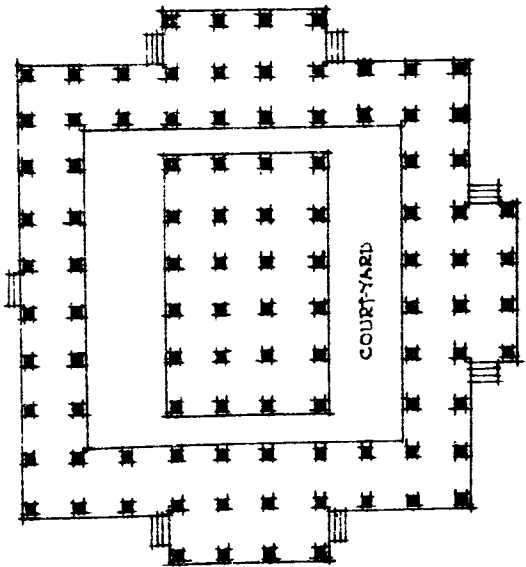


PART SECTION

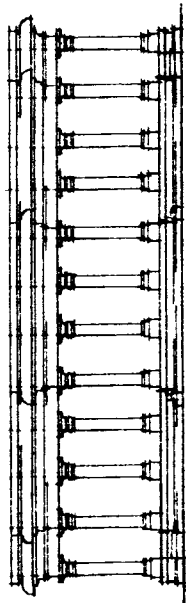


KULA-DHARANA PAVILION

24 BY 12 PARTS TO BE USED AS A COM-SHED



ASSEMBLY HALL
OF 100 COLUMNS, 9 PARTS SQUARE

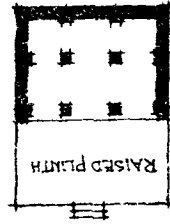


CONJECTURAL ELEVATION OF THE HALL

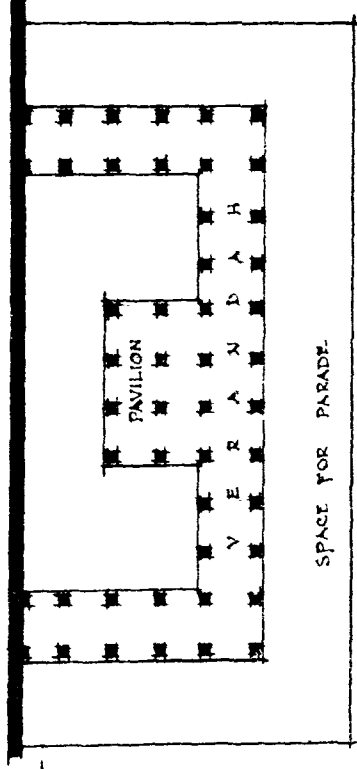
THE PAVILIONS ~ CHAPTER XXXIV

NOTE :-

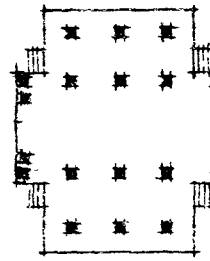
1. THE RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS



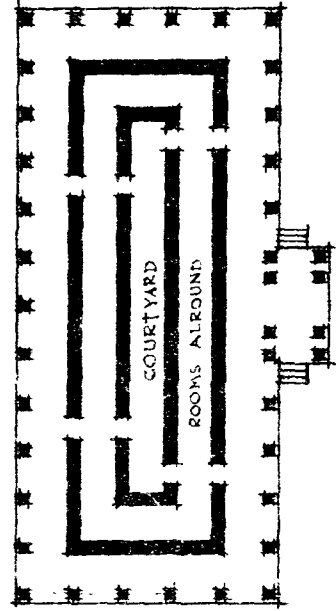
DHANĀDHIPA PAVILION
3 BY 4 PARTS INCLUDING PLINTH



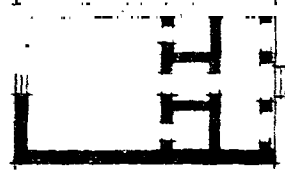
DROṆA PAVILION
15 BY 7 PARTS, TO BE USED AS A PLACE FOR RAM-FIGHTING



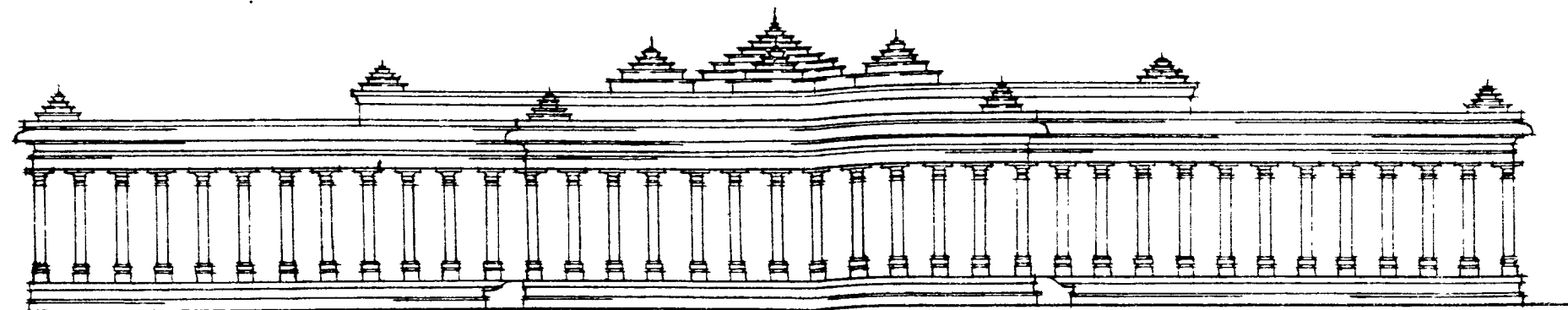
VĪJAYA PAVILION
4 BY 2 PARTS EXCLUDING PORCH ETC.
USED FOR WEDDING ETC



DHĀNYĀGĀRA PAVILION (FOR SŪDRAS)
10 BY 5 PARTS EXCLUDING VERANDAH AND PORCH



TREASURY
FOR KSHATRIYAS ETC.
5 BY 3 PARTS
S. C. MUKHERJI.

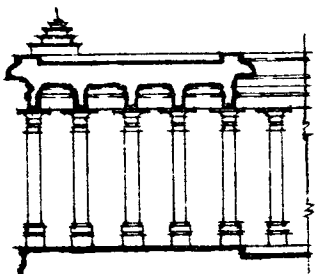


SUGGESTED ELEVATION

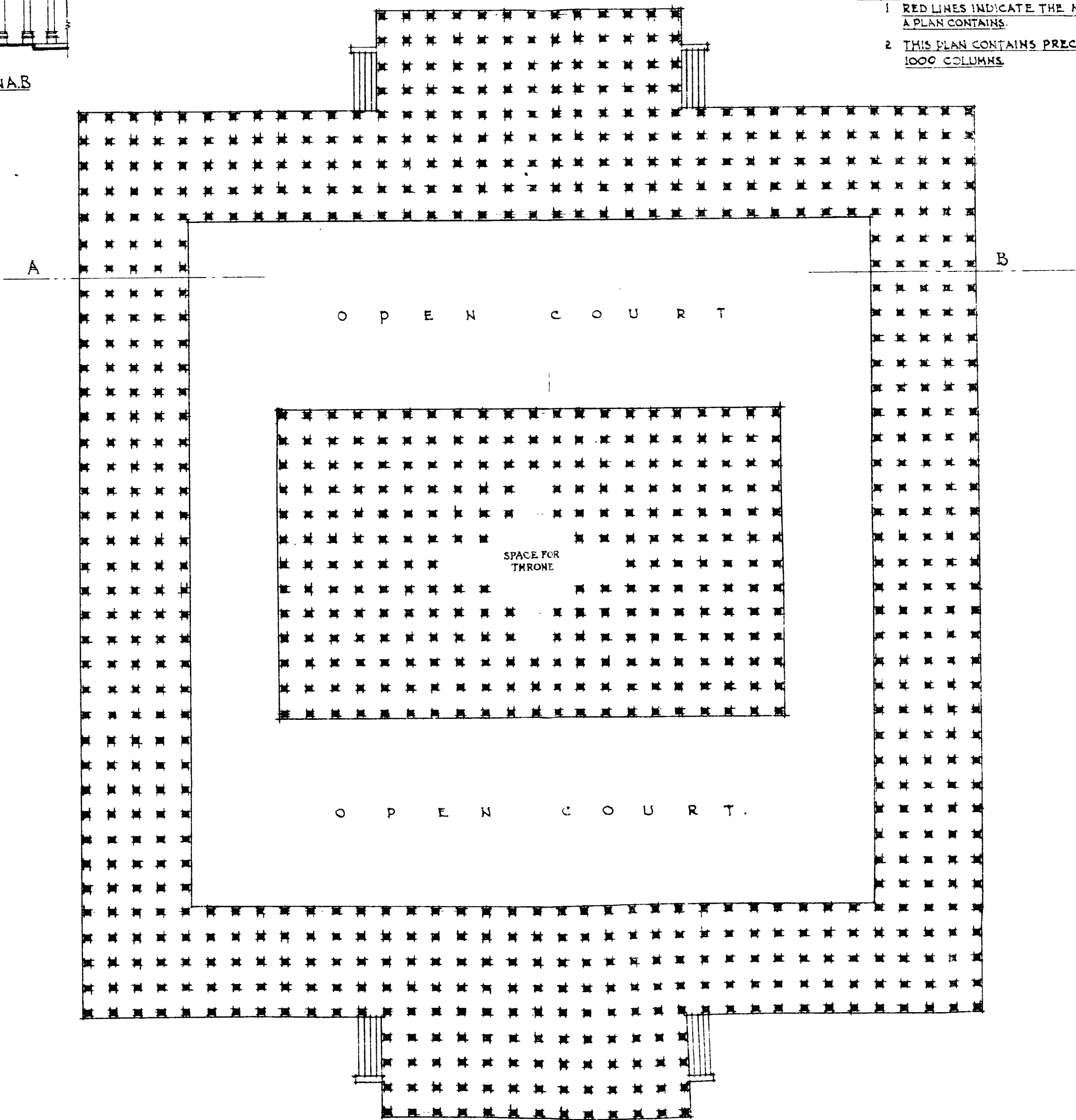
SCALE 0 12 24 48 72 96 OF FEET

PAVILIONS — CHAPTER XXXIV
THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF A THOUSAND COLUMNS

- NOTE:—
- 1 RED LINES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF PARTS A PLAN CONTAINS.
 - 2 THIS PLAN CONTAINS PRECISELY 1000 COLUMNS.



SECTION ON A.B



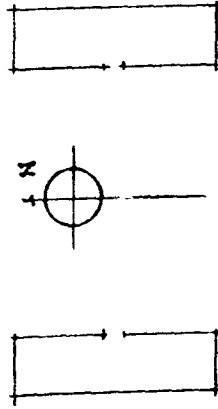
PLAN
WITH 9 PARTS SQUARE EXCLUDING PORCHES

THE STOREYED MANSIONS, — CHAPTER XXXV

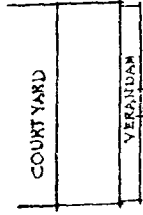
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE:—

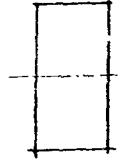
THE OTHER FEW VARIETIES OF DANDAKA-SĀLĀ
NOT DRAWN VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



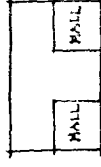
PLAN SHOWING THE VARIOUS POSITIONS
OF DOORS IN DANDAKA TYPE



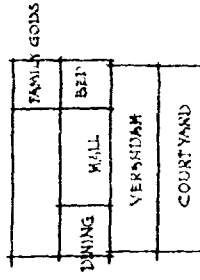
DANDAKA-SĀLĀ
(FIRST TYPE)



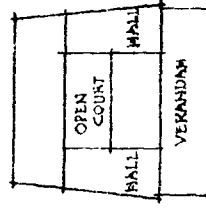
PANDI-SĀLĀ
DANDAKA CLASS
(SECOND TYPE)



DANDAKA-KĀNTA
(THIRD TYPE)



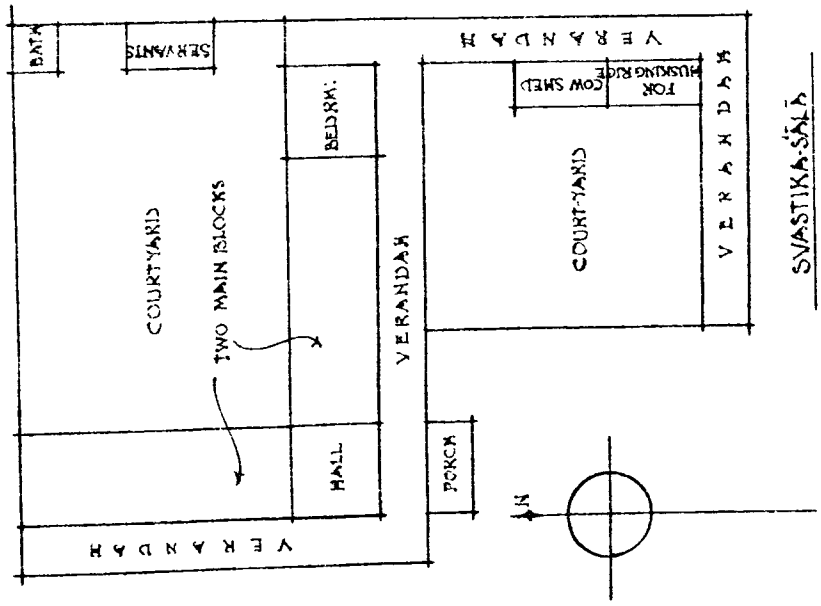
DANDAKA-SĀLĀ
(FOURTH TYPE)



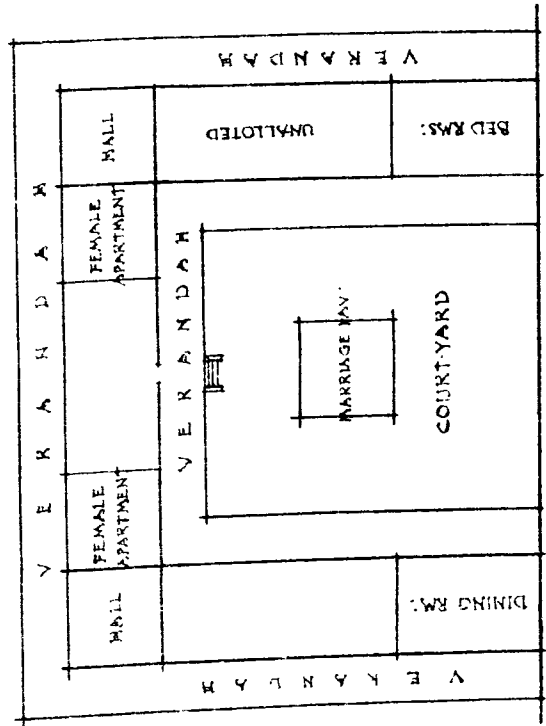
DANDAKA-SĀLĀ
(FIFTH TYPE)

THE STOREYED MANSIONS — CHAPTER XXXV. SVASTIKA AND MAULIKA TYPES

NOTE :—
THE TWO TYPES OF MAULIKA-SALA AND THE SECOND TYPE
OF SVASTIKA-SALA (NOT DRAWN) VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS
AND IN SIZE.



SVASTIKA-SALA



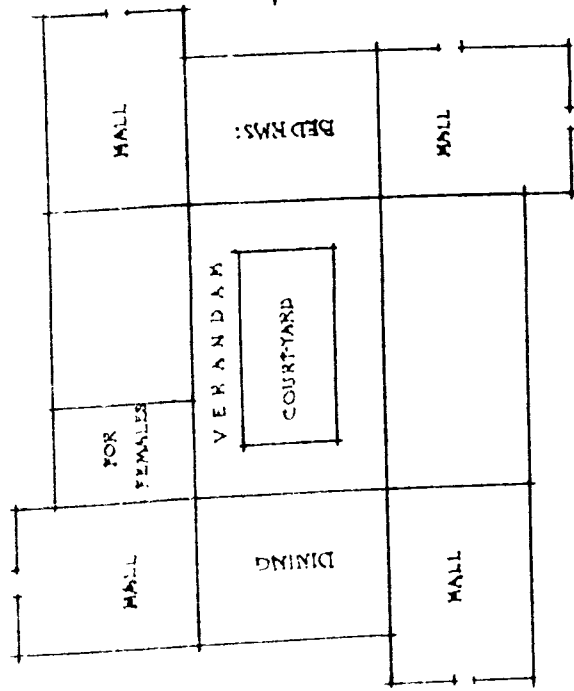
MAULIKA-SALA

SCALE OF 0 5 10 15 PARTS

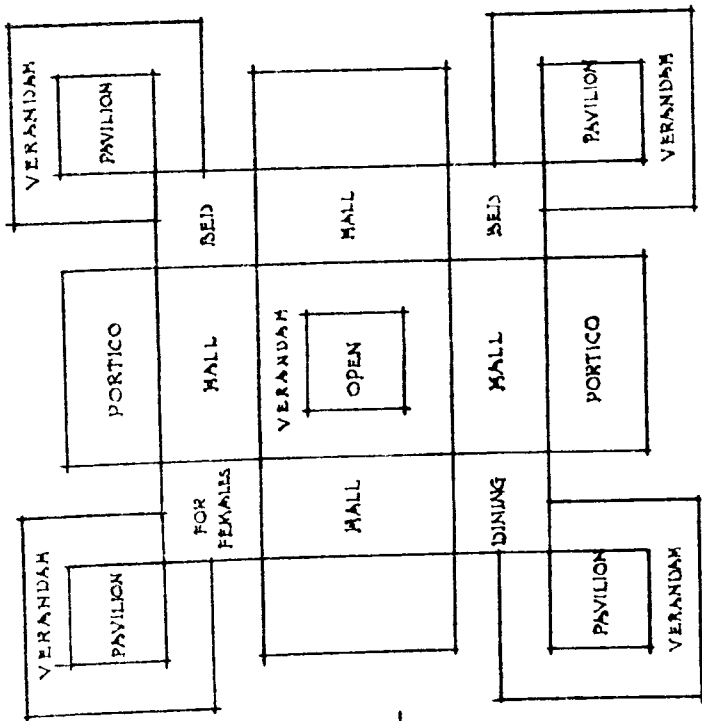
THE STOREYED MANSIONS — CHAPTER XXXV CHATURĀLAYA AND SARVATOBHADRA TYPES

NOTE:— THE OTHER VARIETIES OF THESE TWO TYPES VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS.

SCALE OF 1" = 6' 12 PARTS



CHATURĀLAYA



SARVATO-BHADRA

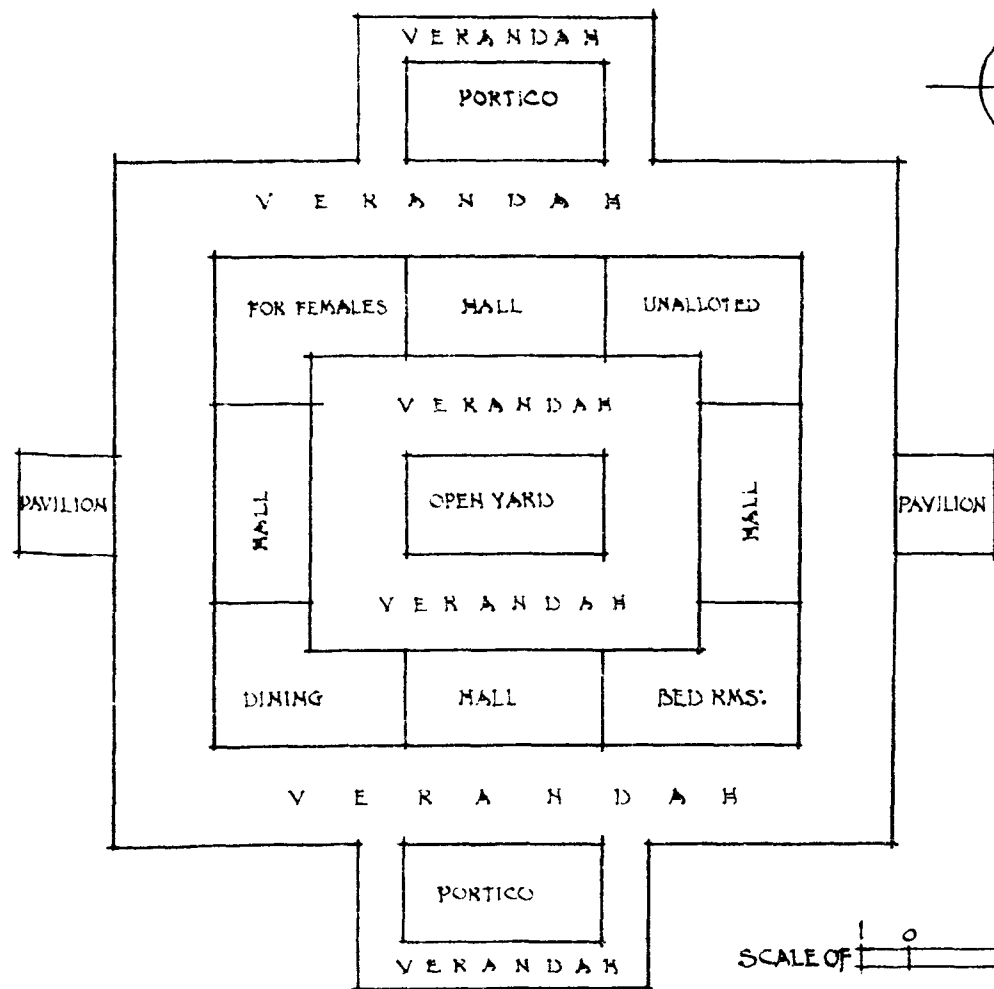
THE STOREYED MANSIONS—CHAPTER XXXV

VARDHA-MĀNA MANSIONS

SHEET NO CXVI

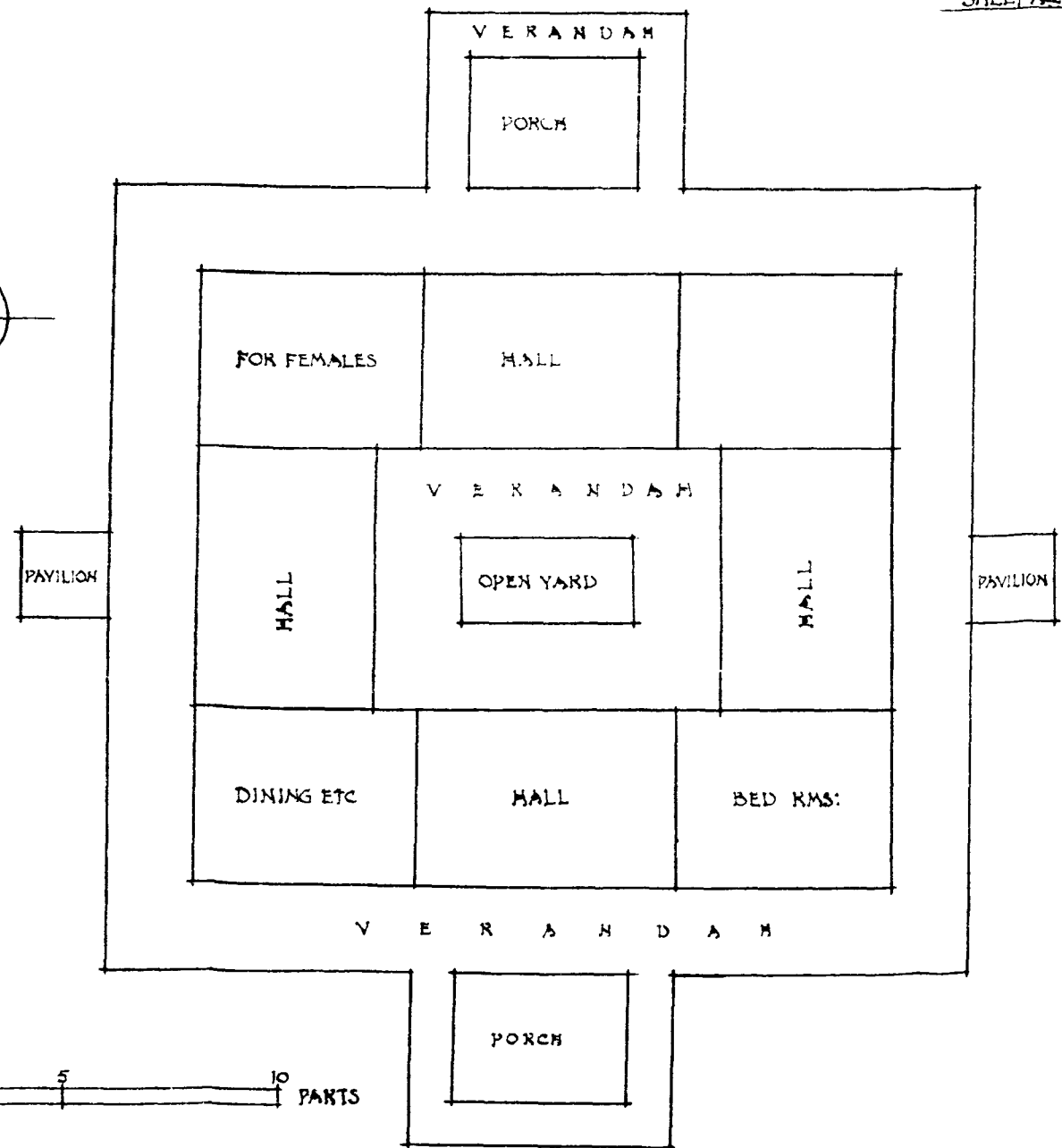
NOTE:-

THE OTHER TYPES OF VARDHA-MĀNA MANSIONS
VARY ONLY IN MINOR DETAILS



VARDHAMĀNA MANSION
(FIRST TYPE)

SCALE OF 0 5 10 PARTS



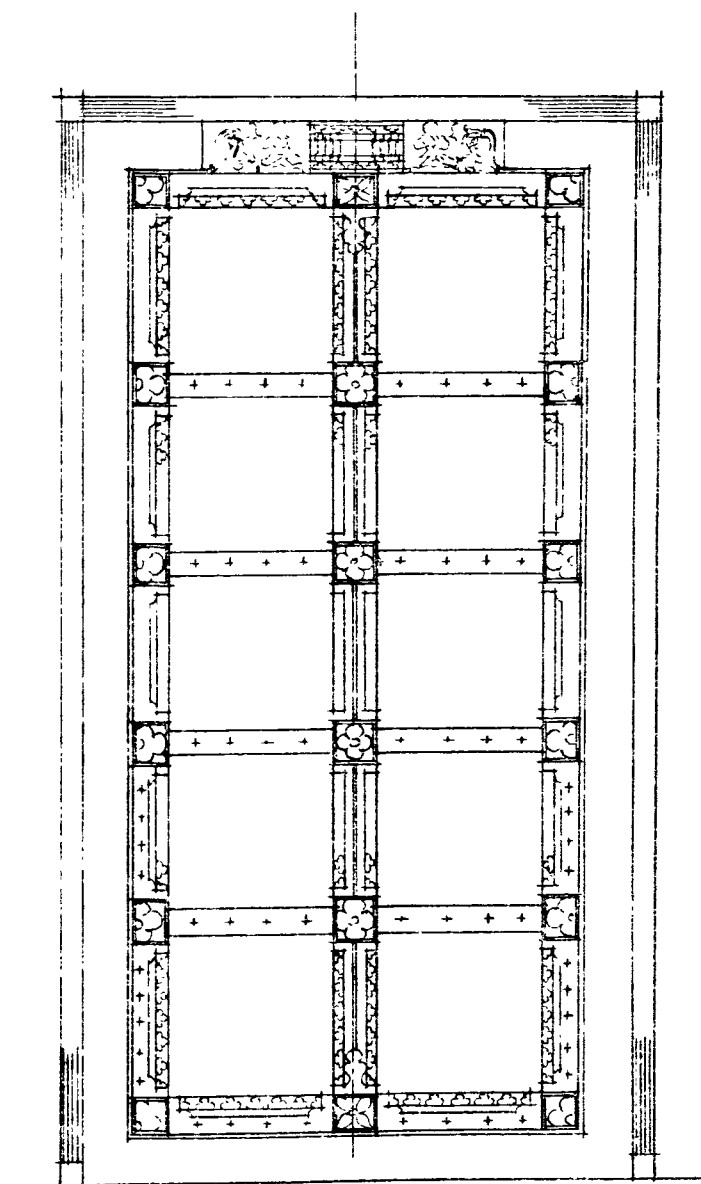
VARDHAMĀNA MANSION
(THIRD TYPE)

THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

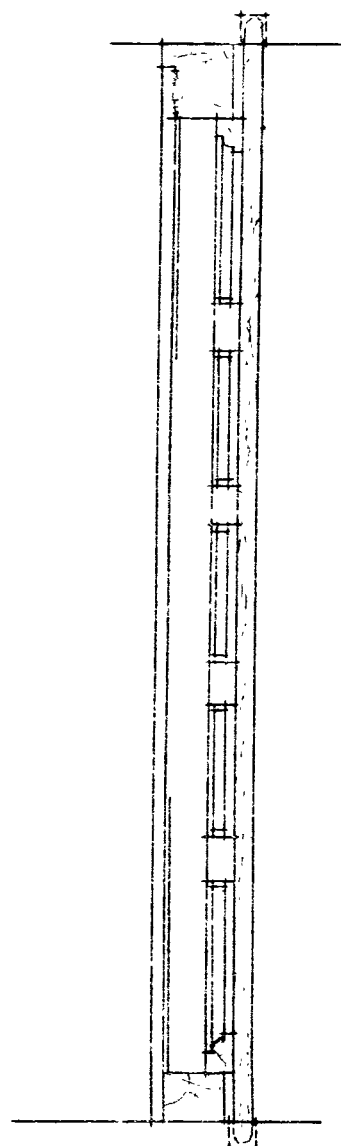
SMALL TYPE — SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

HEIGHT = 9 PARTS AND BREADTH = 5 PARTS

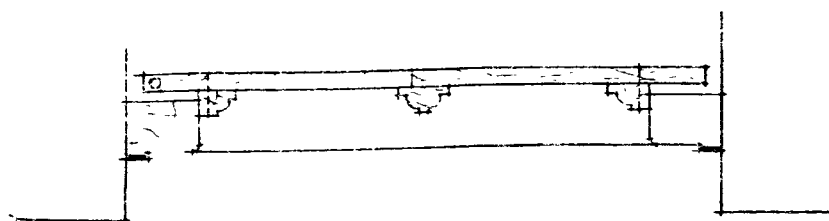
NOTE :-

CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY THE POSITIONS
OF DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN

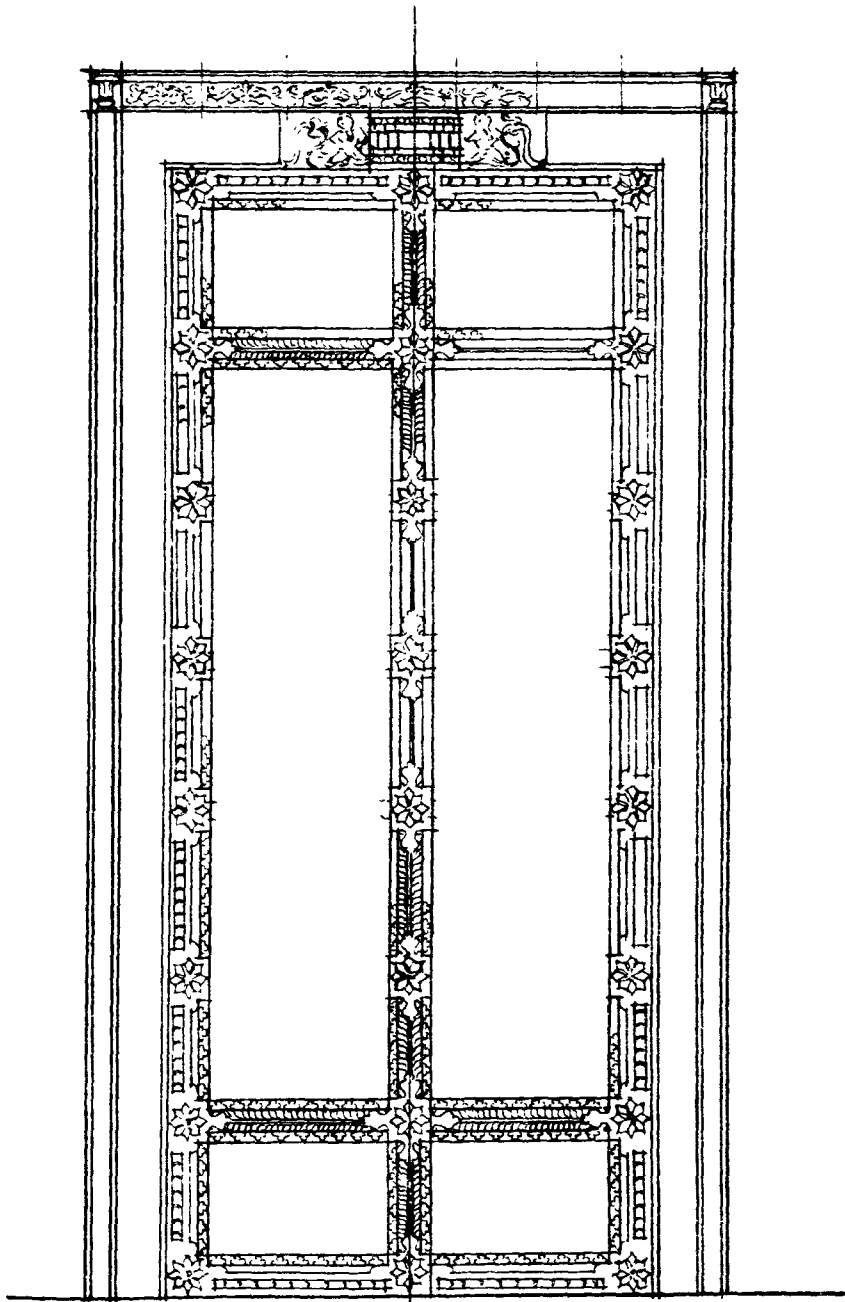
THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

INTERMEDIATE TYPE — SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

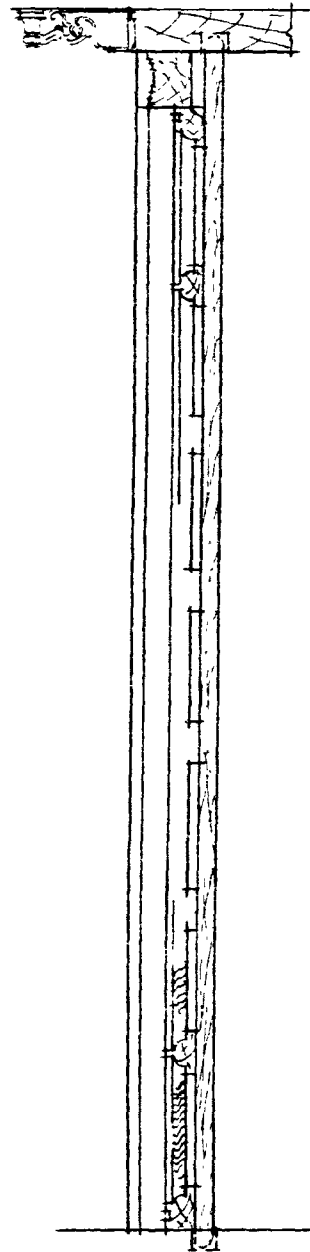
BREATH = 5 PARTS HEIGHT = 9 PARTS

NOTE:-

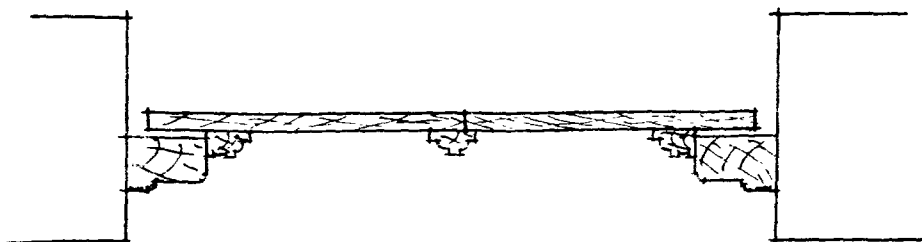
CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY POSITIONS OF
DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



ELEVATION



SECTION



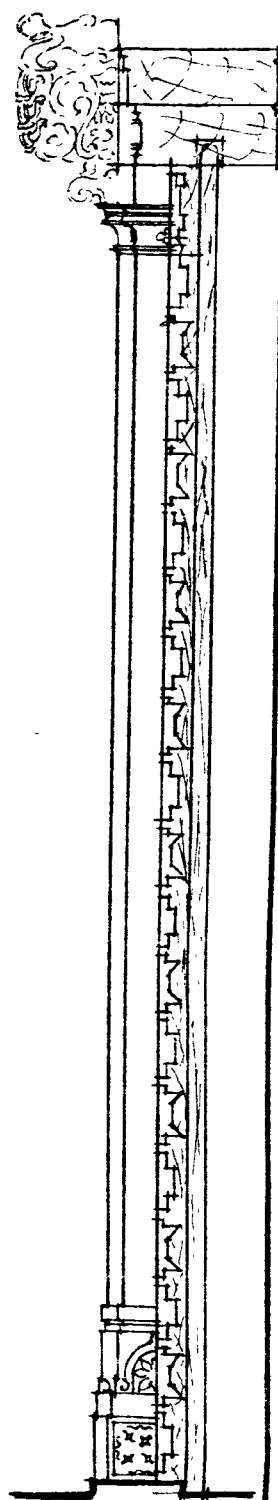
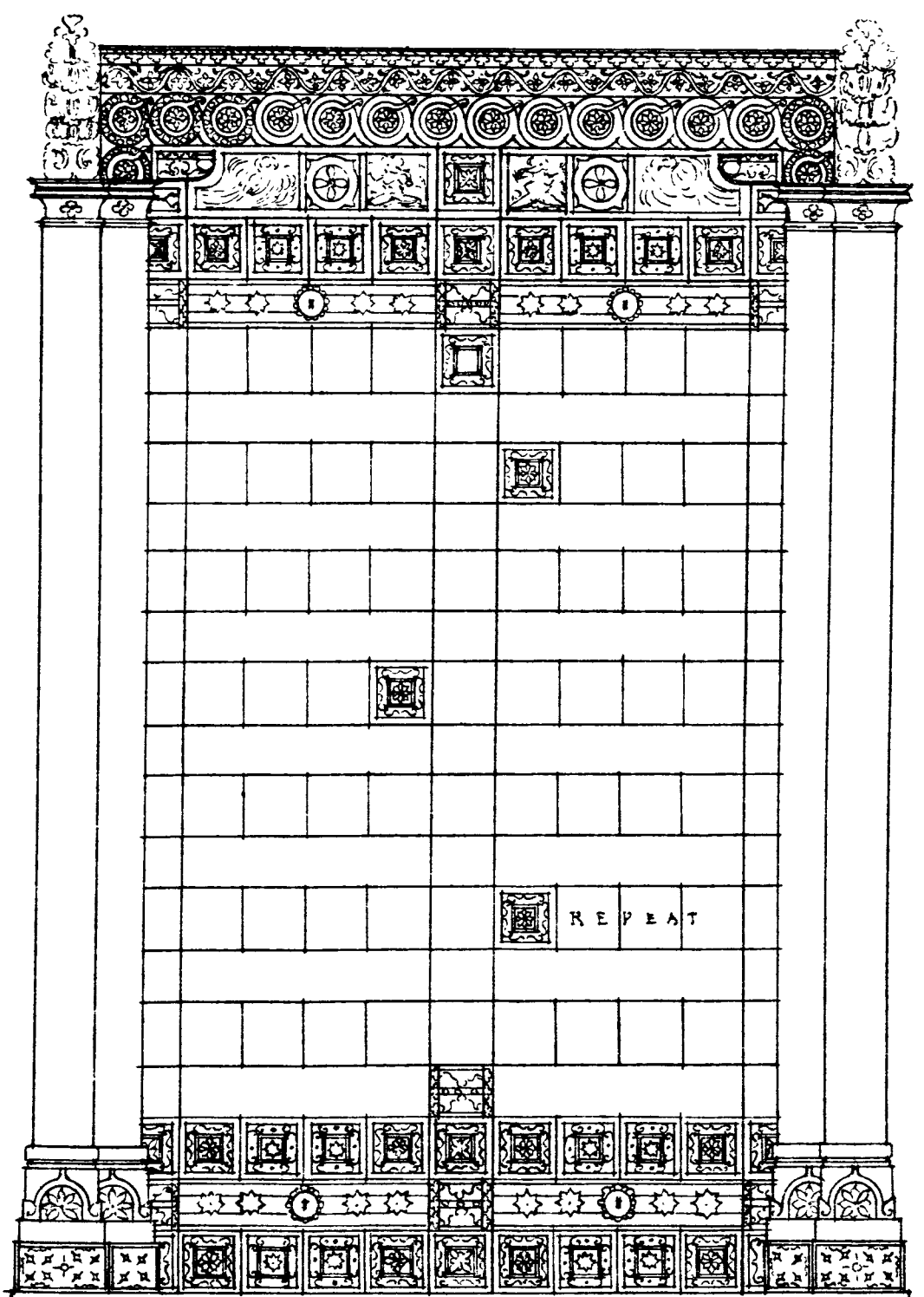
PLAN

THE DOORS — CHAPTER XXXIX

LARGE TYPE — SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

LENGTH = 2 BREADTH

NOTE:—

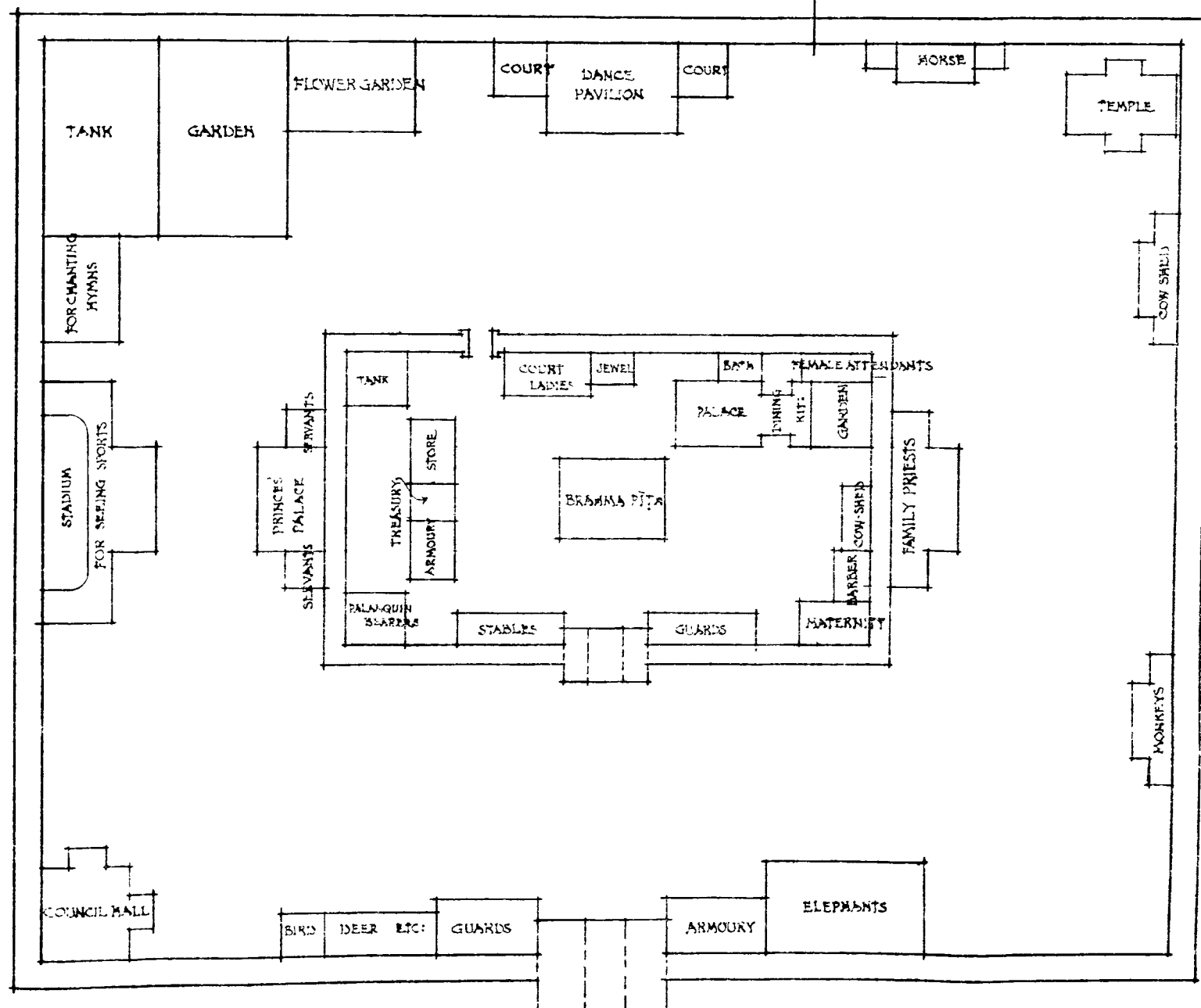
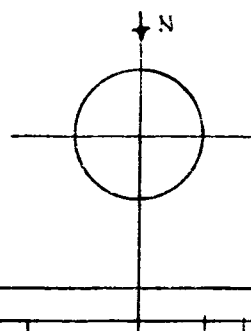
CHAPTER XXXVIII GIVES ONLY POSITIONS OF
DOORS IN TEMPLES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XI.

FOR ASTRA-GRĀHA KINGS

BREADTH = 49 DANDAS, LENGTH = 1 1/4 BREADTH

SCALE 1/8" INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FT



NOTE:-

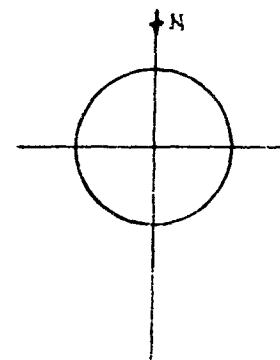
THE PALACE FOR PRAMĀRAKA KINGS
SHOULD ONLY BE BIGGER IN DIMENSION

THE ROYAL PALACES — CHAPTER XL FOR MANDALESA KINGS

BREADTH=107 DANDAS, LENGTH=1/4 BREADTH

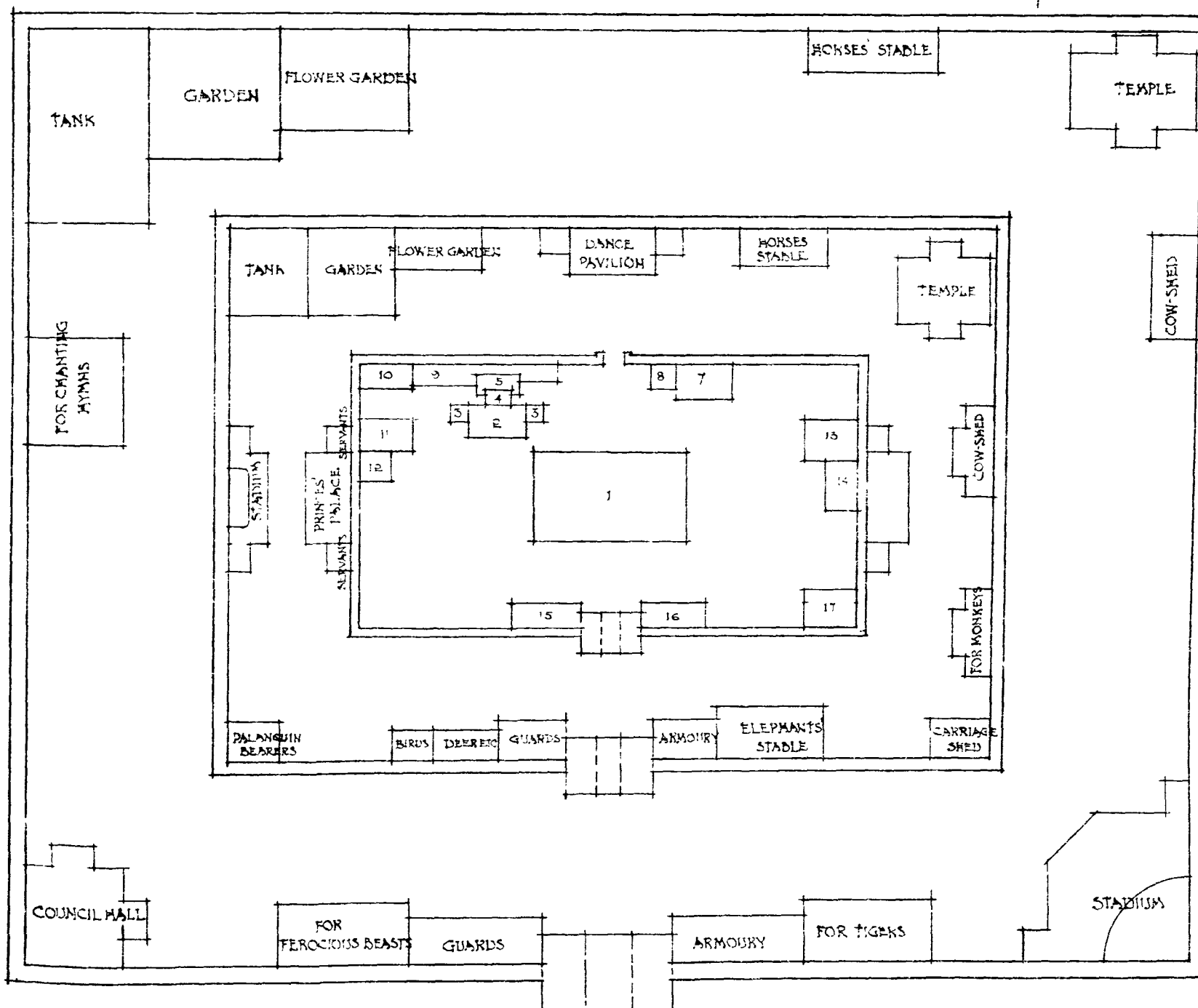
SCALE 1/16 INCH=1 DANDA=6 FEET.

SHEET NO. CXXI

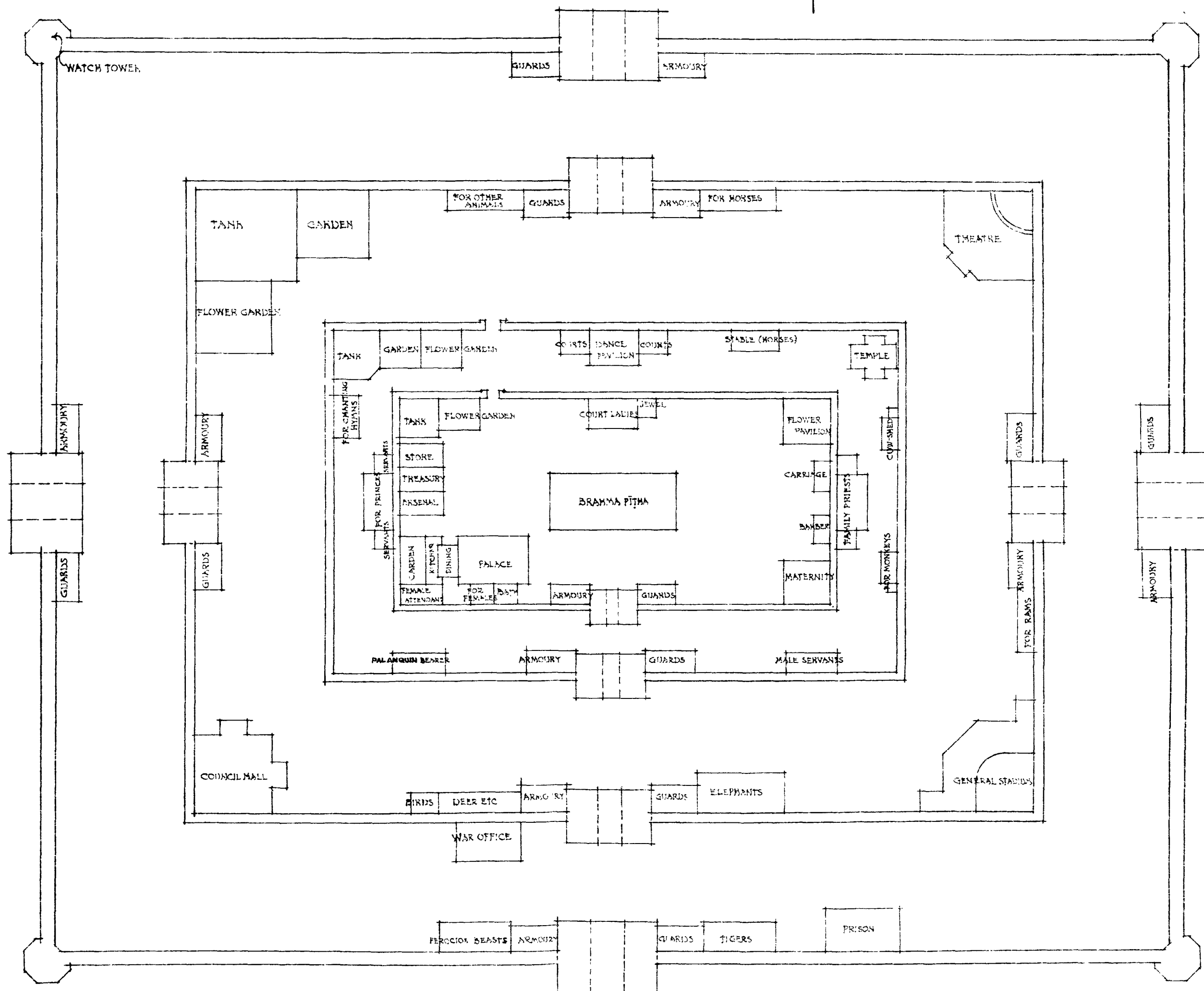


REFERENCES FOR THE FIRST COURT.

1. BRAHMA PITH
2. PALACE PROPER
3. BATHS
4. DINING
5. KITCHEN
6. FEMALE ATTENDANTS
7. FOR COURT LADIES
8. JEWEL ROOM
9. PALACE GARDEN
10. TANK
11. STORE
12. TREASURY
13. CARRIAGE SHED
14. BARBER
15. STABLES
16. GUARDS
17. MATERNITY HOUSE

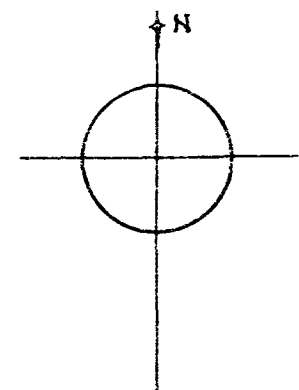


LENGTH = $1\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH, BREADTH = 155 DANDAS
SCALE $\frac{1}{16}$ INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FT.



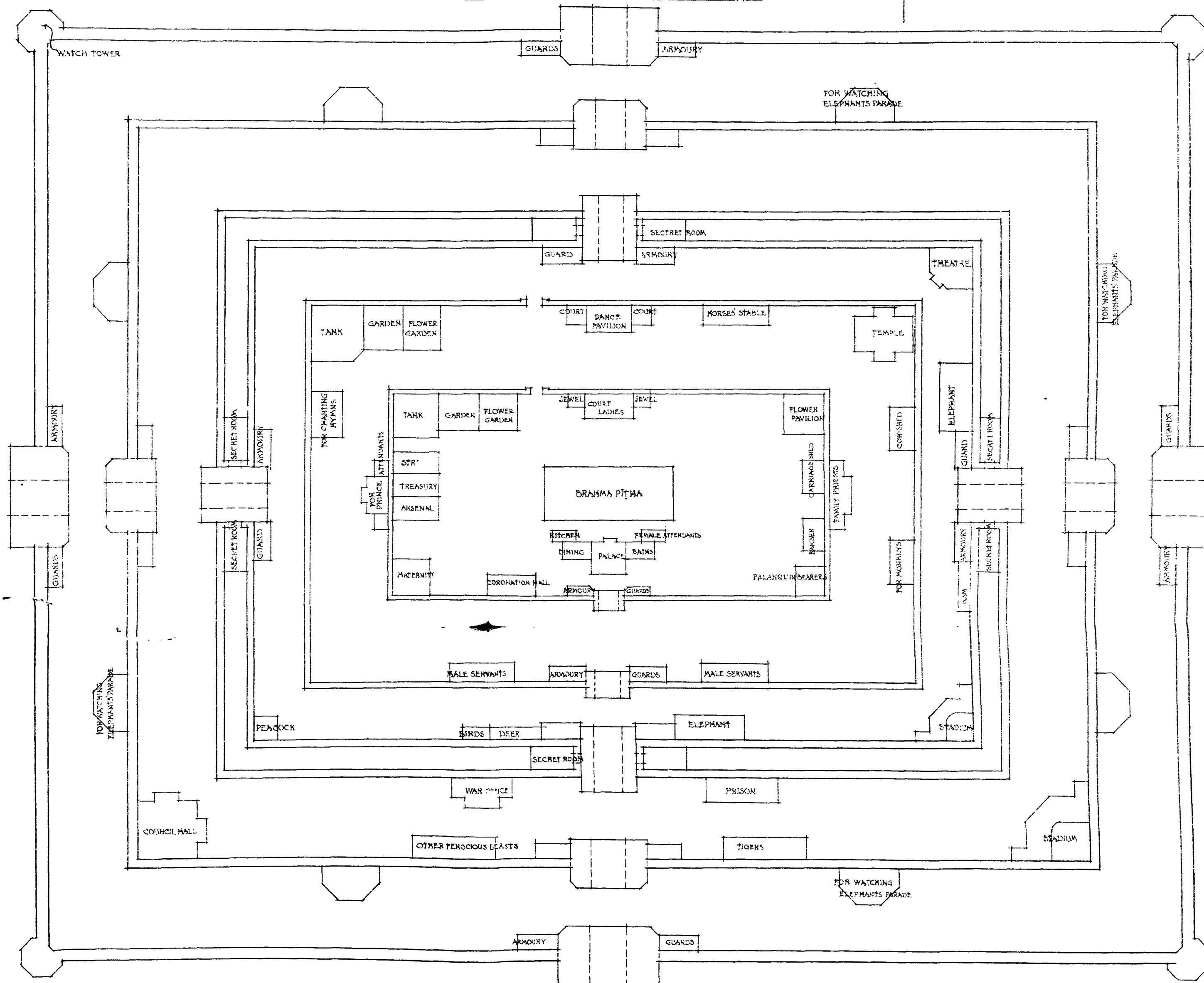
SCALE 1/16 INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FT.

SHEET NO CXXIII



NOTE :-

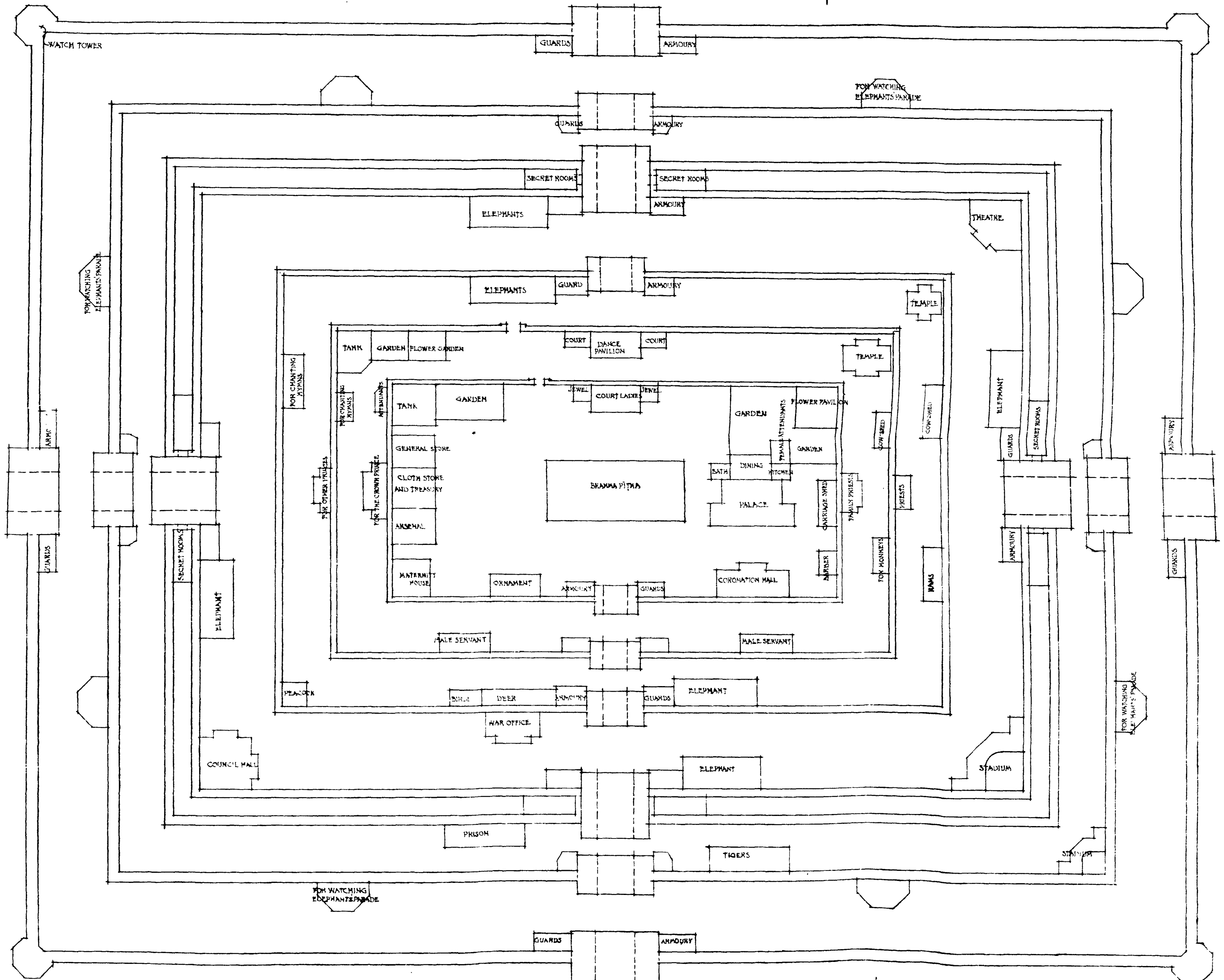
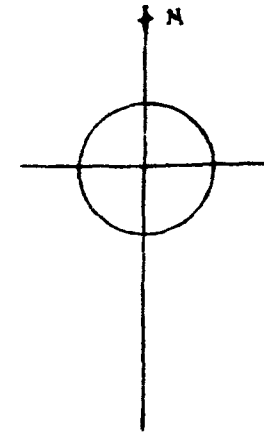
THE PALACE FOR NARENDRA CLASS OF KINGS IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF MAHARAJA KINGS WITH THIS DIFFERENCE THAT IN THE FORMER THE COURT HAVING SECRET ROOMS SHOULD BE OMITTED AND ALSO THE BREADTH SHOULD BE 160 DANDAS



FOR CHAKRAVARTIN KINGS

BREADTH = 20 DANDAS, LENGTH
SCALE $\frac{1}{16}$ INCH = 1 DANDA = 6 FEET

SHEET NO CXXIV



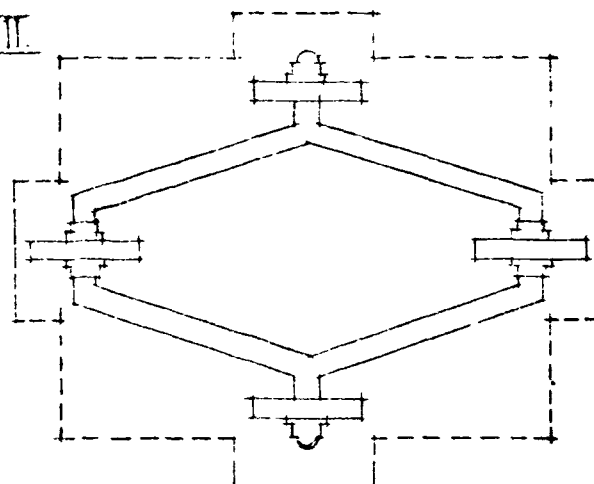
THE CARS AND CHARIOTS — CHAPTER XLIII.

LENGTH = 1 1/4 BREADTH = 6 1/4 CUBITS

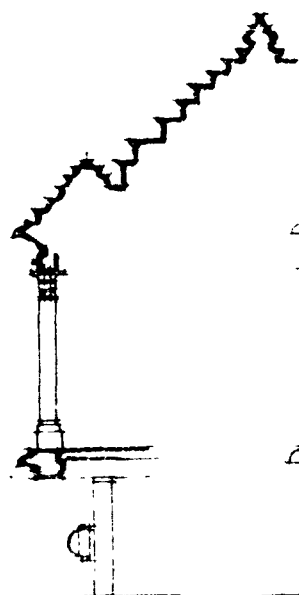
SCALE 1/4 INCH = 1 FOOT

NOTE :-

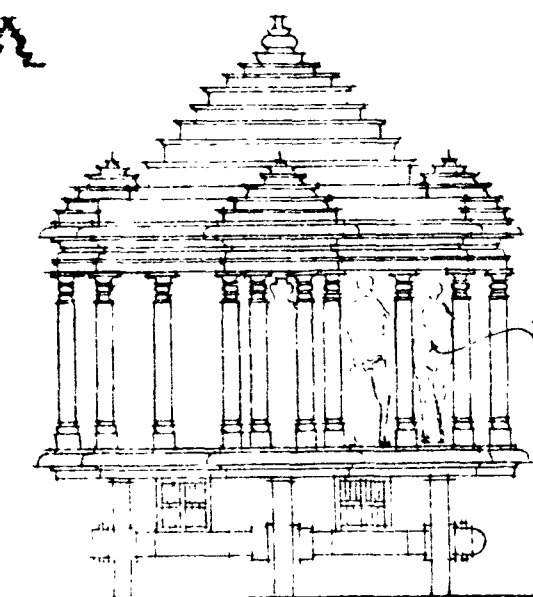
THIS SHOULD BE BUILT IN WOOD



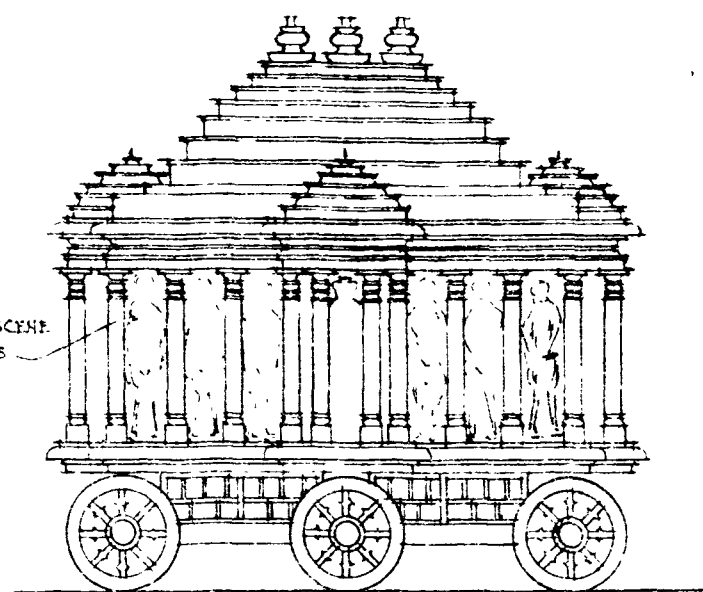
PLAN



OUTLINE SECTION



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

THE CARS AND CHARIOTS — CHAPTER XLIII

TWO-STOKEYED CHARIOTS

LENGTH = $1\frac{1}{4}$ BREADTH, BREADTH = $5\frac{1}{2}$ CUBITS.

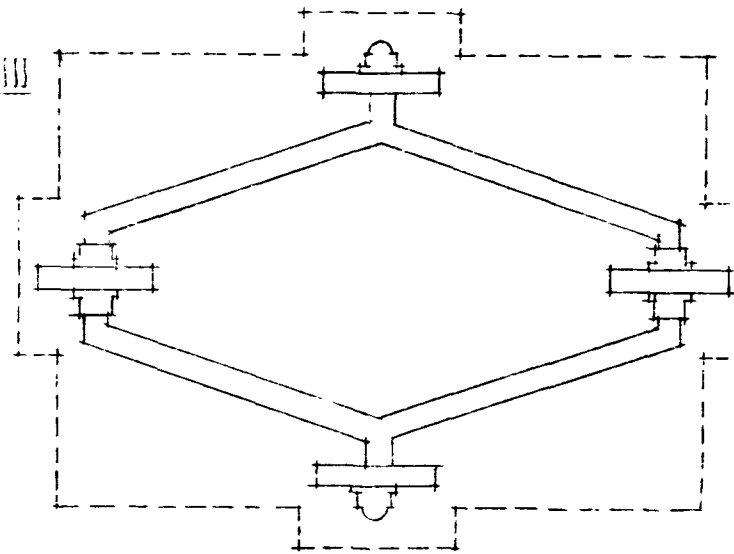
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH = 1 FOOT

NOTE :-

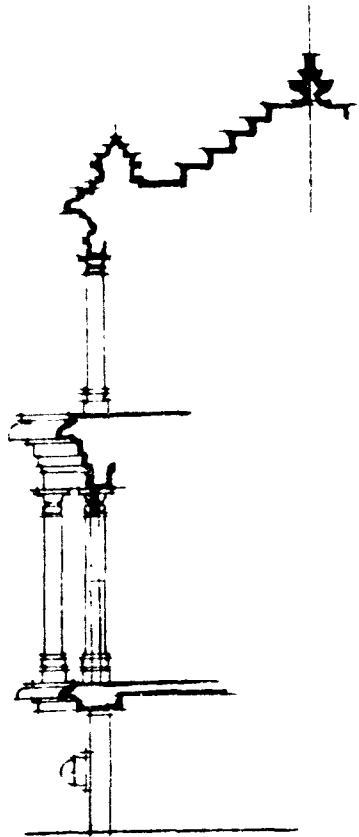
THE CHARIOTS MAY BE UP TO 9 STOREYS IN HEIGHT.

OTHER STOREYS WOULD BE SIMILAR IN TREATMENT.

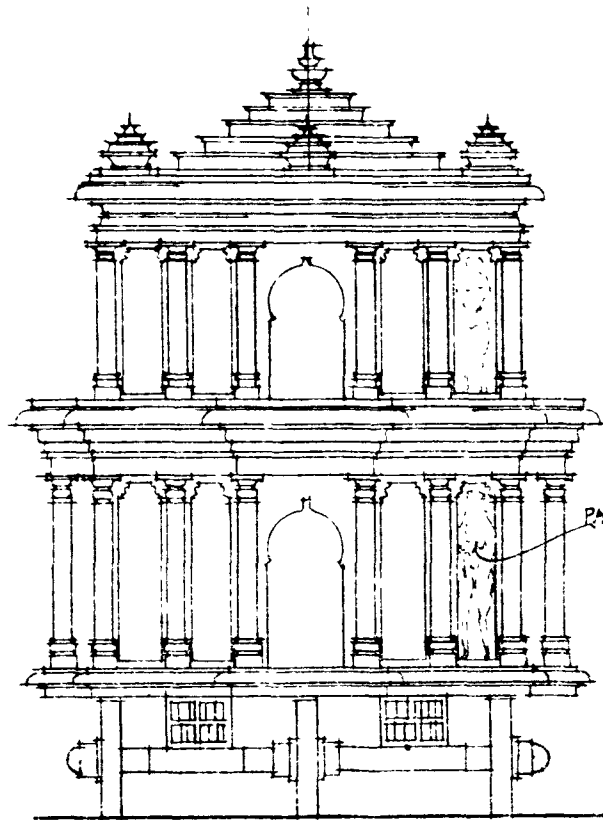
THESE ARE TO BE BUILT IN WOOD.



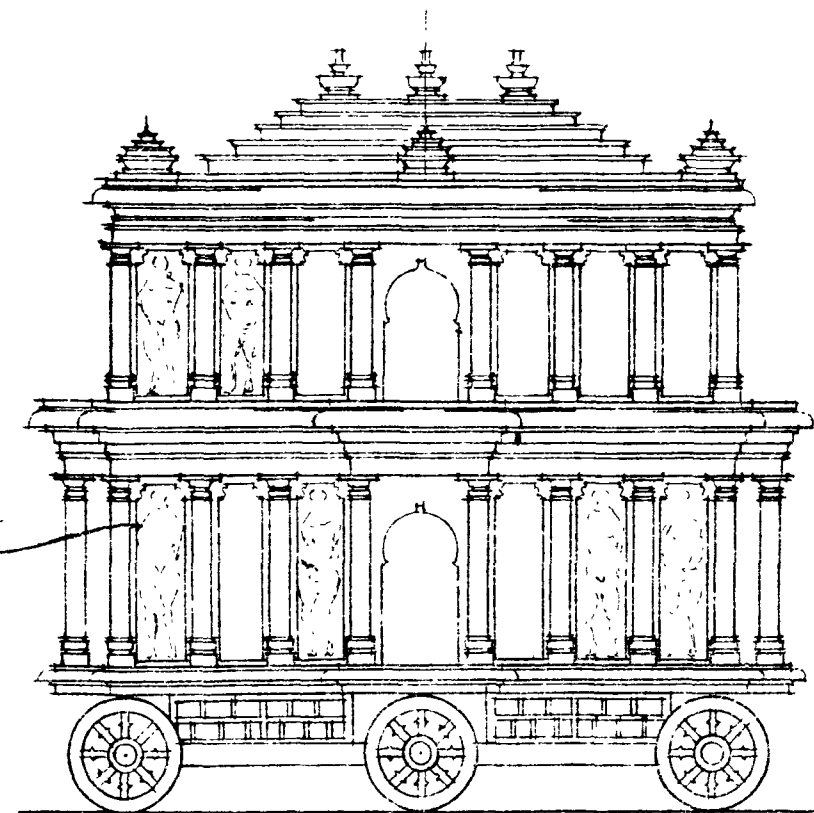
PLAN



OUTLINE SECTION



FRONT ELEVATION

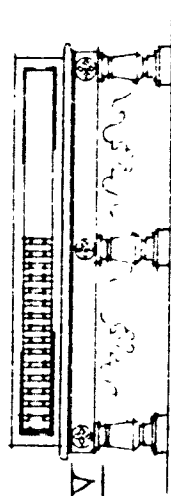


SIDE ELEVATION.

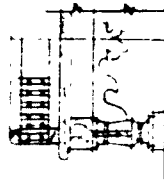
BED-STEADS, COUCHES AND

SWINGS — CHAPTER XLIV

SCALE 1/2 INCH = 1 FOOT.

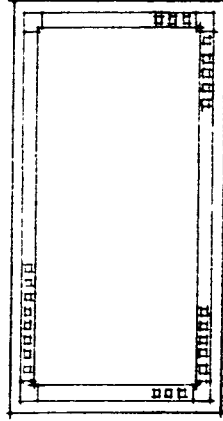


ELEVATION

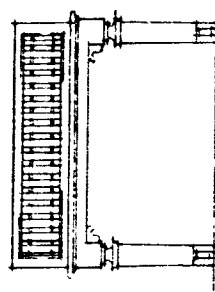


SECTION

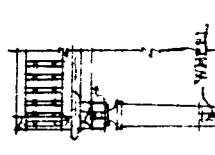
BED-STEAD FOR GOIDS



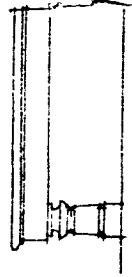
PLAN



ELEVATION



PART SECTION

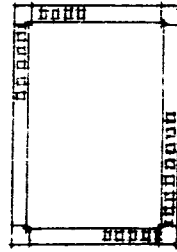


PART ELEVATION

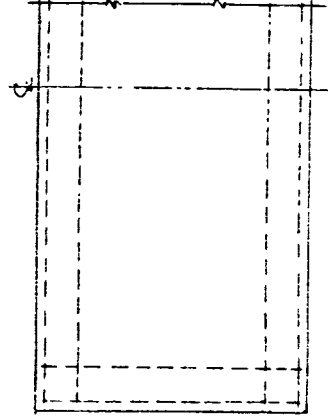


PART SECTION

BED-STEAD FOR CHILDREN



PLAN



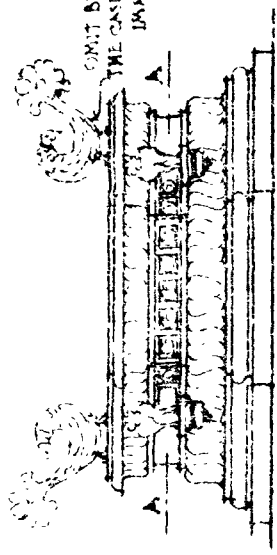
PLAN

BED-STEAD FOR MEN, SPECIALLY FOR BRAHMIN.

THE THRONES. --- CHAPTER XLV
FOR GODS --- SCALE: 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

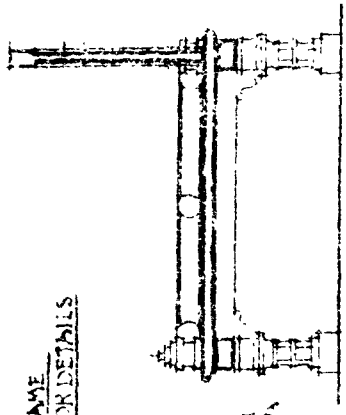
NOTE: ---

KITYABHAGAVATASANA AND OTHERS OF THE SAME
GROUP VARY ONLY IN DIMENSIONS AND MINOR DETAILS

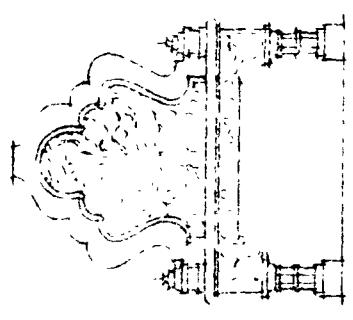


ELEVATION

PADMASANA FOR GODS SIVA AND VISHNU

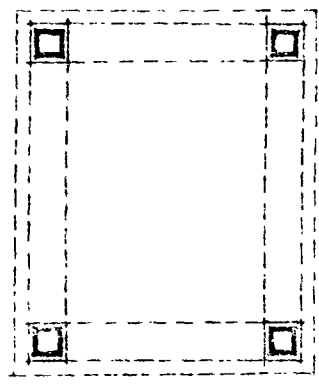


SECTION

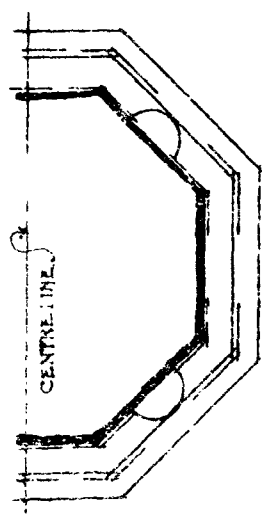


ELEVATION

OF MAHOTSAVASANA



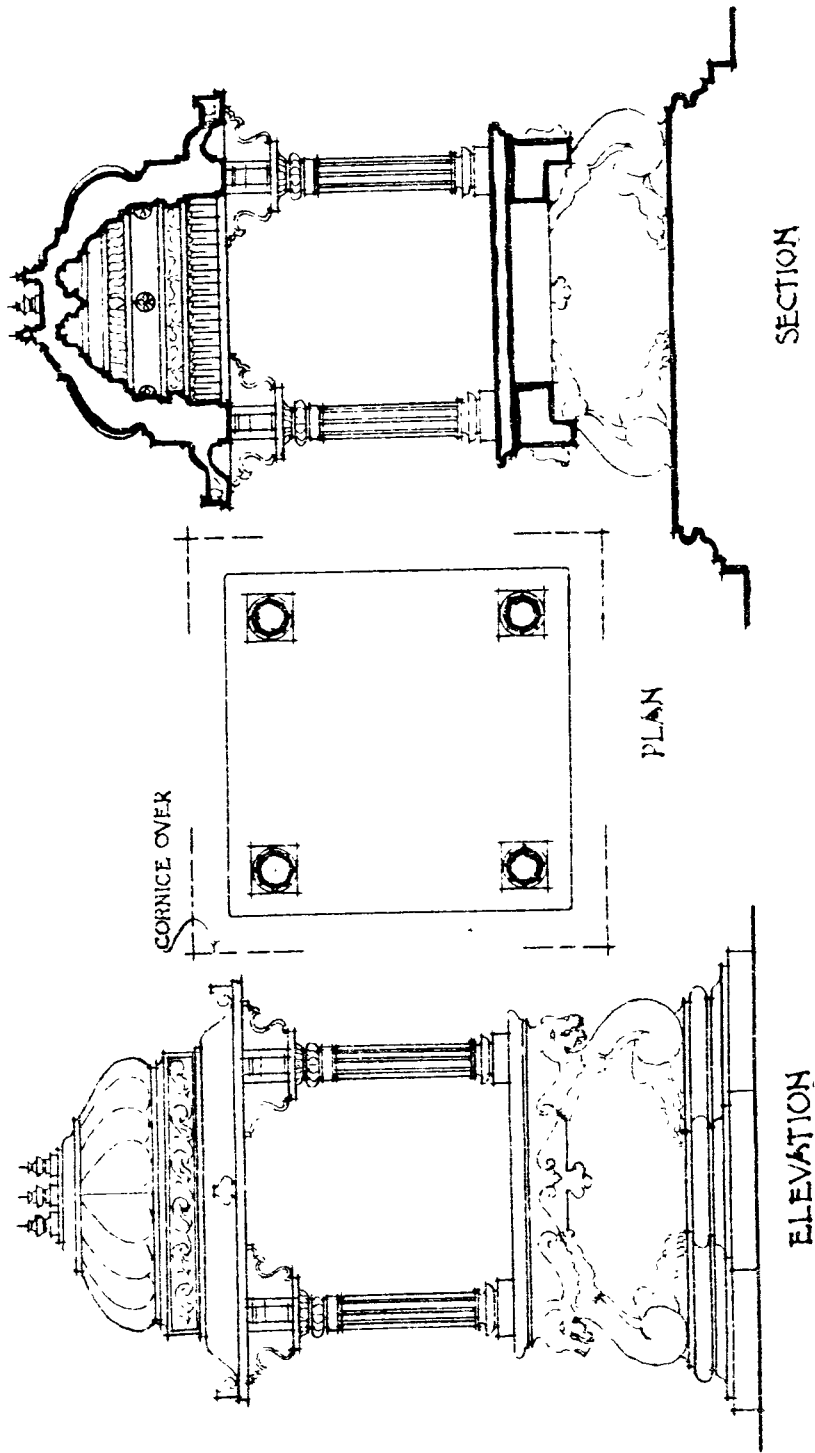
PLAN



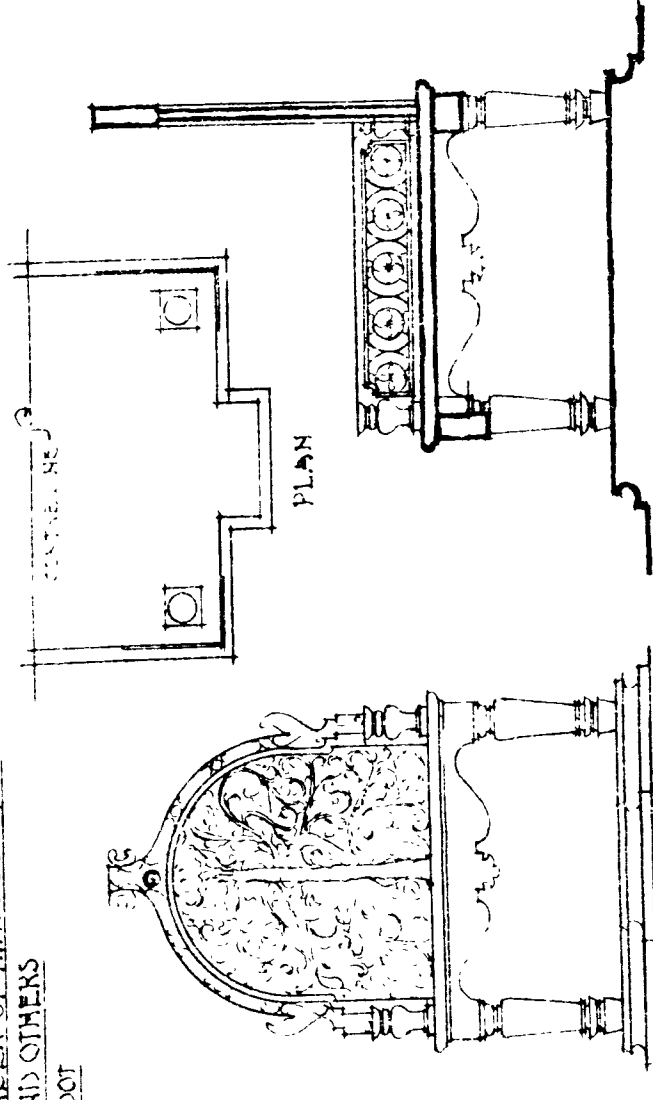
PLAN

THE THRONES — CHAPTER XLV FOR HIGHER ORDER OF KINGS SUCH AS CHAKRAVARTIN AND OTHERS

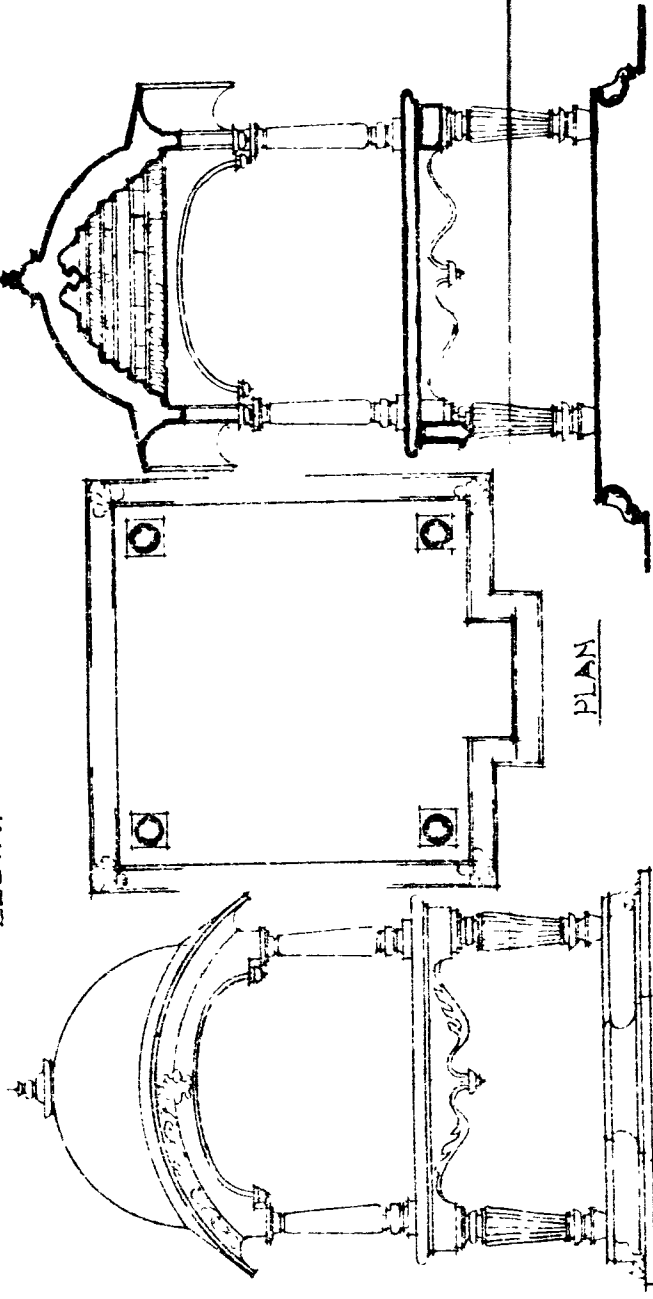
SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH = 1 FOOT



THE THRONES — CHAPTER XLV
 FOR LOWER ORDER OF KINGS SUCH AS
 MANDALISA AND OTHERS
 SCALE 1/2 INCH = 1 FOOT



ELEVATION



ELEVATION

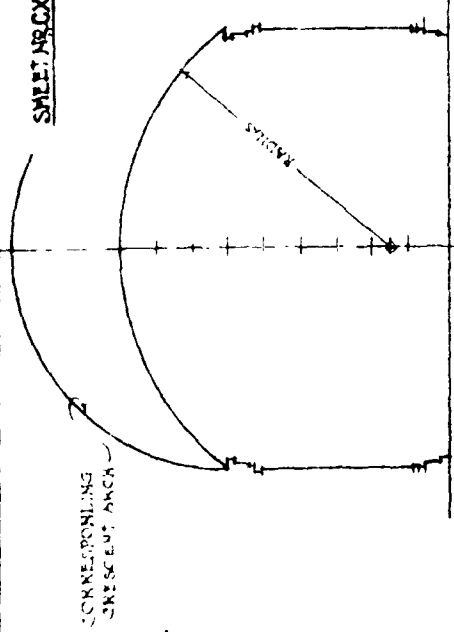
CANOPIED SEAT

SECTION

ARCHES — CHAPTER XLVI

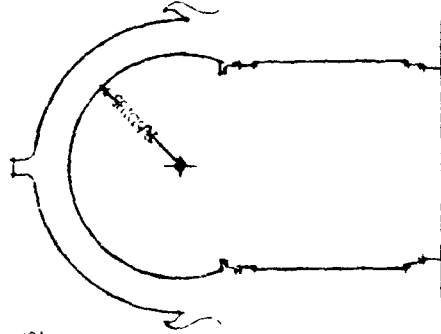
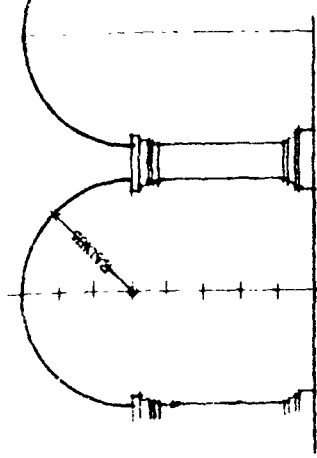
SIMPLE TYPES
NOT TO SCALE.

SHEET ARCH XXXI

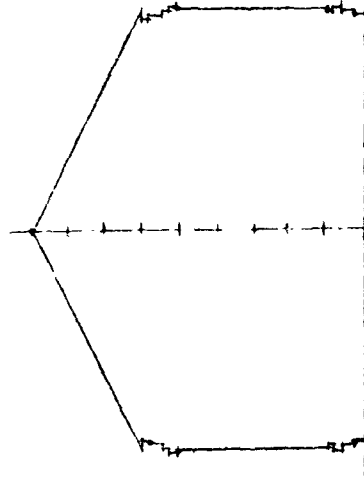


BOW-SHAPED ARCH
PIER - 6 PARTS ARCH - 5 PARTS

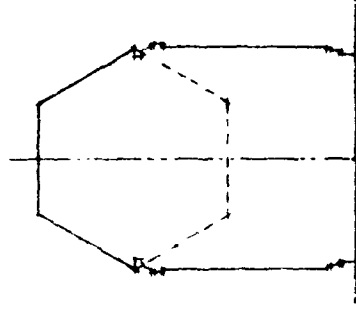
CRESCENT SHAPED ARCH
PIER - 5 PARTS ARCH - 5 PARTS



CIRCULAR ARCH



TRIANGULAR ARCH
PIER - 6 PARTS ARCH - 3 PARTS



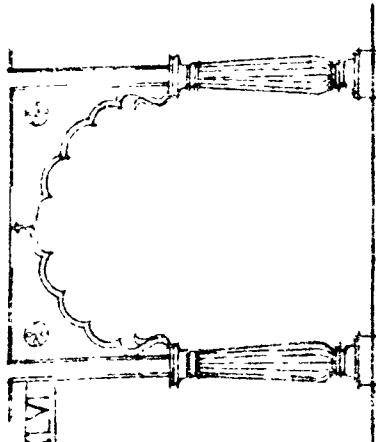
HEXAGONAL ARCH

S. C. MUKHERJEE

ARCHES -- CHAPTER XVI

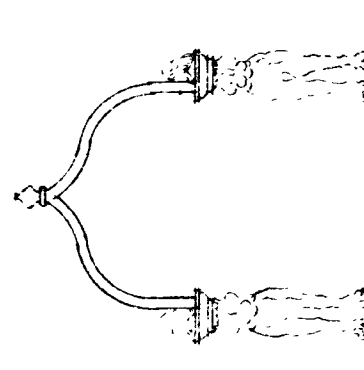
DECORATED TYPES

NOT TO SCALE

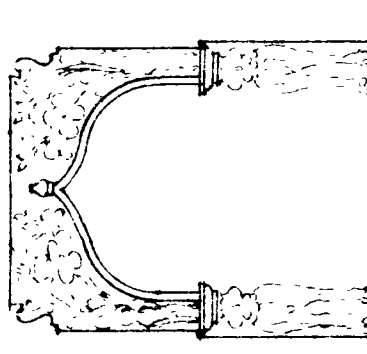


PUSHPA-TORANA

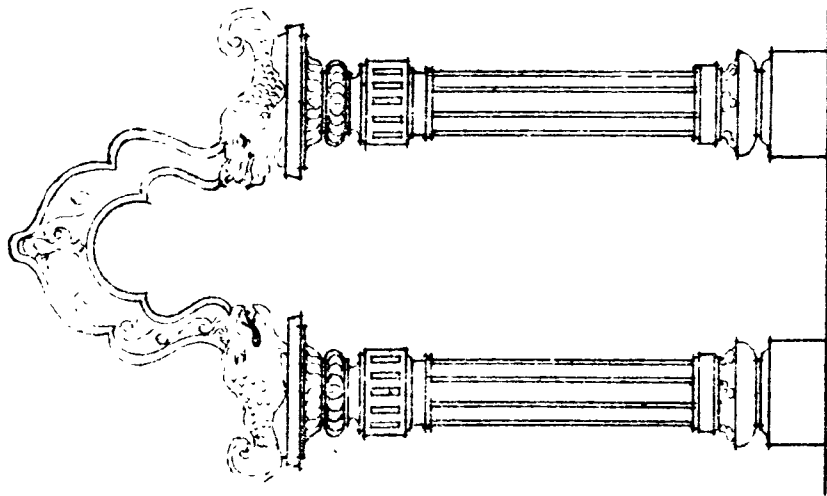
IT MAY BE MORE ORNAMENTED



PATRA-TORANA



CHITRA-TORANA

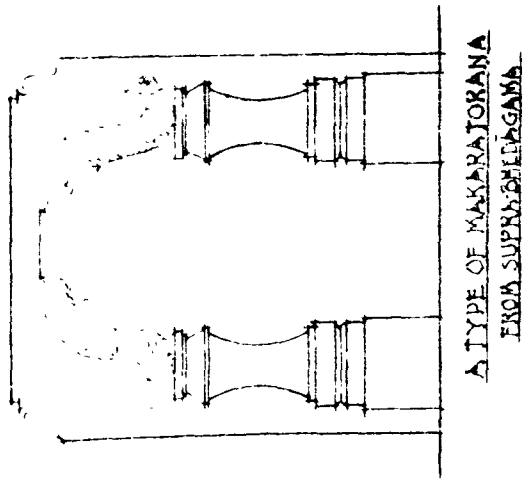


KARNA-TORANA

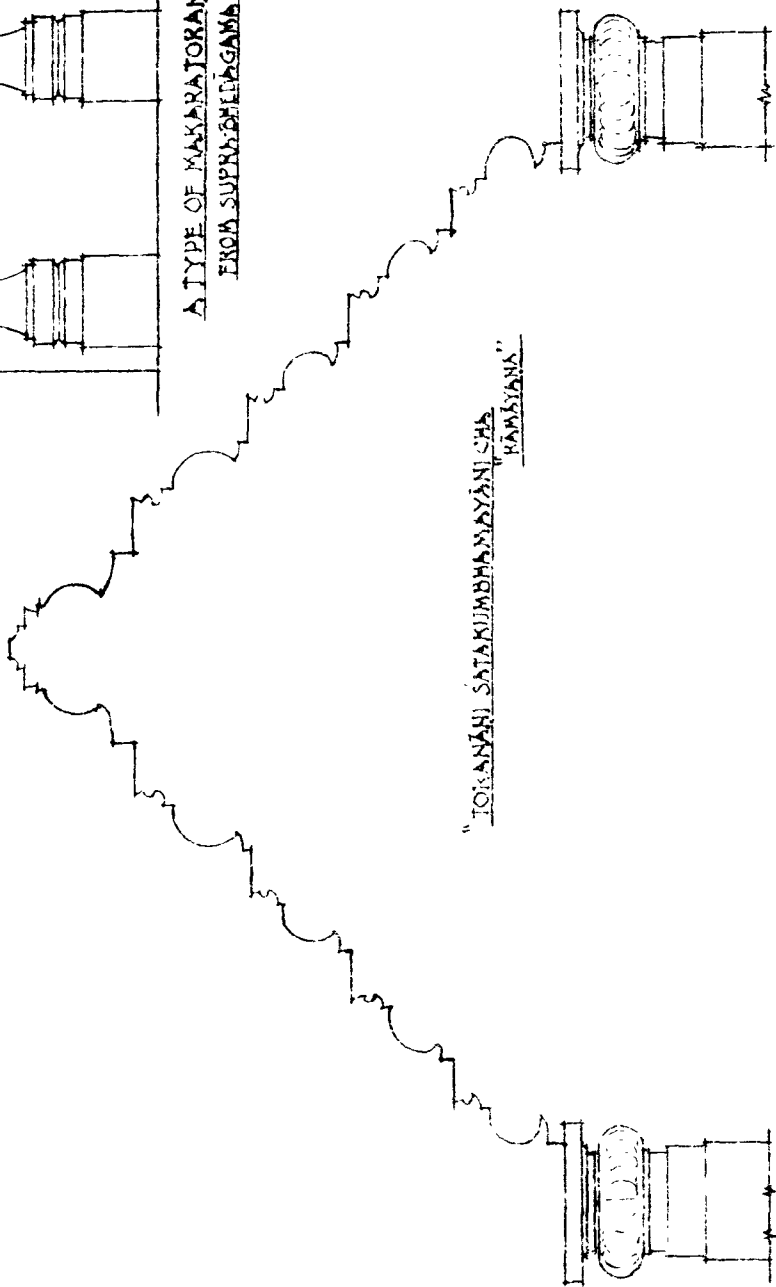
PURELY AN ORNAMENTAL ARCH MEANT
TO BE USED IN THRONES ETC.

ARCHES. — CHAPTER XLVI
FROM SUPRAŚHEDĀGAMA AND RĀMAYANA
NOT TO SCALE.

NOTE:—
THESE ARE PURELY DECORATIVE ARCHES



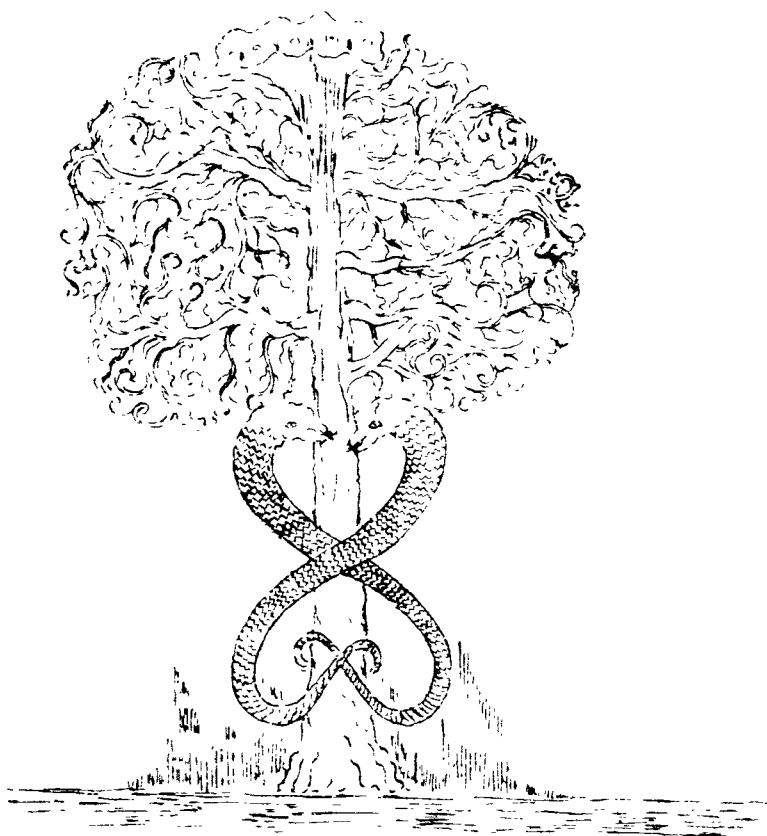
A TYPE OF MAKARA-TORANA
FROM SUPRAŚHEDĀGAMA



"TORANAṆI ŚATA KUMBHA-MAYANĪ ŚHA
RĀMAYANA"

KUMBHA-TORANA
FROM RĀMAYANA

THE ORNAMENTAL TREE—CHAPTER XEVI
FOR THRONES OF GODS AND KINGS
NOT TO SCALE

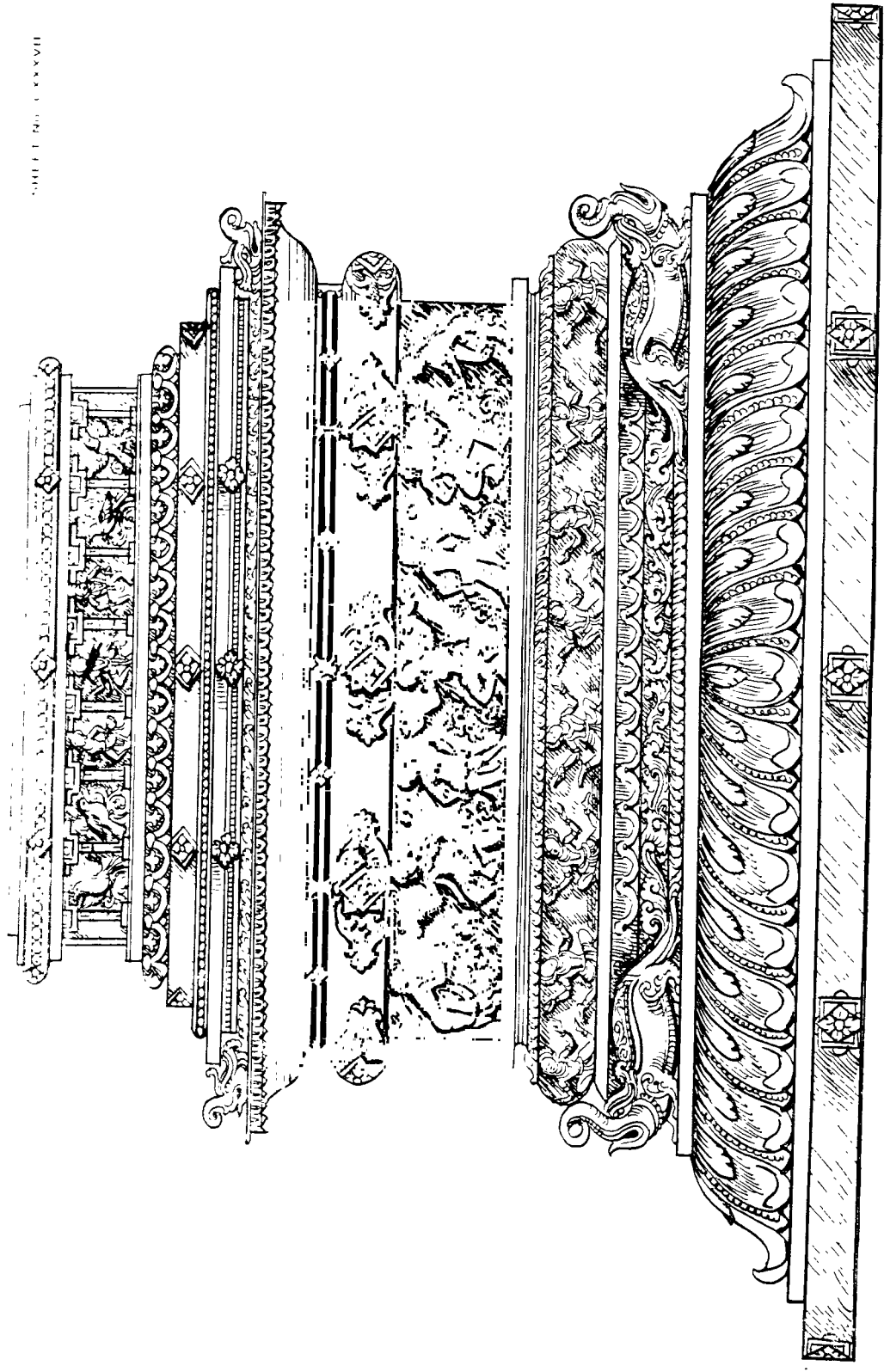


THRONES. CHAP. XLV

THESE THRONES AND PULPITS, FOR THE USE OF BISHOPS,
BACCHUS, PRINCE, AND THE DEITY, IN THE
MIND OF THE PEOPLE

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE

THEORETICAL AND
PRACTICAL
COSMETOLOGY
AND
HAIRDRESSING

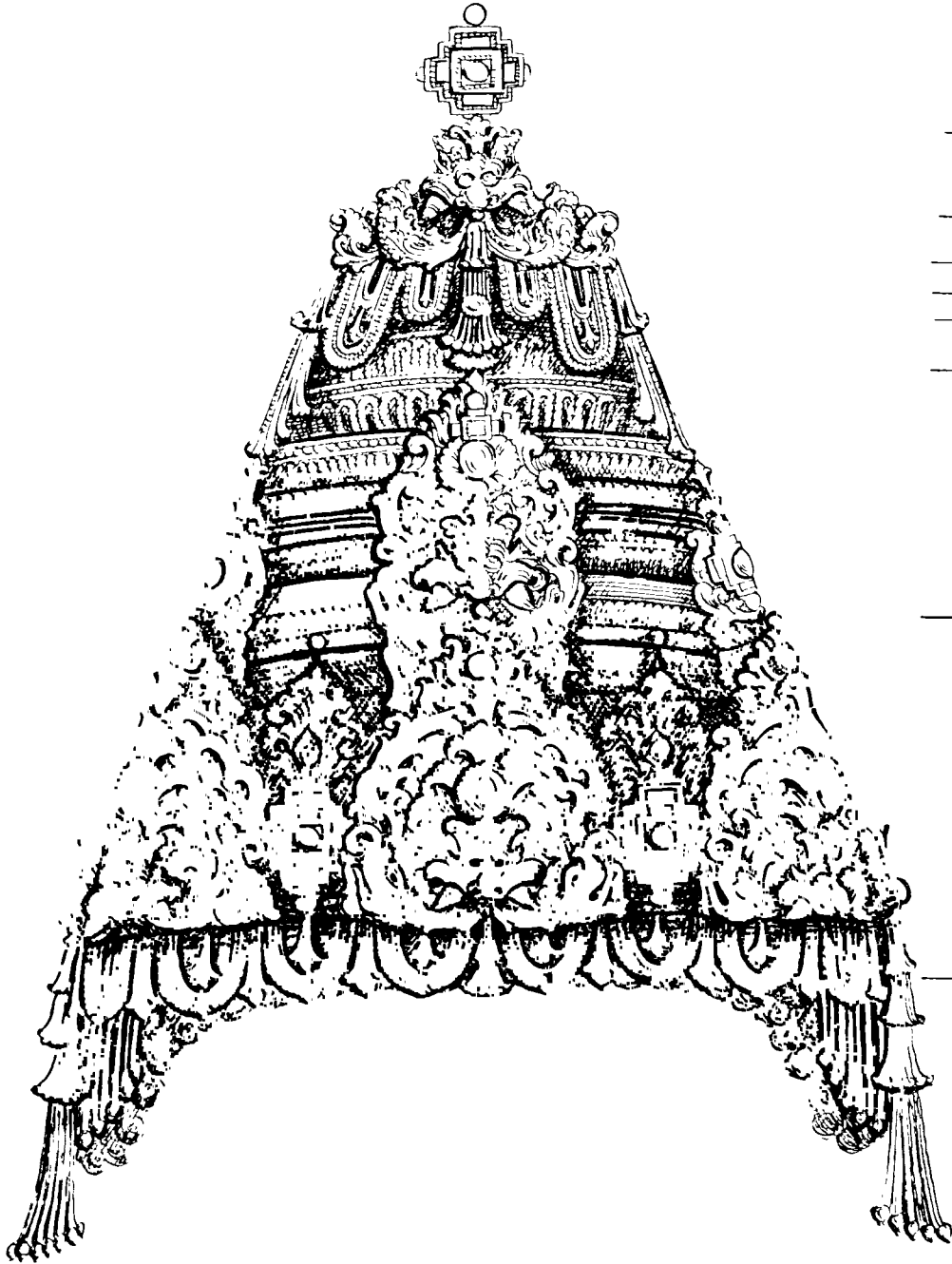


PADMA KESARA

CROWNS—CHAP. XLIX

FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSECRATE
FOURTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE PLAN
AND ORNAMENTS

CROWNED
WITH
A
SUN
AND
A
MOON



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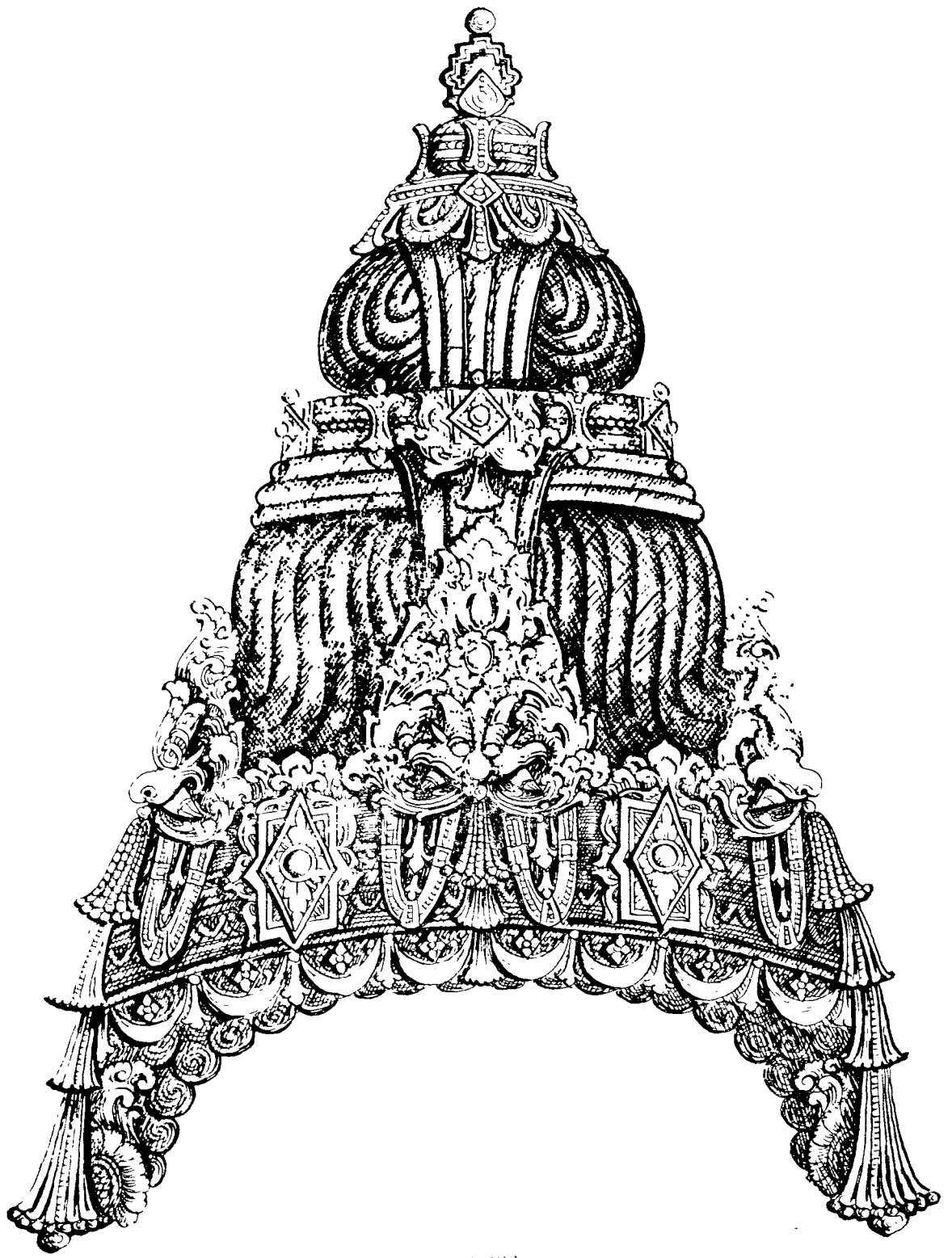
K. S. Siddalinga Swamy.

CROWNS—CHAP. XLIX

FOR GODS AND KINGS AND THEIR CONSORTS
FOURTEEN KINDS VARYING IN SIZE PLAN
AND ORNAMENTS

PLATE

CROWN'S CHAP XLIX
THE LITTLE KING OF THE
MOUNTAINS
AND
THE LITTLE KING OF THE
MOUNTAINS



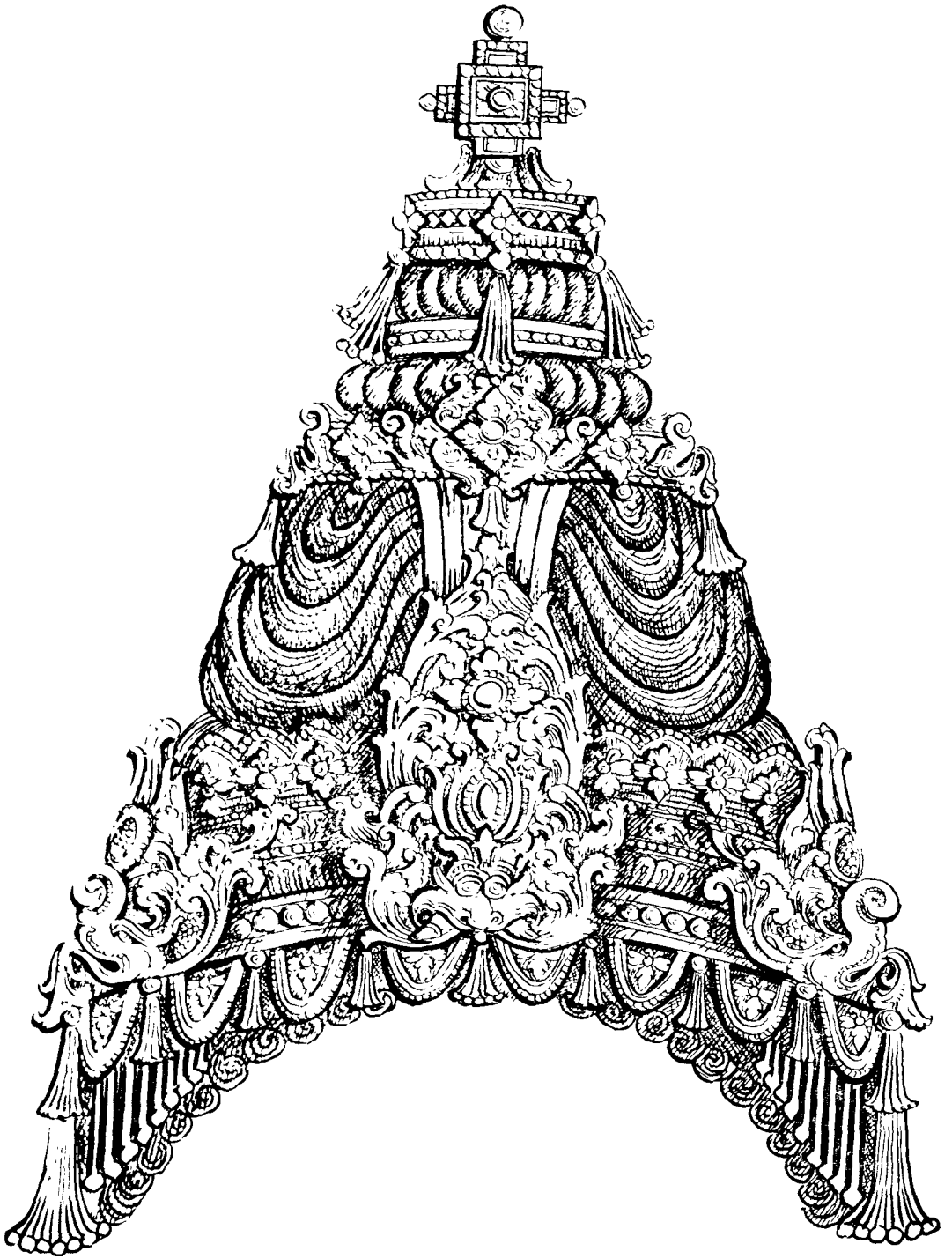
MAULI

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1. CONCEPTS

2. PLAN

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).



KUNTALA

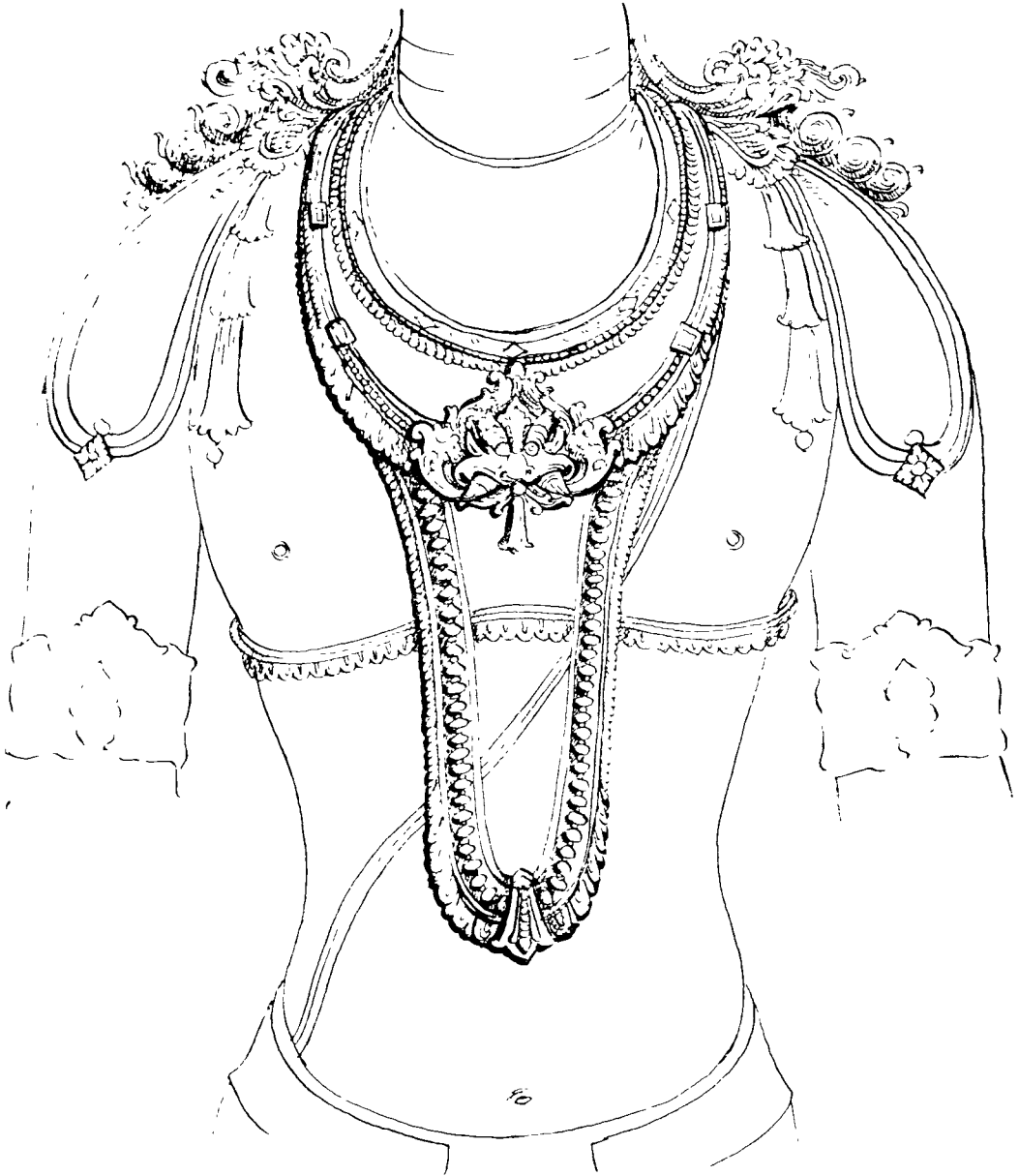
K. S. Siddalinga Sanyal.

ORNAMENTS--CHAP. L

OF FIFTEEN CIRCLES COMPRISING SOME THIRTY
VARIETIES

—

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

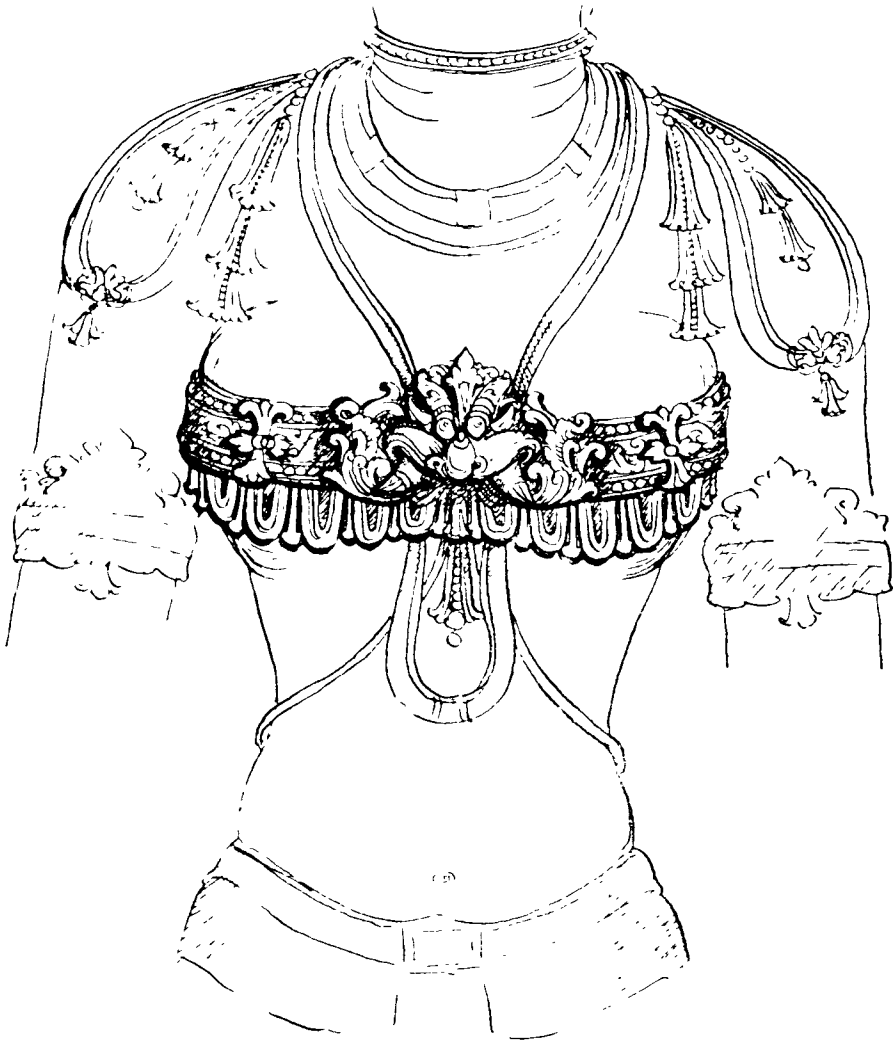


HARA
'CHAIN'

ORNAMENTS—CHAP. L
FOUR GROUPS COMPRISING SOME THIRTY
VARIETIES

—

ORNAMENTS CHAPTER
TABLE OF CONTENTS



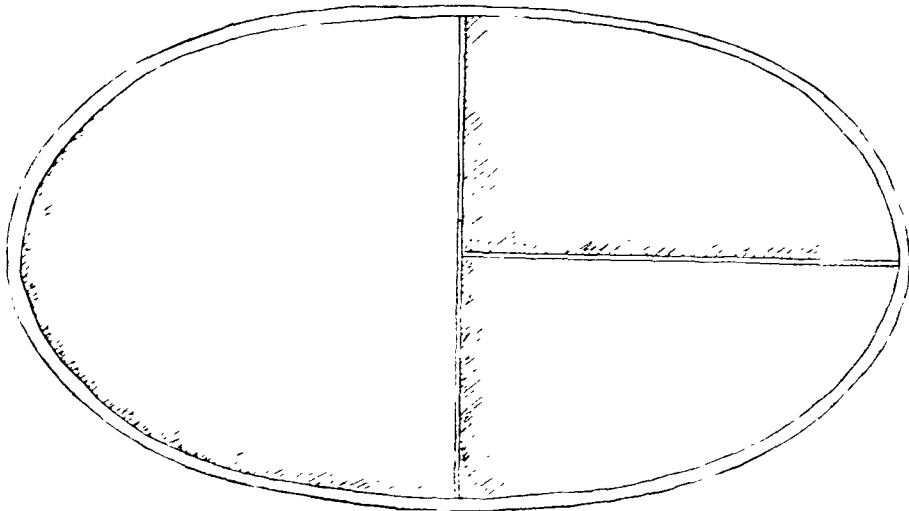
SUVARNA-KANCHUKA
(GOLDEN JACKET)

K. S. Siddhanta, Sr., my

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE—CHAP. L

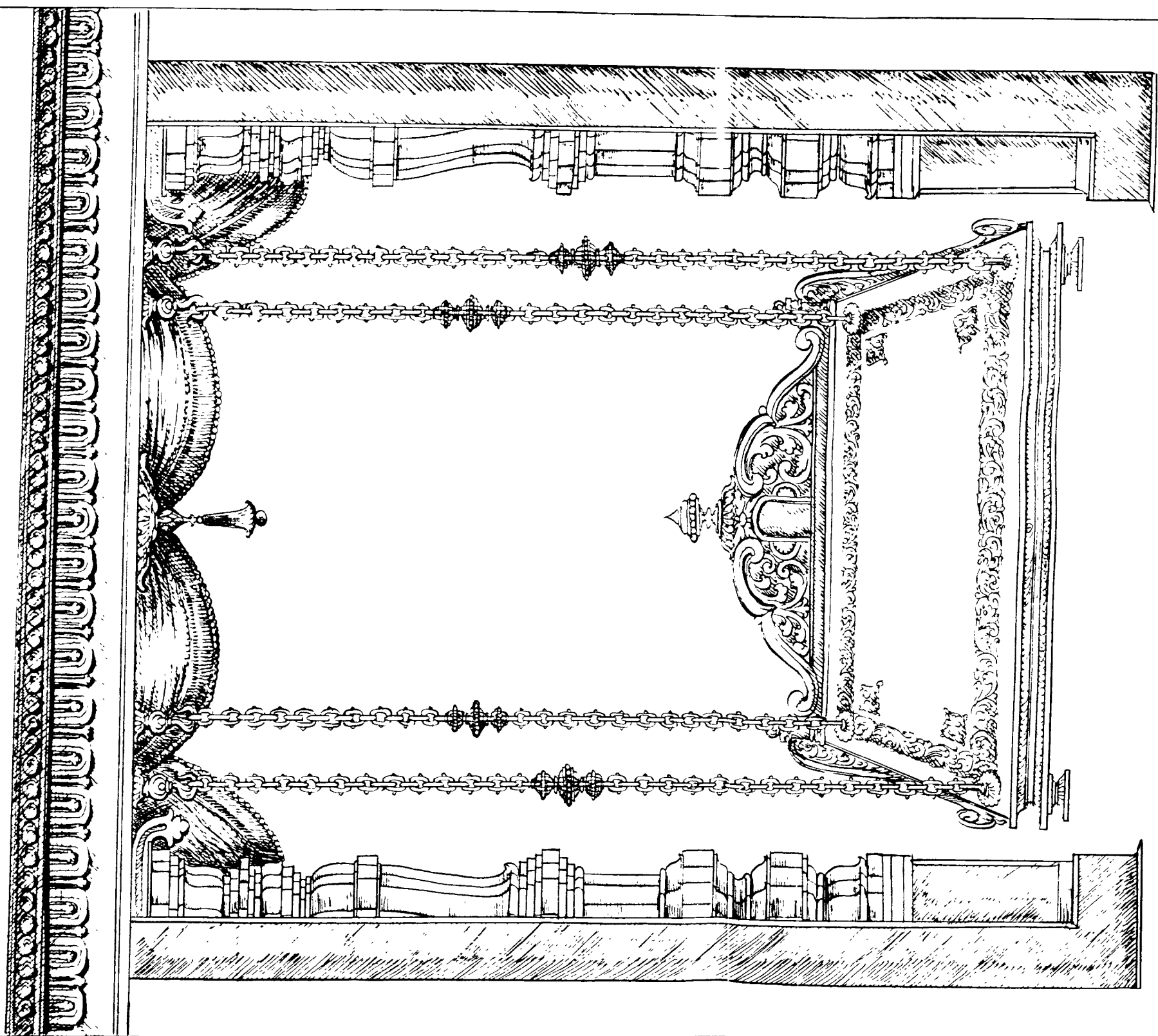
EIGHT GROUPS COMPRISING SEVERAL VARIETIES
INCLUDING FIFTEEN TYPES OF CAGES

ARTICLES OF FURNITURE--CHAP. L
SECTION 1. THE GENERAL AND SPECIAL ARTICLES
INCLUDING A LIST OF CASES



MANJUSHA
(BASKET)

1907-1908



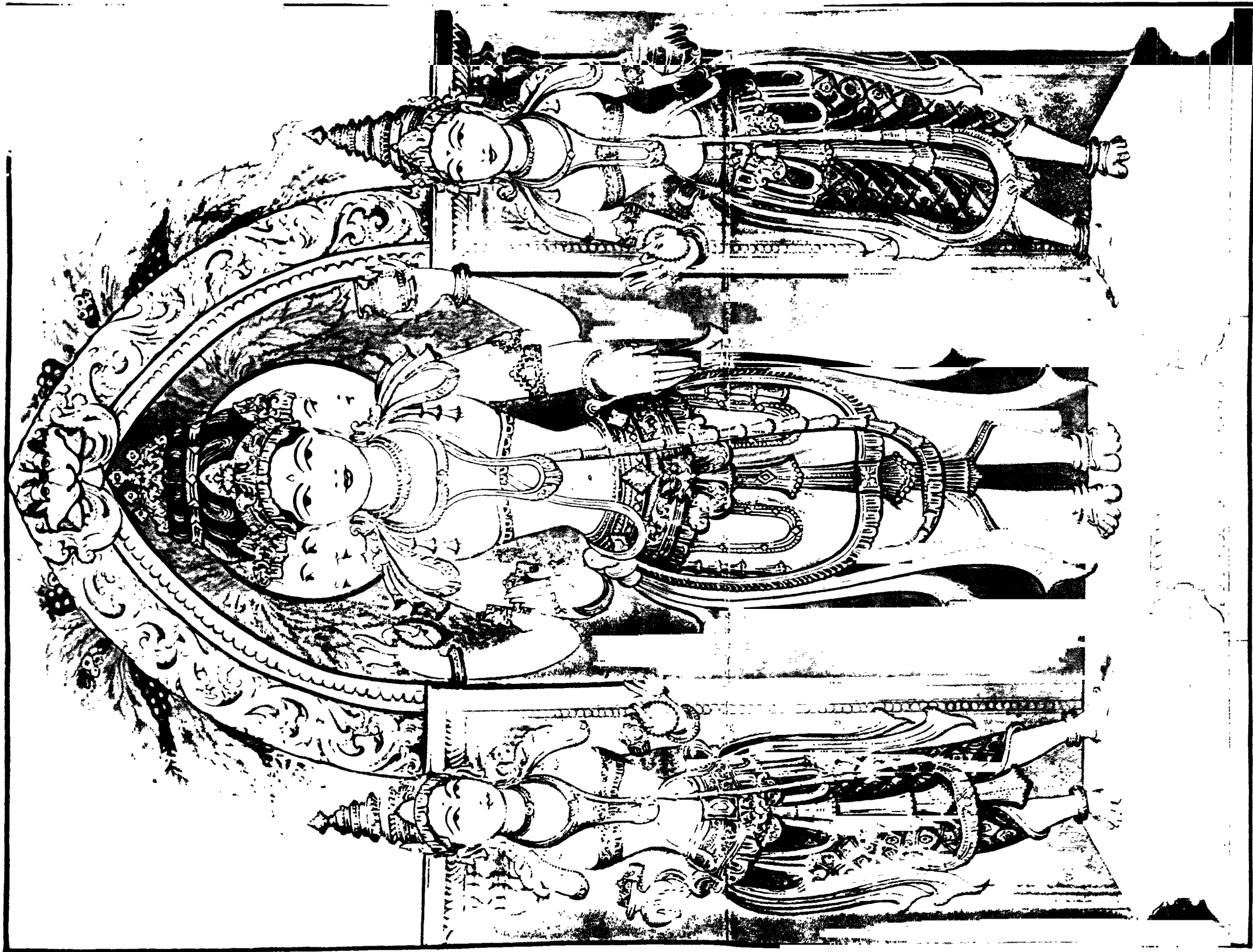
JHULA
(SWING)

THE TRIAD CHAP. LI

COMPOSING BRAHMA, VISHNU AND SIVA

—

THE FIVE CIVIL
AND THE FIVE CIVIL



BRAHMA WITH SARASVATI AND SAVITRI
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

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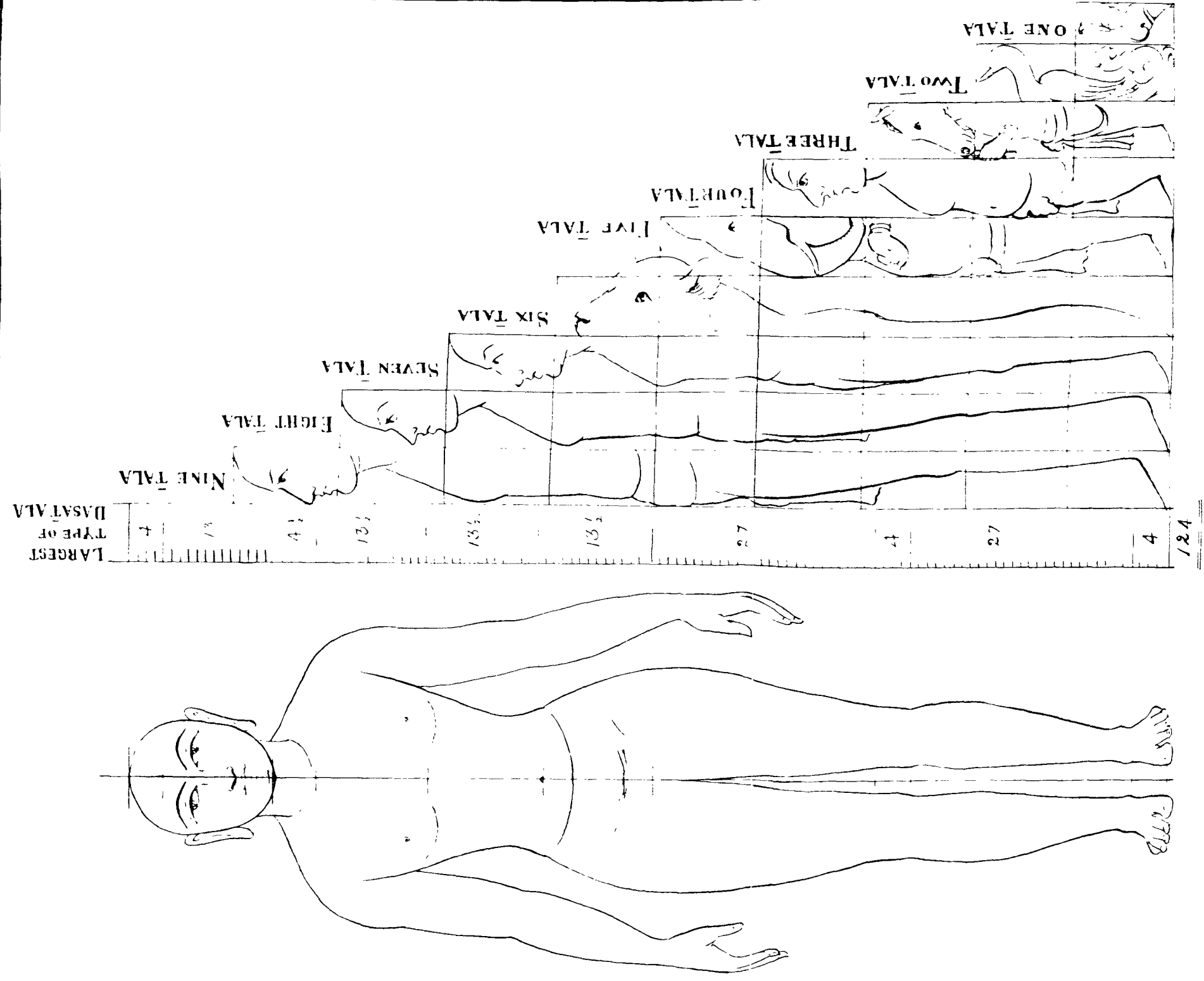
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LARGEST TYPE OF DASATALA CHAP. LXV

WITH COMPARATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE NINE TALS

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LARGE DASA AND OTHER NINE TALAS



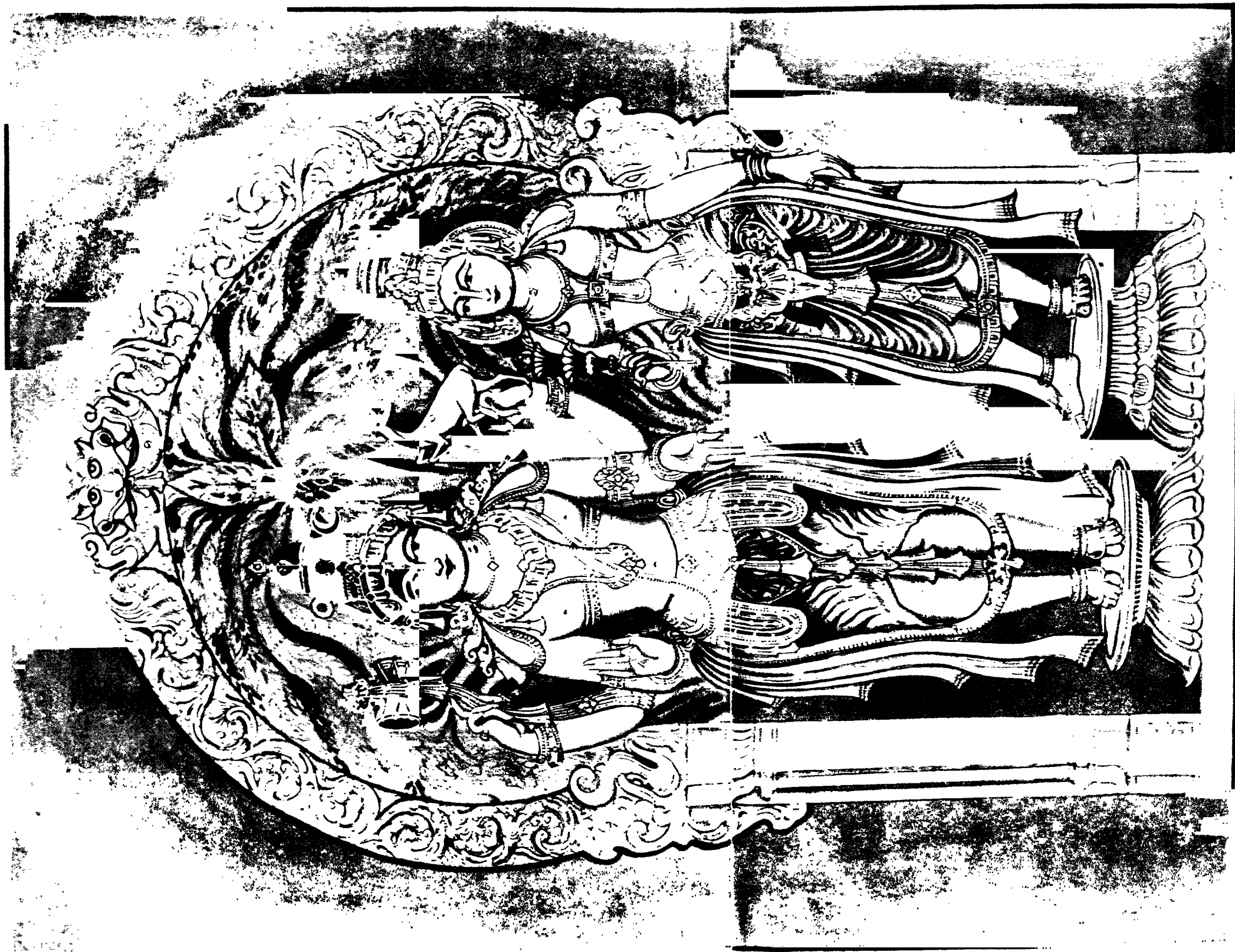
1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

THE TRIAD—CHAP. LI
OF SHIV, BRAHMA, VISHNU AND SIVA

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SIVA WITH PARVATI
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

REMARKS ON THE CHAP. LIV
-2- E. 24



SARASVATI—GODDESS OF LEARNING
(OF TEN TALA)

FEMALE DEITIES - CHAP. LIV

PLATE 11 - GREAT GALLEY SEP.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS



MAHALAKSHMI—GODDESS OF FORTUNE
OF TEN TALA

JAIN IMAGES—CHAP. LV

COMPREISING FIVE GROUPS

SIDDHAS SUGANDHAS, JINAS ARHATS AND PARSVAKAS
AND INCLUDING TWENTY-FOUR TIRTHANKARAS

UAIN IMAGES 25 CHAP LV

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BUDDHIST IMAGES CHAPTER 21

THERE ARE SEVERAL TYPES VARYING
IN DETAILS

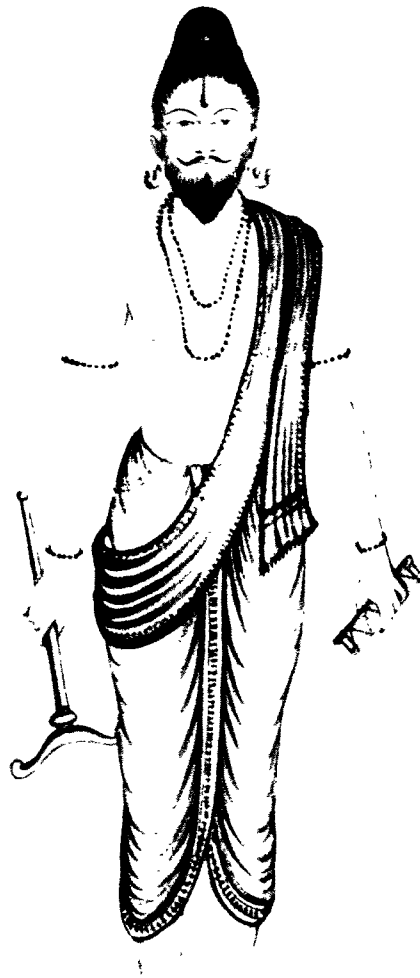


BUDDHA
(OF LARGE TEN TALA)

SAGES CHAF LVII

SEVEN GREAT SAGES MEASURED IN THREE
DIFFERENT TALLS AND VARYING
IN DETAILS

THE
SCHOOL OF THE
FUTURE



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KASYAPA
(OF EIGHT TALA)

K. S. Siddalingaiah
Mysore 1931



VIDYADHARA
(OF NINE TALA)

DEVOTEES CHAP. LIX
THEIR NAMES AND THE
PLACES WHERE THEY LIVED
AND THE DATES OF THEIR
DEATHS



SAYUJYA
OF TEN TALA

THE GARUDA IMAGE CHAP. LXI

MAY BE KNOWN AS SLACKING
ON THE WAY, STATIONARY OR
IN A FLAT TIDE

1. \mathbb{Z}_2 is a subring of \mathbb{Z}_6 .
2. \mathbb{Z}_2 is a subfield of \mathbb{Z}_6 .
3. \mathbb{Z}_2 is a subring of \mathbb{Z}_6 .



GARUDA
(OF NINE TALA)

THE LARGEST TYPE OF ADAPTATION TO ENVIRONMENT
IS THE ADAPTATION OF THE ORGANISM TO ITS
ENVIRONMENT BY MEANS OF ITS BEHAVIOR

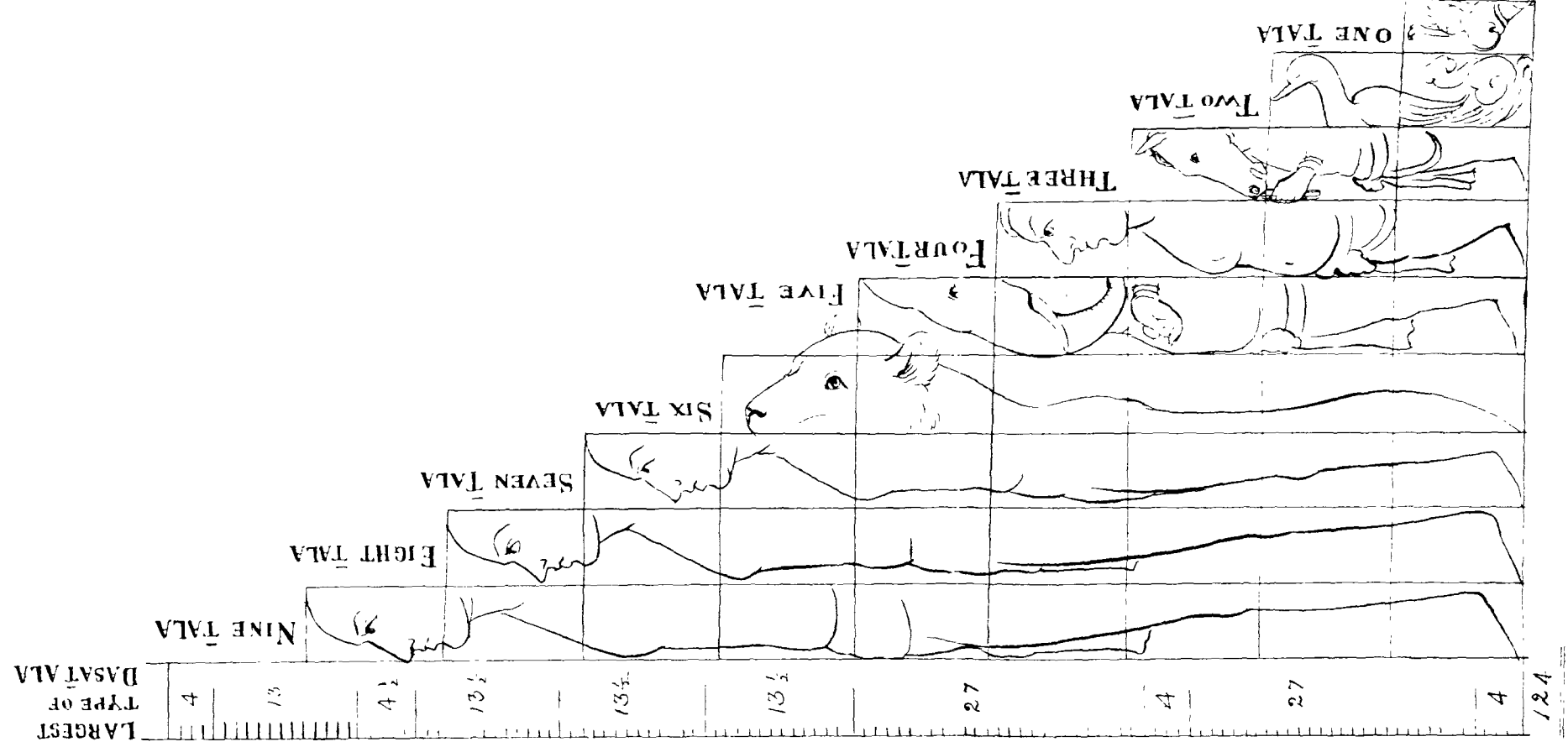
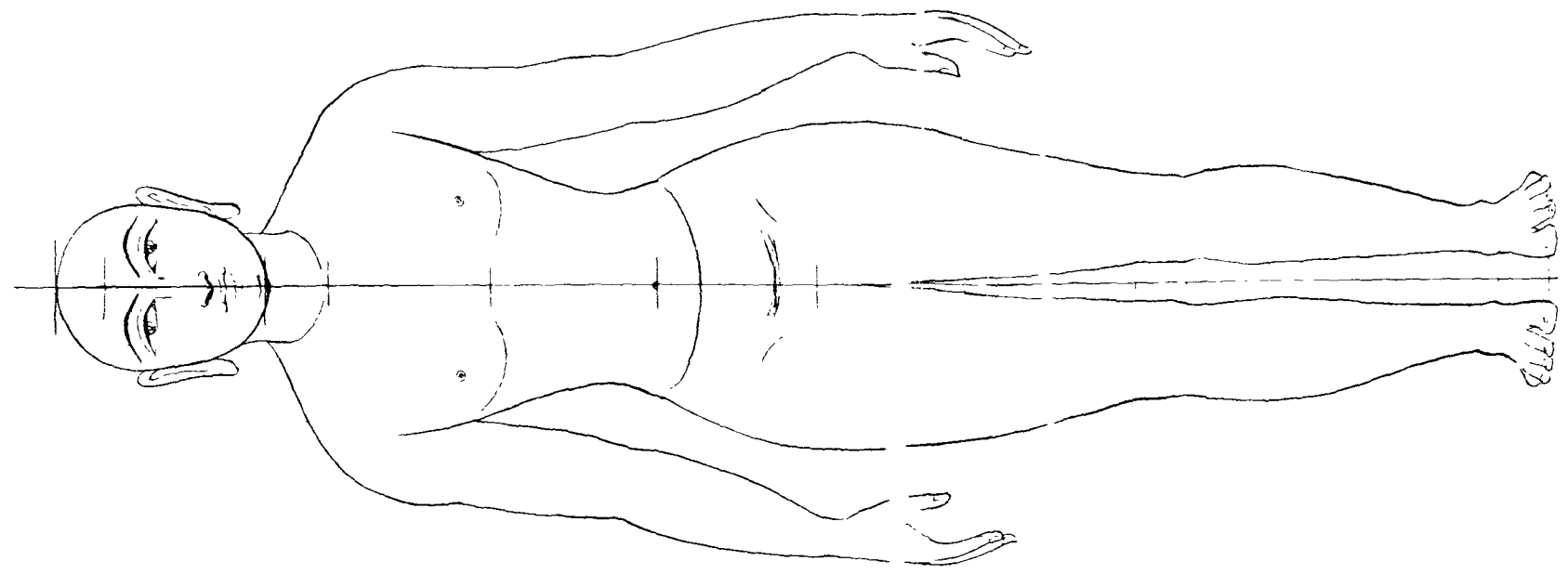


FIGURE 1. DASATĀLA AND OTHER NINE TALAS

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, William Jones, and Thomas White. The dates are: 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1793. The list is followed by a section of text that is also written in cursive. This text appears to be a description of the events that took place during the period covered by the list. It mentions the names of the individuals listed and describes their actions and the circumstances surrounding them. The text is written in a clear, legible hand, and it is organized into paragraphs. The first paragraph describes the events of 1790, the second paragraph describes the events of 1791, the third paragraph describes the events of 1792, and the fourth paragraph describes the events of 1793. The text is followed by a final section of text that appears to be a summary or conclusion of the document. This text is also written in cursive and is organized into a single paragraph. It summarizes the events described in the document and provides a final statement or conclusion. The document is a historical record, and it is written in a style that is typical of the late 18th or early 19th century. The use of cursive for the names and dates suggests that the document was written by hand, while the use of printed text for the descriptions suggests that it was typed or printed. The overall appearance of the document is that of a formal, official record.

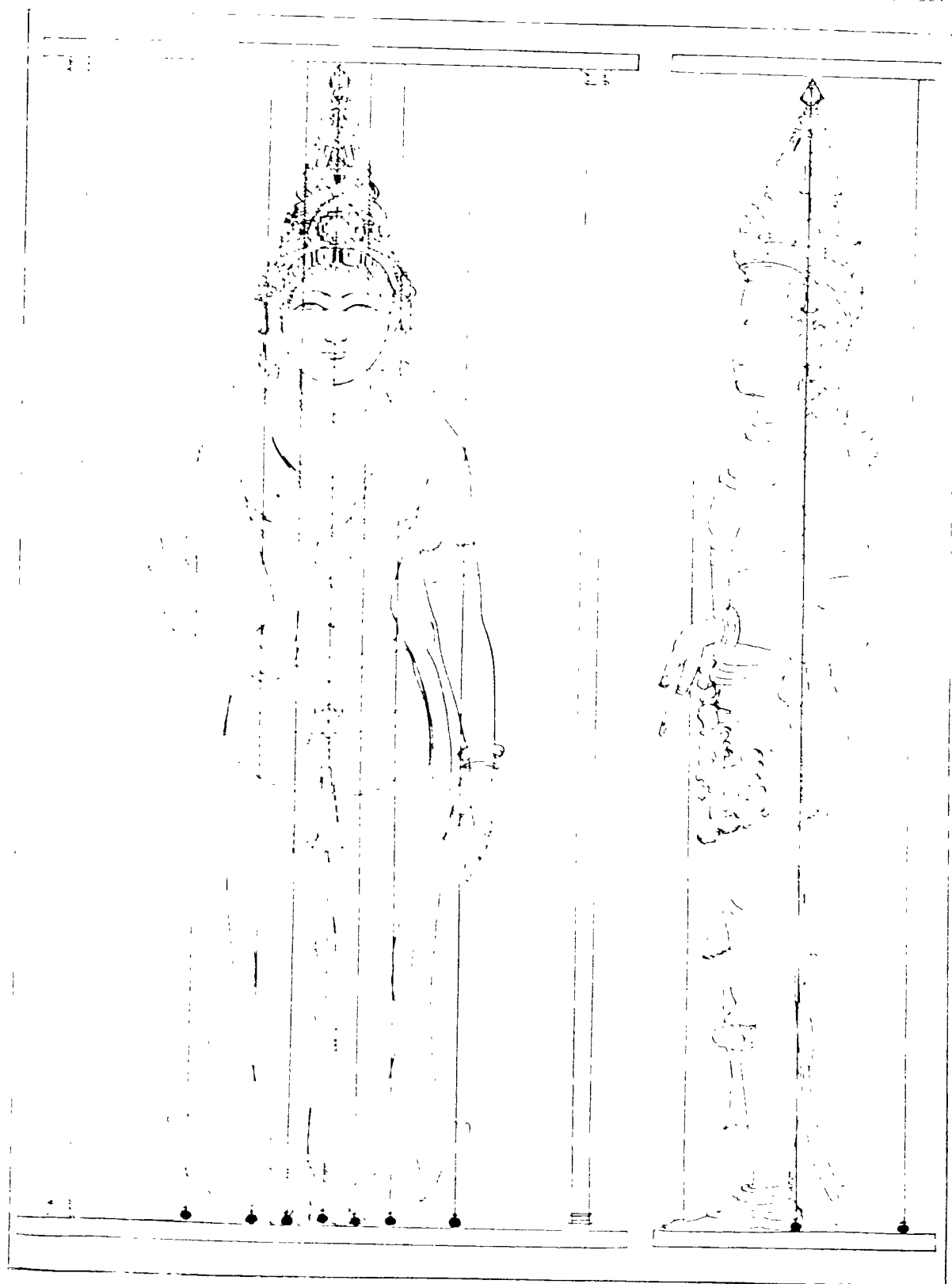
PLUMB-LINES--CHAP. LXVII

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, THAT IS THE BODY OF AN
KIDNEY, AND THE OTHER SEVEN YEARS AND HALF, THAT

▲ THE BODY OF AN KIDNEY, THAT IS THE BODY OF AN

PLUMB-LINE, THAT IS THE BODY OF AN

PLUMB



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